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# *Biennial Report*

Oregon, Oregon. Bureau of Labor

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Presented by

*Mr. O. P. Hoff*











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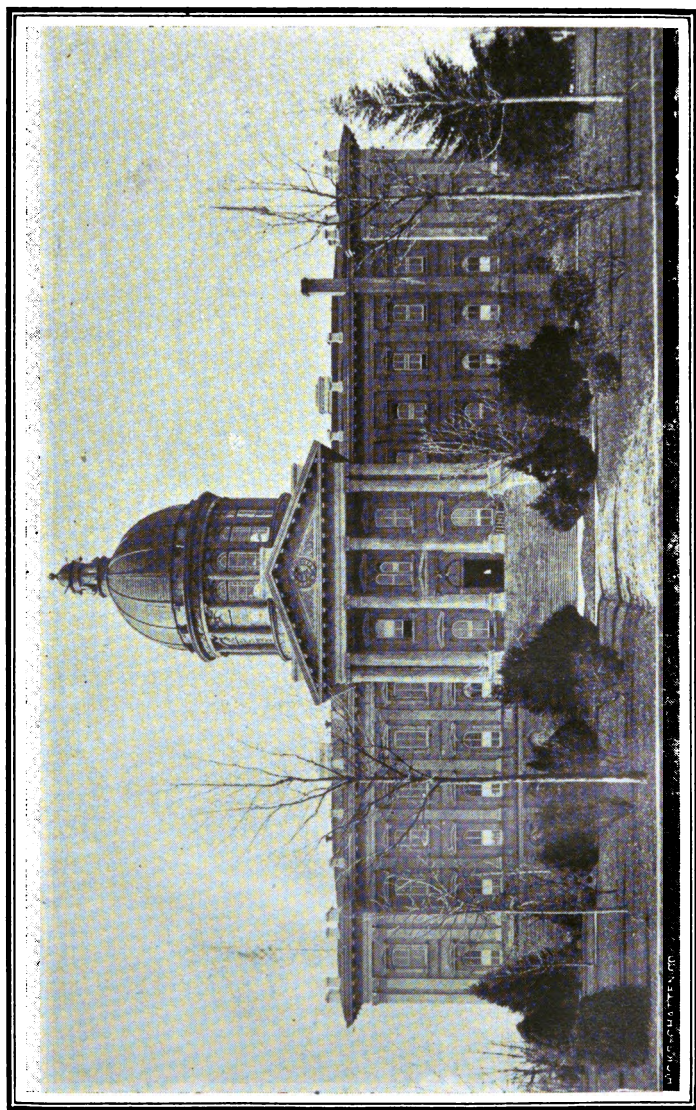
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State Capitol

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AND INSPECTOR OF  
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS  
OF THE  
STATE OF OREGON

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1906

TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR  
AND  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TWENTY-FOURTH REGULAR SESSION

1907

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O. P. HOFF, COMMISSIONER

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SALEM, OREGON  
J. R. WHITNEY, STATE PRINTER  
1906





## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE OF OREGON, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND  
INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS }  
SALEM, January 1, 1907. }

*To His Excellency, Geo. E. Chamberlain, Governor of the State  
of Oregon, and*

*To the Honorable Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:*

In accordance with an act of the legislature of 1903,  
creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of  
Factories and Workshops, I have the honor to present to you  
the second biennial report of the Bureau for the State of  
Oregon, ending September 30, 1906.

Respectfully yours,

O. P. HOFF,  
*Commissioner.*

(RECAP)

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*Seven hundred and twenty copies of the first biennial report of this Bureau were printed, but I have found that the number was inadequate to the demand and hundreds of letters have been received since the supply was exhausted asking for copies. These were mostly from people who contemplated moving to this State, and who desired reliable and authentic information concerning labor and industrial conditions. In making this report, I have governed myself largely by the nature of the inquiries contained in these letters that the information most desired may be given. In presenting this report, I take this occasion to express my thanks and appreciation to those who willingly, promptly and courteously responded to requests for information and statistical data contained herein, and for the many kindnesses and courtesies extended while in pursuit of my official duties and for assistance rendered in making this report.*

*O. P. HOFF, Commissioner.*

## REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

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It is with pleasure that I present this, my second biennial report, under industrial conditions in this State which are unequaled for prosperity and demand for labor in all lines of work. With Oregon's great and yet undeveloped resources, diversified as in no other State, we are fully justified in expressing the most optimistic views of the future.

The feeling between employer and employee has been of the best in general. Strikes of enough importance to be called by that name have been very few and almost wholly devoid of lawlessness.

### LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS.

There have been a number of violations of the child labor law. This matter, with few exceptions so far as Portland is concerned, has been left to the Child Labor Commission. Outside of Portland, I have, upon first knowledge of failure to observe the law, directed the violators' attention to the legal requirements and, so far, no second complaint has been received. The law regulating the employment of females has also been broken several times. In keeping with my adopted policy of avoiding expensive litigation as much as possible and of enforcing observance of the laws in a quiet and peaceable manner, I have called attention to violations and requested a discontinuance, at the same time giving firm assurance that a repetition of the offense would be dealt with summarily. This system has worked out so well that in only two cases, reference to which will be found in another part of the report under the head of "Prosecutions," was it necessary to resort to the law.

I also desire here to mention a matter that incidentally came under my observation while looking after the State's interests in and about The Dalles and Celilo. The United States Government, by law, forbids the allowing of men on Government works to labor more than eight hours per day.

But I found on the Government work on The Dalles-Celilo canal the conditions were, in substance, as follows:

The contractors were working the men openly and notoriously ten hours each day. A United States officer was on the grounds at all times; the attention of the United States District Attorney had been called to the fact; the Government engineer in charge had written a letter, apparently setting the law aside and permitting the contractors to work beyond the limit; the United States District Attorney assumed that the law, made by the people of the United States, could be set aside with impunity by the officers representing the Government (presumably, in this case, the engineer in charge and the District Attorney).

Such a farce as this can only tend toward making the people of our own State more careless in observing the State laws along similar lines. Out of courtesy to a request coming from the proper officers I laid the result of my observations and conclusions before the United States Labor Bureau, in Washington, D. C., in such terms as the occasion demanded.

That this condition will be remedied seems now certain, when it is noted that the President has taken the matter of enforcing the eight hour law in hand. By his order, issued at Oyster Bay, September 19, a strict observance of the law will be enforced and, in future, this law will mean what it says.

#### INSPECTION.

Believing the inspection of factories and workshops to be an important function of the bureau and one in which much good could be accomplished, all time that could be spared from office work and within the limit of money allowed for expenses of the bureau, was devoted to that work. Since April 1, 1905, six hundred and seventy-three establishments of different kinds were visited and in all but twenty of these, there were dangerous places or exposed machinery, that, in many cases, could be safeguarded at small cost. While many fail to act on advice given, I am pleased to state that a large number have done so and much of the element of danger has been removed. This I learned from a second visit to some of

the places, and also from personal assurance. There have been cases where my presence has been requested by manufacturers who wished to make their factories safe, and to benefit by the experience that much observation of machinery and manufacturing plants would naturally give. While all are courteous and a large number remedy faults, when attention is called to them, there are cases that nothing but a law can reach. For illustration, I inspected a workshop in June, 1905, and called attention to a cut-off saw swung by a rope attachment without any protection in case the rope should break, and also a rip-saw that did not have the necessary guard, and I explained how it could and ought to be guarded. The warning was ignored and seven days later the rope broke, letting the saw swing beyond the limit, resulting in cutting open the operator's abdomen and causing much suffering and loss of time. (The cost of placing a safeguard on that cut-off saw would not have exceeded 25 cents.) Still, on visiting the shop after the accident, I found the remedy had not yet been satisfactorily applied to the cut-off saw, and the rip-saw was still unguarded.

Again I respectfully call attention to the Washington law for protecting employees in factories, mills, workshops, warehouses, and stores where machinery, elevators, lifts or stairs are used, as found on page 154 of the First Biennial Report of this Bureau (1905). This law, I have been assured by a man in the mill business in Washington, is working satisfactorily, and reducing the percentage of accidents.

Being fully convinced that many accidents have been prevented by the inspection, which could only reach a part of the factories, I recommend that sufficient assistance be given the Bureau so that every establishment can be visited and at shorter intervals.

#### ORGANIZED LABOR.

Organization of the laboring element is becoming more general and is the natural outgrowth of the thought and practice of employers of today. Centralization of capital and merging of industries, whereby larger bodies of men are placed under one management, teaches laboring man and

woman that "in union is strength," limited only by the amount of wisdom exercised in its management. The same mind that finds reason for concentration of capital must, in fairness and of necessity, believe in union of labor forces. History has proven that in war, politics or business, concentration under wise leadership is essential to success—scattered forces means failure.

The number of unorganized workers in Oregon is large, not because of unbelief in the strength of united efforts, but because the laborers are scattered over a vast but still thinly settled territory. Exercise of good judgment on both sides of the labor question, enactment of such laws and regulations as conditions require, and careful watching that no step be made across the line of justice, which should be sacred to all persons alike, will, instead of creating warring factions, make employer and employee stand together for promotion of the best interests of all concerned.

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The strikes and lockouts are unsolved problems dealing with trouble that it will take a change of human nature to remove. My observation of strikes is that the ability on one side to pay higher wages or on the other to live on less is not the question. The problem is just this: How little will they work for or how much will he pay? This is the business idea of the time, and why blame either side so far? Furthermore, where are the men who have quit their business on account of raise in wages or where is the grave of the man who has starved because working for less?

If wages are higher so are the commodities that the worker must buy. Great demand for labor, which means prosperous times, runs the prices up, and the endless chain of commerce and industry brings out one fact: The toiler, the man who produces something, pays the bill.

Very seldom do we hear of any corporations or men voluntarily giving up any profits, unless expecting to have the change forced on them inside a short time. The O. & C. railroad, through the Willamette Valley, when labor of all kinds was much cheaper than now, thirty-one years ago,

charged 5 cents per mile, and at that time the writer paid 50 cents to ride from Eugene to Irving, a distance of 5.6 miles, or nearly 9 cents per mile. This was not charged because the company would have to go out of business if the added 4 cents per mile for that short distance was not collected, but simply because they could do so. It needs no argument to show that the reason we now can travel over that road (now the S. P.) for 3 cents per mile, and that the short haul between Eugene and Irving is 20 cents, is that the public soon would have taken the matter in their own hands. Who thinks that the great reduction in the price of gas in Portland is wholly due to the increased consumption or that a new process has been discovered by which gas can be manufactured cheaper, and a less rate charged with equal profit?

The working man has the same ideas of business. In order to be understood, I wish to say, that from personal observation, I know that there are men working at the bench or the forge, handling the throttle or the punch, running a machine or pushing a truck, in fact in every vocation, who are mentally the peers of the average successful business man. It is said "that opportunity knocks once at every man's door." These men failed to grasp it. They were left. Circumstances have much to do with the course of a man's life, but, barring sickness, none is to blame but the man himself.

However, though his failure to grasp opportunity left him without fortune's favor, it did not rob him of intellect or intelligence, and these he will, although forced to do the harder part of the work, use in striving to better his condition. Supply and demand are the principal economic laws. When the labor market will justify it the "bears" on the "labor exchange" will force the stock down a few points; then who shall blame those who are interested on the other side for acting the "bull" when they conceive there is a chance of forcing the stock up?

Is not Rockefeller, with all the censure laid on him, less of a sinner than some of his managers? None can believe that he is running the whole business himself, and I am fully persuaded that many a person has advanced himself to higher



position and better pay in the Standard Oil Company by formulating and laying before the heads of that concern "new tricks in trade," thereby showing his mental usefulness, whereby the stream of profits might be enlarged. These men are often sent to new fields to assist in inaugurating methods by which will come added wealth. In spite of this, who ever heard of a "corporation agitator." On the other hand, if any man among the labor corporations or trusts, call the unions by whatever name we may, should devise means whereby his "trust" may bring better returns, and he begins to lay the matter before his co-employees, at once he is an "agitator." Should the heads of the "labor trust" discover in him an ability beyond his fellows and send him into distant fields to augment the flow of pay into his fellow-workers' coffers in those parts, he at once becomes the dreaded and, by some, that most despised individual, "an imported labor agitator."

By the above I simply wish to call attention to the fact that there are two sides to the strike and lockout question. One side is no more to be blamed than the other for the discomforts and trouble that come from a strike or a lockout, and neither of them any more than the business spirit of the times.

Between reasonable persons there should be a middle ground, and this would be easily found but for two reasons: First, at the beginning of a strike or lockout, each side is confident of winning; when it gets farther on the mule in man asserts itself, and either will rather go down to defeat than yield. The other reason is that outside forces are through these parties fighting for a principle, one to destroy the usefulness of the unions and the other to make it more powerful.

#### UNION LABEL.

Strikes and lockouts are detrimental and, like war, should be avoided if possible. The union label is a force stronger, more effective and devoid of violence. It is singular that so many people imbued with union ideas who are ready to make any reasonable sacrifice for their principle, will fail to make

use of this **agency**. If every wage-earner and his family would call for and use only **such goods**, as far as possible, as were manufactured or produced by men and women who, by working for fair wages and in regular lines, are able to obtain the label, the demand for the trade-mark would accomplish what strikes and lockouts fail to do, and none could find fault, for every person, rich or poor, has some particular commodity which he buys in preference to others and which is known to him by the brand.

#### MINING.

Mining having been exempted from the provisions of the law creating and governing this Bureau, regarding the collection of statistical data concerning different industries of the State, doubt existed in my mind as to my duties in this relation. For my guidance, the question was submitted to the Attorney General, who advised that my duties extend to inspecting mines and gathering statistics of labor employed therein, as well as to any other places where labor is employed, but that I could not claim the reports from mine owners which are required to be given by operators of factories and workshops.

After receipt of this opinion I made a trip into the Bourne Mining District, Baker County, in response to a call to investigate into the cause of the death of E. Leake, in the Mormon Boy mine. After inspection of this and other mines I am convinced that there is dire need of a proper set of rules and regulations to govern the development of this industry, for, while there are well and carefully equipped mines, carelessness and ignorance of the work undertaken are causes of many accidents. Had a proper survey been made and other safeguards provided by a practical engineer in the Mormon Boy mine, I believe the accident (water breaking through the bottom of winze from upper tunnel) would have been averted and the life spared.

Aside from the need of a code of rules and regulations an inspector should be appointed who, until such time as the State may see fit to establish a Mining Bureau, may be attached to this office. The interests of these people should be

looked after, for, under the most favorable circumstances, they are in constant danger.

Much information regarding minerals in the State will be found in the contents of the matter under head of "Oregon by Counties."

#### DOMESTIC HELP.

The domestic help question is becoming more difficult of solution. There is no question in my mind that, with the feeling which exists, in which the word "servant" figures prominently, the desire for work of this character will continue to grow less with intellectual advancement. The feeling with some employers of domestic help indicates this, upon the theory that the more ignorant the girl the better "servant" she makes. This is a condition to be deplored. A full half of the responsibility for it must rest on the mistress of the household.

It is, or should be, the ambition of all to advance intellectually, financially and socially, and of these none is of greater value in the feminine mind than the social advantage. Kill that ambition in a woman and you destroy the best quality that is in her. With such an ambition, how can we expect any girl to make a choice of an occupation that, by common consent, or, maybe, by the supercilious action of the employer, has been consigned to a lower standard in the social scale? True it is that, in hiring a girl to do domestic work, we expect her to wait on the table, when necessary, and to attend to the needs of the household, but, after the work is done and done satisfactorily what reason is there that the girl who is considered neat and clean enough to handle our food, should not receive the same consideration, socially, that the same girl would receive were she serving us with her pencil, the typewriter, showing us goods from behind the counter or teaching our children?

Why call her "servant" when, perhaps, from no fault of hers, a stamp of inferiority has been placed on the word? We talk about our "stenographer," "clerk," and so on; why not speak of our "cook," "house keeper," "chambermaid," "nurse maid" or "house maid," as the case may be, with the

same degree of respect? It may be said that it is nonsensical to argue that there is any difference in a title. That may be, but the fact remains that names often have their sting.

The domestic problem is simply reduced to this: It is the Nation's duty to stimulate ambition and self pride; to raise to the highest degree the intellectual and moral standard of every citizen within its border. With intellectual advancement comes a natural desire for a position of equality. The mistress must cease considering the girl she hires to do her work any lower in the human scale than she does her own daughter, when she performs the same work with equal intellectual ability and possesses the same refinement, or the time will come when she will have to do her own housework or employ a man instead. The woman who holds the health of the family in her hands should be no inferior person.

That many of the girls hired for domestic duties are careless, incompetent, indolent, and in many ways annoy their employers, is a fact, but this is only a natural result. With the work considered degrading, a large per cent of the more ambitious and intellectual girls are driven into other pursuits, leaving a demand for domestics so great that those who condescend to perform the work have a perfect monopoly of that branch of the labor market, of which they, with a genuine touch of human nature, seldom fail to take advantage.

This question should have the preferred place in the efforts of the women of Oregon to better economic conditions; it is within their domain.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The school teacher, although a professional, may, when the average pay received is taken into consideration, be placed in the category with toilers. Most of them are hard workers and still the poorest paid wage-earners in the State. It is true that a slight increase in compensation is noted over two years ago, but there is plenty of room for further advance in pay, as will be seen by the statement in another part of this report. When it is taken into consideration that the average for teachers includes the salaries of the principals, who get better pay, though none too much, it can readily be

seen why young men are loath to enter the school work as a life profession. The best schools can be built up, in general, only by employment of men or women who aim to make school teaching their life work.

A movement is on foot to secure legislation to authorize the purchase of textbooks by the State, to be furnished free to school children. This, in my opinion, would be a benefit to the poorer class of people who, while not being able to purchase books for their children, are too proud to ask for them. If purchased in large quantities there would be a great saving in the expense, and, should the State own its own printing plant, as is being contemplated, the books could be printed here, which would not only operate to reduce the expense more materially, but the money expended in their production would remain within the State.

Manual training is receiving considerable attention, but has been made a part of the course of instruction in few of the public schools. It should be adopted in all. An able article on this subject will be found under head of "Education," contributed by one of great experience in this line.

#### TIMBER.

The lumber business, next to the farming industry, is the greatest in the State and employs a large amount of labor. To give an idea of the vast amount of work involved in the collection of data I will say that it took about 1,200 letters to get the information concerning this one industry, aside from the knowledge gained through inspection of a large number of mills during the previous year. The figures given, though a good many mills did not respond, will cover, as stated, over 90 per cent of the lumber output of the state. The figures for wages will, however, fall short of that, for many of the mills cutting a great deal of lumber have not their own logging plants and many loggers failed to reply to the request for data. Twelve concerns, eleven in Portland and the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company plants in Lane County, show a total combined cut last season of over 600,000,000 feet of lumber, or one-half the entire cut of the State.

## ELECTRICITY.

Several deaths have occurred during the past year by electrocution of men working as linemen. This could have been prevented by exercise of proper regard for the safety of men in placing the wires. Perhaps some additional expense would be incurred, but human life should not be too lightly regarded. That this matter should have attention by the State and that proper regulations should be established, becomes more apparent when the increased use of electricity is considered. I have found electricity used quite extensively for motive power in the manufactories. Our mountain streams have an unlimited amount of power now going to waste that can be generated and transmitted to any part of the State and utilized as a vast propelling force. The knowledge of how to transmit and control this great and mysterious force is also becoming greater every day, and it is only a question of time when electrical power will be so cheap that steam as a motive agency will be crowded out entirely. Legislation on this subject should keep pace with electrical development.

## RAILROAD REGULATION.

There is certainly need for restriction of the hours that men shall be allowed to serve in the operating department of railroads, and failure to regulate this is disregard for the welfare of not only the men who do the work, but the public whom they serve. Case after case is brought to light where the overworked employees, through sheer collapse of physical strength, have caused wreck, disaster, and deaths to the traveling public. There are plenty of cases in our own State where men in charge of trains have worked beyond all reasonable time without sleep. A law is needed not only to protect the employee from the closely calculated rule of the railroad company but to protect the public from both the greed of the company and the desire of men to earn more money by working overtime. "Freedom of contract" in these cases is a license to maim and kill the traveling public by incapacitating the men through overwork. Operators go to sleep over the key, engineers at the throttle, and con-

ductors in the cabs while the train rushes on to destruction. The daily papers furnish reports of plenty of cases of this nature. Of course such laws should be reasonable and just to all parties in question.

#### EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The demand for an eight hour law applicable to all State work is reasonable. The rule has been adopted by all heads of departments in the State House, as far as they and their clerks are concerned, and it is reasonable to ask the question, why should one portion of those who work for the State, and generally those who get the better pay, work less time than those taking the harder portion at less compensation? Of course the head of any department or the board controlling it can make the rule regulating the hours of work, but the rule should be extended to all State work and contracts on State work. The United States has such a law enacted by the representatives of the different States. Oregon should stand by that law, and how can she do that better than by adopting for herself what she approves for the Federal Government?

#### ACCIDENTS.

As was the case two years ago, the accidents reported are only a portion of what occur, as the law requiring reports to be made to this Bureau on blanks furnished, does not fix any penalty for failure. There are but few concerns that report accidents and I have to rely mostly on newspaper clippings. It is certain that some of the mills resort to all sorts of tactics to keep accident news from even getting into the newspapers. One case was reported where a man had been injured in the mill to the extent that he afterward died, and in the hospital and also at the morgue it was reported and recorded in such manner that no one could find out the cause of death from those sources. There are others, however, and among them one large concern in the Willamette Valley, that make every effort to give the Bureau all information desired.

#### CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

The rule of contributory negligence is well settled in law, and can be set aside only by legislative enactment, as was

done by the last Congress in the case of the Common Carrier's Liability Act, approved by the President on June 11, 1906, and incorporated in this report under the head of "Labor Laws." This law makes the party guilty of greatest negligence responsible in a ratio to be determined by a jury. A similar law, if enacted in this state, would materially assist in reducing the list of injuries in mills and factories, as it would induce those to lessen the danger who now fail to do so, although it is pointed out to them, and in many instances the cost is but trivial. With complicated machinery, large numbers of workmen in each factory, and former conditions changed, the old remark, "They can work or let it alone," can no longer be applied to the majority of workers. The laws should suit the times.

#### DANGER ON STREET CARS.

My attention has been called to the danger to which street carmen as well as passengers are exposed on open summer cars with footboard on the outside. The danger of accidents, from jostling crowds, especially when a crowded car is swiftly rounding a curve or crossing a bridge, is easily apparent and it could be obviated by having the passageway in the center, as on closed cars.

#### FREE ELECTIONS.

Working people (over two-thirds of the voters) are awakening to the power they possess through the ballot. Election by popular vote is the greatest privilege that is given a citizen. It should be surrounded with every safeguard and no obstacle placed in the way of any man recording his choice of public servants. "The ballot is freeman's sword, shield and buckler," and I see nothing unreasonable in the wage-earner asking that election day, or at least part of it, be made a compulsory holiday, so that employers can not, even if they so desire, prevent their men from voting by running their mills, factories, etc., until 6 p. m., when the hour still left before the polls close is insufficient for many employees to reach the polling place and vote.



### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Much complaint comes from persons who have been victimized by employment agencies, by a system of being required to pay a fee for the procurement of a job only to find they have been swindled out of their money, a practice that these persons of all others can ill afford to stand. There is no law on the statute books regulating this class of business, nor relating directly to this particular kind of swindling, under which prosecution will lie.

### BORROWING ON SALARIES.

The habit of borrowing on salaries is a detriment to the laboring people. By this method the weekly or monthly salary is pledged before it is earned, and interest as high as 200 per cent is charged. Loan companies speak of rates of interest, but their actual charges can not, with propriety of language, be called interest. The element of risk enters into the charge when loans to the wage-earner are made, and the borrower is made to pay for the risk to the fullest extent. Loan companies differ in their rates of interest. They send out tempting advertisements concerning low rates of interest, but a laboring man once in their clutches finds it difficult to pay out. When pay day comes the workingman's salary has already been absorbed by the loan company, and an additional loan is necessary in order to meet running expenses. The advertised and actual charges vary. The affairs are so conducted that the law cannot protect the borrower. An interest charge on a \$20 loan payable in three monthly payments will run from 138 to 200 per cent. The loan companies make it easy to borrow but difficult to pay.

### THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

The tendency of the system of buying on installments is toward demoralization. The sense of ownership vanishes and that of financial obligation grows dull. Installment teaches wrong financial ideas. It causes people to be less careful of things bought in this manner, as they are in constant fear of having the article taken away. There is an overcharge for goods bought on installment and it is difficult to arrive

at an accurate figure. A blanket costs a dollar more, a poor rug costs from \$2 to 3 more than if purchased for cash, and an ordinary stove will cost \$5 to \$10 more, while a sewing machine will be doubled in cost. The installment system encourages debt, keeps one constantly in that condition and causes disregard for moral and financial obligations. The system is growing and the poor defend it. Those who have made careful investigation believe that to be in debt becomes with such people the normal condition of life, and to be in debt passes from a custom to a habit. The overcharges for installment-bought articles are of themselves enough to condemn the system financially. The bad features are numerous. In some families one-fourth of the total earnings go for installment articles.

#### LAWS OF NO VALUE.

The law of 1903, entitled, "An act to protect employees and guarantee their right to belong to labor organizations," page 137 of the General Laws of Oregon for that year, and given under the head of "Labor Laws" in this report, is in the main contrary to all rendered opinions on that subject and of no value. Laws of no value should be repealed.

#### CONVICTS.

The convict should, as far as possible, be kept from working in competition with free labor. The earnest care and best thought of the legislature should be directed to the working out of the best method by which this class can, as they must, be kept at work without lowering the standard of wages or shutting out other industries in the line in which they are employed.

#### CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

The Chinese and Japanese laborer has always been a menace to the white laboring man and woman, principally because of the manner in which they dress and live, as can be seen by the statement in another part of this report. An unrestricted or partially restricted immigration of that class would bring about a condition that would lower our own laborers' standard of living, and precipitate race riot, as it

has in other states. I am inclined to the opinion that their living among us has a demoralizing effect on society, since, as far as I am able to learn, every opium den is and has been kept by Chinese, and many other kinds of odious vices and practices are permitted to exist among them.

#### POPULATION.

In compiling the population table of our state, based on the public school enrollment, attendance and census, one of the objects in view was to call attention to the decreasing interest shown in the schools in some localities. That the population has increased in every county is a well-known fact, and any showing to the contrary discloses the need of inquiry into the reason why the same proportion of children do not attend school as formerly. The column of census figures will, perhaps, come nearer showing the actual population than any other. But, a comparison of the figures in the census and attendance columns will show to what extent each county is advancing or retrograding so far as the interest in the school, by attendance, is concerned.

Take Curry County, for instance. The estimated population as ascertained by a computation based upon the school census of 1906, using the same ratio that existed in 1900, gives a population of 1,852, while the estimate based on attendance gives the population at 1,470. Nearly thirty per cent less of the children are going to school now than were attending in 1900. On the other hand, Jackson County shows an increase of nearly twenty-eight per cent in the number of children attending school.

The following fourteen counties show an increased per cent over the year 1900 of children attending school: Baker, Benton, Douglas, Gilliam, Jackson, Josephine, Malheur, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Union, Wasco, and Yamhill. The other nineteen counties show a decrease in the per cent of children attending the public school.

We claim advancement. This must in every case be founded on the educational and intellectual attainment of the community. Commercialism has taken hold of many things and it seems that it is now fastening its fangs into the child

who should be at school, but who is kept at work by parents who thus borrow upon the future of their children. The man who borrows money on a salary to be earned, at ruinous interest, is wise compared with the man who will mortgage his child's whole future by denying it the full advantages of our free schools.

#### OPPORTUNITIES IN OREGON.

Oregon, with its unlimited resources in raw material; with its abundance of water power going to waste annually in every river and stream tumbling over falls and precipices in hills and mountains; with farm land to be purchased at any price from \$5 up, for deeded land, and producing, as the statistics in this report will show, everything that is needed to contribute to man's comfort, offers opportunities which can be found in no other State for the young man to come and "grow up," the middle aged to invest and accumulate, and for the aged there is no better country or climate in which to spend a pleasant "evening" of life.

The State is composed of thirty-three counties. Of the total area of 61,277,440 acres of surface lands, 14,785,766 are reserved, 26,752,025 acres have been appropriated, leaving 19,739,649 acres unappropriated. Of this latter 14,071,464 acres are surveyed and 5,668,185 acres are unsurveyed. Although 543,806 acres of land have been appropriated since 1904 there is still left a vast amount to be taken up as homesteads or for timber or minerals.

## SUMMARY OF WORK.

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During October, November, and December, 1904, I completed the first biennial report of the Bureau and visited a large number of factories and stores in Portland, looking after the enforcement of the labor laws and the general condition and needs of the working people.

*January, 1905*—Visited Portland inquiring into the needs of the laboring men and looking to the enforcement of the labor laws. Inspected many stores.

*February*—Inspected five factories in Portland, and assisted in preventing a strike at the Lewis and Clark Fair Grounds.

*March*—Visited Portland and made an investigation of a strike at the Lewis and Clark Fair Grounds. Made a trip to Warrendale looking into the cause of the killing of Robert Graham at the paper mill.

*April*—Visited some of the injured men at the hospital in Portland and inspected forty-six factories and workshops in and about Portland, Oswego, Sherwood, Tualatin, Newberg, St. Johns, Scappoose, Houlton, Rainier, Warren, Irving, Roseburg, and Eugene.

*May*—Looked into violation of the ten hour law in Portland, and inspected eighty-eight mills and factories there and in and about Gresham, Aurora, Union, North Powder, Baker City, Haines, La Grande, Elgin, Island City, and Milton.

*June*—Inspected sixty-nine factories and workshops in and around Athena, Echo, Weston, Pendleton, Adams, Portland, Brooks, Oregon City, Woodburn, and Salem.

*July*—Called on parties injured in mills in Portland; inspected forty-three factories and workshops there and in and around St. Johns, Oregon City, and Dallas. Also investigated violation of the ten hour laws for women, and the supposed violation of the law against intimidation by a street car company of Portland.

*August*—Inspected seventy factories and workshops in and around Albany, Mill City, Detroit, Lyons, Stayton, Kingston,

and Portland. Investigated labor trouble in Oregon City and Portland.

*September*—Inspected thirty-five factories and workshops at and near Corvallis, Albany, Yaquina, Toledo, Philomath, Independence, Dallas, and Falls City; also investigated and worked up the case that resulted in the conviction of Mr. Muller of the Grand Laundry, for violation of the ten hour law for women; case known as "State vs. Curt Muller."

*October*—Inspected fifty-six factories and workshops at and around McMinnville, Sheridan, Willamina, Dayton, Forest Grove, Gaston, Cornelius, Hillsboro, Beaverton, Portland, Junction City, Eugene, and Mapleton; also looked into the cases and cause of injury of several men hurt in mills.

*November*—Inspected 132 factories and workshops and gathered labor data in and around Gardiner, Marshfield, Bay City, North Bend, Myrtle Point, Coquille, points down Coquille River to Bandon, Elkton, Drain, Yoncalla, Winchester, Oakland, Roseburg, Myrtle Creek, Canyonville, Glendale, Leland, Grants Pass, Medford, Jacksonville, Ashland, Ayers Spur, Gold Hill, Gold Ray, Cottage Grove, Dorena, Saginaw, Springfield, Wendling, Marcola, Coburg, and Eugene.

*December*—Inspected thirty-six factories and workshops in and about Portland, Astoria, and Seaside; also investigated several violations of the labor laws. Prosecuted a case of violation of the ten hour law for women in the factory of H. Liebes & Co., of Portland. Conviction secured and fine imposed.

*January, 1906*—Visited stores, examining into the seating arrangement of same, and also thirty-five factories and workshops in and near Portland, Bridal Veil, Albany, and Lebanon.

*February*—Inspected two factories; investigated the Chinese and Japanese question and visited their lodging houses, taking measurement of their rooms to ascertain the amount of air space to each person.

*March*—Visited thirty-one workshops and canneries in and about Portland, The Dalles, Celilo, Hood River, and Cascade Locks. While at Celilo discovered an open violation of the Federal eight-hour law, in connection with the construction work upon The Dalles-Celilo Government canal.

Investigated and verified conditions and on returning to Portland, at the request of President Gram, of the Oregon Federation of Labor, accompanied him to the office of United States District Attorney Bristol, of Portland, and laid the facts as observed by me before that official.

*April*—Visited Portland to secure data for report and investigated labor conditions. Visited three workshops.

*May*—Investigated violations of labor laws, complaints of which had been received at this office; arranged for statistics and inspected ten mills and factories in and near Portland, Corvallis, Astoria, Palms, Clatskanie, and Ingles.

*June*—Collected data for information of the Bureau; made a trip into the mining district around Bourne, Baker County. Looked into conditions about the mines and investigated the accidental killing of Mr. Leake at the Mormon Boy Mine. Visited nine mills and workshops, and five mines.

*July*—Principally office work and matters pertaining to statistics and arranging for the same.

*August*—Continuation of statistical work. Made a trip up the valley to enforce observance of the child labor law. Also inspected a mill and warehouse.

*September*—Continuation of statistical work. Visited one mill. Also made an effort to settle the grain handlers' strike.

Capitulation of factories and workshops inspected since January, 1905:

Canning plants .....	24
Excelsior, lath, planing, saw, and shingle mills, sash and door, and box factories .....	273
Flour and chop mills.....	73
Laundries .....	35
Machine shops and foundries.....	54
Mines .....	5
Miscellaneous factories and workshops.....	214
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>678</b>

## LABOR LAWS.

(LIEN LAWS NOT INCLUDED.)

### AN ACT.

Creating the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Workshops and Factories, and for filling the same, and providing for the conduct of the office and the expense thereof; and to compel obedience to the provisions of this act, and providing penalties for a violation thereof.

*Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon;*

*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:*

Section 1. There is hereby established a separate and distinct department in this State, to be known as the "Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops," to be in charge and under control of a Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which office is hereby created.

Sec. 2. The Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer shall, on or before the first day of June, 1903, appoint a citizen of the State of Oregon, who has been a resident of the State continuously for five years, as such Commissioner to fill said office, and such Commissioner shall hold office until the second Monday in January, 1907, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. At the general election in the year 1906, there shall be elected, as other State officers are elected, a citizen of the State of Oregon, who has been a resident of the State over five years, to fill the office of Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. At the general election every fourth year thereafter there shall be elected a Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Workshops and Factories, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor is elected and has qualified.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of such officer to cause to be enforced all the laws regulating the employment of children, minors, and women; all laws established for the protection of the health, lives, and limbs of operatives in workshops, factories, mills, and other places, and all laws enacted for the protection of the working classes; laws which declare it to be a misdemeanor on the part of the employees to require as a condition of employment the surrender of any rights of citizenship; laws regulating and prescribing the qualifications of persons in trade and handicrafts, and similar laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted.



It shall also be the duty of the officers to collect, assort, arrange, and present, in biennial reports to the legislature, on or before the first Monday in January, statistical details relating to all the departments of labor in the State; to the subject of corporations, strikes, or other labor difficulties; to trade unions and other labor organizations, and their effect upon labor or capital; the number and condition of the Japanese and Chinese in the State, their social and sanitary habits; number of married, and of single; the number employed, and the nature of their employment; the average wages per day at such employment, and the gross amount yearly; the amount expended by them in rent, food, and clothing, and in what proportion such amounts are expended for foreign and home productions, respectively; to what extent their employment comes in competition with the white industrial classes of the State; and to such other matters relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, moral, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and the permanent prosperity of the respective industries of the State as the Bureau may be able to gather. In its biennial report the Bureau shall also give account of all the proceedings of its officers which have been taken in accordance with the provisions of this act, herein referred to, including a statement of all violations of law which have been observed, and the proceedings under the same, and shall join with such amounts and such remarks, suggestions, and recommendations as the Commissioner may deem necessary.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of every owner, operator or manager of every factory, workshop, mill, or other establishment, excepting mines, where labor is employed, to make to the Bureau, upon blanks furnished by said Bureau, such reports and returns as the said Bureau may require, for the purpose of compiling such labor statistics as are authorized by this act, and the owner or business manager shall make such reports and returns within the time prescribed therefor by said Commissioner, and shall certify to the correctness of the same. In the report of said Bureau no use shall be made of the names of individuals, firms, or corporations supplying the information called for by this section; such information shall be deemed confidential, and not for the purpose of disclosing personal affairs. Any officer, agent, or employee of said Bureau violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$500, or be imprisoned for not more than one year in the county jail.

Sec. 6. Said Commissioner shall have the power to issue subpoena, administer oaths, and take testimony in all matters relating to the duties herein required by such Bureau, and such testimony to be taken in some suitable place in the vicinity to which testimony is applicable. Witnesses subpoenaed and testifying before any officer of the said Bureau shall be paid the same fees as witnesses before a circuit court, such payment to be made from the fund appropriated for the use of the Bureau, and in the manner provided in section 10 of this act for the payment of other expenses of the Bureau. Any person duly subpoenaed

under the provisions of this section, who shall willfully neglect or refuse to attend, or testify, at the time and place named in the subpoena, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 7. Said Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor shall have power to enter any factory, mill, office, workshop, or public or private works, at any reasonable time, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, such as are contemplated by this act; and to examine into the methods of protection from danger to employees, and the sanitary conditions in and around such buildings and places, and make a record thereof; and any owner or occupant of said factory, mill, office, or workshop, or public or private works, or his agent, or agents, who shall refuse to allow an inspector or employee of said Bureau to enter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed ninety days for each and every offense.

Sec. 8. At the expiration of two years all records, schedules, and papers accumulating in said Bureau that may be considered of no value by the Commissioner may be destroyed; *provided*, the authority of the Governor be first obtained for such destruction.

Sec. 9. The biennial reports of said Commissioner, provided for in section 4 of this act, shall be printed in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as the reports of the executive officers of the State; *provided*, that no less than 480 copies of the report shall be distributed as the judgment of the Commissioner may deem best. The blanks and stationery required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be furnished by the Secretary of State and shall be paid for from the printing fund of the State.

Sec. 10. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Workshops and Factories shall receive an annual salary of \$1,800, payable quarterly, and to incur such expense, not to exceed \$800 per annum, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, such expense to be paid on the vouchers presented by the Commissioner to the Secretary of State and paid by warrant drawn by the Secretary of State on the State Treasurer; *provided, however*, that said expense shall not exceed in any one year the amount appropriated therefor. Said Commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the State of Oregon in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned upon the faithful, honest, and impartial performance of his duties under this act, which bond shall be approved by the Secretary of State and filed in his office. Such Commissioner shall include in his annual report to the Governor an itemized statement of the expense of the Bureau incurred by him.

**BARBER LAW.**

Section 1. That forthwith after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person not a registered barber within the meaning of this act to pursue the business of a barber, or to conduct any barber shop, tonsorial parlor, shaving saloon, etc., for the purpose of shaving, cutting hair, or doing anything in any way pertaining to the occupation of a barber, except as an apprentice, registered as hereinafter provided, under the supervision of a registered barber, without the sanction of the State Board of Barber Examiners of this State.

Sec. 2. The board of examiners heretofore appointed by the Governor of this State shall constitute the State Board of Barber Examiners under this act. Each member of said Board shall continue in office for the remainder of the term for which he shall have been appointed, and such board shall have power, and is hereby authorized, to use a common seal, appoint deputies, and such further powers as are herein granted. At the expiration of the term of office for which the present members of said Board are appointed, or, if any vacancy shall occur in the membership of said Board, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointing a person as a member thereof, selected from the competent barbers of this State, whose tenure of office shall be four years. It shall be the duty of each member of said board, hereafter to be appointed as aforesaid, before entering upon the duties of his office, to appear before an officer duly selected to administer oaths in this State, and make an oath to discharge the duties of a member of this Board in a faithful and impartial manner. Each member of this Board shall be a barber of not less than four years' experience and a resident of this State five years. Members of the Board shall meet at such time and place as agreed upon, and shall, at a regular meeting, elect by ballot a president, a treasurer, and a secretary, who shall hold office one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The president and secretary of said Board shall each execute, in the name of the State of Oregon, an undertaking in the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars, conditioned that they will faithfully perform the duties of their office. The treasurer of said Board shall execute a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$2,000, in the name of the State of Oregon, for the faithful performance of his duties under this act; said bonds shall be executed by some good and reliable surety company, and the expense of securing said bonds shall be paid out of the funds in the treasury of said Board. Said Board shall meet and hold examinations, as hereinafter provided for, at least quarterly during each year, in at least four different cities in the State; the Board shall have the power to make such by-laws as it may deem necessary not inconsistent with the Constitution of this State, or with the provisions of this act, and shall prescribe the qualifications of a barber of this State. The Board may also at its discretion appoint a deputy who shall exercise the powers herein granted to said Board, and who shall furnish a satisfactory bond to the Board for the faithful performance of his duties, and his compensation shall be fixed

by said Board and paid out of its funds. The secretary of said Board shall keep the seal of said Board and affix it in all cases where he is required by law; to keep a faithful record of all transactions of said Board; to administer oaths, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by said Board. Said Board shall have the power to adopt reasonable rules and regulations describing the sanitary requirements of a barber shop. It shall be the duty of every proprietor or person operating a barber shop in the State to keep posted in a conspicuous place in his shop, so as to be easily read by all customers, a copy of such rules and regulations. A failure of any such proprietor or person operating any shop to keep such rules so posted, or a failure or neglect on such person's part to obey the requirements of said rules, shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of his certificate; but no certificate shall be revoked without a reasonable opportunity being offered to such proprietor to be heard in his defense. Any member of said Board shall have the power to enter and make examination of any barber shop in this State during the business hours, for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition thereof; and any barber shop in which the tools, appliances, and furnishings in use therein are kept in an unclean or unsanitary condition is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and a person so keeping said shop, or in charge thereof in such unclean or unsanitary condition, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the proprietor shall be subject to prosecution and punishment therefor, and the nuisance may be abated under the general laws of the State of Oregon provided for the abatement of nuisances.

Sec. 3. That each member of said Board shall receive \$4 per day for each day actually engaged in the performance of his duties under this act, and shall also receive his actual traveling expenses while performing the duties of his office, and all other necessary expenses incurred by him while in the exercise of his said duties. Said expenses of said Board shall be paid from the fees received by the Board under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary or other expenses of the Board shall be paid out of the State treasury. All moneys received in excess of said expenses shall be held by the Board as a special fund for meeting further expenses of said Board; *provided*, that when the amount collected by said Board and in its possession shall exceed the sum of \$1,000, the surplus over and above such amount shall be paid by said Board to the Treasurer of the State of Oregon. The Board shall render a semi-annual itemized account of the work it has done to the Governor, and render a report of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act, and the records of said Board shall at all times be open to the inspection of the public.

Sec. 4. Any person desiring to obtain a certificate under this act shall make his sworn application to said Board therefor, and shall pay to the treasurer of said Board an examination fee of five (\$5) dollars, and shall present himself at the next regular meeting of the Board for the examination of applicants, whereupon said Board shall proceed to

examine such person, and being satisfied as to his qualifications, his name shall be entered by the Board upon the register kept by them, and a certificate issued to him; *provided*, that whenever it appears that the applicant has acquired his knowledge in a barber school, the Board shall be the judges as to whether or not said barber school is properly appointed and conducted, and under proper instructions to give sufficient training in such trade. All persons making application under the provision of this act shall be allowed to practice until the next regular meeting of said Board.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act shall prohibit any person serving as an apprentice in said trade under a barber authorized to practice the same under this act; *provided*, any person serving as an apprentice shall have his name registered with the secretary of the State Board, and shall pay a fee of \$1 therefor, and cause to be entered on said register the date of his apprenticeship, and after serving three years as such apprentice he will be eligible to become a registered barber after complying with the conditions of this act.

Sec. 6. The said Board shall furnish to each person entitled to a certificate under this act a card bearing the seal of the Board and the signature of its president and secretary, stating that the holder thereof is entitled to practice the occupation of barber or apprentice, as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of the holder of such certificate to post the said certificate or card, or both, in a conspicuous place in front of his working chair, where it may be readily seen by all persons whom he may serve. Said card shall be renewed on or before the first day of May of each year, and the holder of said certificate of registration shall pay to the secretary of said Board the sum of one (\$1) dollar for said renewal card. Upon the failure of any holder of a certificate of registration to apply for renewal of his card on or before the first day of May in each year, his said certificate may be revoked by said Board subject to the provisions of section 8 of this act.

Sec. 7. That said Board shall keep a register in which shall be entered the names of all persons to whom certificates and permits are issued under this act, and said register shall be open at all times to public inspection.

Sec. 8. The said Board shall have power to revoke any certificate or permit granted by it under this act that may have been obtained by fraudulent representations, or otherwise, not strictly in accordance with this act, or upon any of the following grounds:

(a) Conviction of felony.

(b) Habitual drunkenness for thirty days immediately before a charge duly made.

(c) Gross incompetency.

(d) Habitual use of morphine, cocaine, or other narcotic drugs.

(e) Contagious or infectious disease.

*Provided*, that before any certificate shall be so revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against

him, and shall at a day specified in said notice, at least five (5) days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing and full opportunity to produce testimony in his behalf and to confront the witnesses against him. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked may, after the expiration of ninety (90) days, apply to have the same re-granted to him upon a satisfactory showing that the disqualification has ceased. Said board is hereby empowered to subpoena witnesses for any and all trials before said board.

Sec. 9. To shave, or trim the beard, or cut the hair, of any person for hire or reward, received or to be paid at any time in the future, shall be construed as practicing the occupation of barber, or apprentice, within the meaning of this act; and no barber shop shall have more than one apprentice in their employ at any one time.

Sec. 10. Any person who shall engage in the occupation of barber, or apprentice, without having obtained a certificate of registration as provided by this act, or willfully employ a barber, or apprentice, who has not such certificate, or falsely pretends to be qualified to practice such occupation under this act, or shall neglect or refuse to place and keep his card or certificate in a conspicuous place at his place of business or employment, or shall loan his license or card to another, or permit another to use it for the purpose of violating any of the provisions of this act, or shall do any other thing in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five (5) or more than fifty (50) days, or both fine and imprisonment. Justices' courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction of all cases arising under this act.

Sec. 11. Any person who shaves another person afflicted with syphilis, eczema, blood poison, or any skin disease, who does not, before he again uses his tools, towels, or water, subject them to disinfection as may remove any virus, scale, or filth that may be on such tools, towels, or instrument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 10 of this act.

Sec. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person who is not a duly registered barber under this act to conduct a barber's school or give instructions in the art or business of a barber without the sanction of said board, and if any one shall violate this section he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in section 10 of this act.

Sec. 13. Inasmuch as the public health is endangered by irregularities in the present law providing for the method of registering barbers and apprentices, and conducting barber shops in this State, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, therefore this act shall be in force and effect forthwith upon its approval by the Governor. (Pp. 27-32, L. 1903.)

**BLACKLISTING.**

Section 1. No corporation, company, or individual shall blacklist or publish, or cause to be blacklisted or published, any employee, mechanic, or laborer, discharged by such corporation, company, or individual, with intent and for the purpose of preventing such employee, mechanic, or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company, or individual.

Sec. 2. If any officer or agent of any corporation, company, or individual, or other person, shall blacklist or publish, or cause to be blacklisted or published, any employee, mechanic, or laborer, with intent and for the purpose of preventing such employee, mechanic, or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any corporation, company, or individual, or shall, in any manner, conspire or contrive, by correspondence or otherwise, to prevent such discharged employee from securing employment, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$250, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or both, at the discretion of the court. (P. 137, L. 1903.)

**CHILD LABOR LAW.**

Section 1. That an act to regulate the employment of child labor and for the attendance of children at school, and to appoint a board to carry out the provisions of this act, approved February 17, 1903, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Oregon, on February 16, 1903, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. No child, under fourteen years of age, shall be employed in any factory, store, workshop, in or about any mine, or in the telegraph, telephone, or public messenger service.

Sec. 3. No child, under the age of fourteen years, shall be employed in any work, or labor of any form, for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the town, district or city in which he or she resides are in session.

Sec. 4. Attendance at school shall be compulsory upon all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years in all cities, towns, and villages of the State of Oregon during the whole of the school term in the city, town, or village in which the child resides, and upon all children in such cities, towns, and villages between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years who are not employed in some lawful work.

Sec. 5. No child, under sixteen years of age, shall be employed at any work before the hour of seven in the morning, or after the hour of

six at night, nor employed for longer than ten hours for any one day, nor more than six days in any one week; and every such child, under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to not less than thirty minutes for mealtime at noon, but such mealtime shall not be included as part of the work hours of the day; and every employer shall post in a conspicuous place where such minors are employed, a printed notice stating the maximum work hours required in one week, and in every day of the week, from such minors.

Sec. 6. No child, under sixteen years of age, shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any employment enumerated in section 2 unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on file and accessible to the school authorities of the district where such child resides, and to the police and Board of Inspectors of Child Labor, an age and schooling certificate, as hereinafter prescribed, and keeps a complete list of all such children employed therein.

Sec. 7. An age and schooling certificate shall be executed, issued and approved only by the superintendent of schools, or by a person authorized by him, in writing, or, where there is no superintendent of schools, by a person authorized by the board of school directors; *provided*, that no member of a board of school directors, or other person authorized as aforesaid, shall have authority to approve such certificate for any child then in or about to enter his own employment, or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employee. The person approving the certificate shall have authority to administer the oath provided for therein, but no fee shall be charged therefor.

Sec. 8. An age and schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth or baptism of such child, or other religious record, or the register of birth of such child with a town or city clerk, that such child is of the age stated in the certificate.

Sec. 9. The age and schooling certificate of a child under sixteen years of age shall not be executed, approved and signed until he presents to the person authorized to execute, approve, and sign the same an employment ticket issued by the Board of Child Labor Inspectors, duly filled out and signed, as hereinafter prescribed. A duplicate of each age and schooling certificate shall be filled out and kept on file by the board of school directors. Any explanatory matter may be printed with such certificate, in the discretion of the board of school directors or superintendent of schools. The employment ticket and the age and schooling certificate shall be separately printed and shall be filled out, signed, and held or surrendered, as indicated in the following forms:



## EMPLOYMENT TICKET.

When (name of child).....height, (feet and inches).....  
 eyes (color)....., complexion (fair or dark)....., hair  
 (color)....., presents an age and schooling certificate duly signed,  
 I intend to employ (him or her).....at.....(nature of  
 occupation.)

.....  
 (Signature of intending employer or agent.)

.....  
 (Town or city and date.)

## AGE AND SCHOOLING CERTIFICATE.

This certifies that I am the (father, mother, guardian, or custodian)  
 .....of (name of child)....., and that (he or she).....  
 was born at (name of town or city).....in the county of (name  
 of county, if known).....and state (or country) of.....  
 on the (day and year of birth).....and is now (number of years  
 and months).....old.

.....  
 (Signature of father, mother, guardian, or custodian.)

.....  
 (Town or city and date.)

Then personally appeared before me the above named (name of person  
 signing).....and made oath that the foregoing certificate by (him  
 or her).....signed, is true to the best of (his or her).....  
 knowledge and belief. I hereby approve the foregoing certificate of  
 (name of child).....height (feet and inches).....eyes  
 (color).....complexion (fair or dark).....hair (color)  
 .....having no sufficient reason to doubt that (he or she)  
 .....is of the age therein certified. I hereby certify that (he  
 or she).....can read at sight and (can or cannot).....  
 write legibly simple sentences in the English language, and that (he  
 or she).....has reached the normal development of a child of  
 (his or her).....age, and is in sound health and is physically  
 able to perform the work which (he or she).....intends to do,  
 and that (he or she).....has regularly attended the public  
 schools, or a school equivalent thereto, for not less than 160 days  
 during the school year previous to arriving at the age of fourteen  
 years, or during the year previous to applying for such school record,  
 and has received during such period instruction in reading, spelling,  
 writing, English grammar, and geography, and is familiar with the  
 fundamental operations of arithmetic to and including fractions.

This certificate belongs to (name of child in whose behalf it is drawn)  
 .....and is to be surrendered to (him or her).....whenever  
 (he or she).....leaves the service of the corporation or employer

holding the same; but if not claimed by said child within thirty days from such time it shall be returned to the superintendent of schools, or, where there is no superintendent of schools, to the school committee.

(Signature of person authorized to approve and sign, with official character or authority.)

(Town or city and date.)

Sec. 10. A failure to produce to the school authorities of the district where such child resides and to the police and to the Board of Inspectors of Child Labor, any age and schooling certificate or list required by this act, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose age and schooling certificate is not produced or whose name is not so listed. Any corporation or employer retaining any age or schooling certificate in violation of section 5 of this act shall be fined \$10. Every person authorized to sign the certificate prescribed by section 5 of this act who knowingly certifies to any materially false statement therein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$5 and not more than \$50. The Board of Inspectors of Child Labor or any one or more of them or any one authorized by such Board in writing may visit the factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments in their several towns and cities and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this act, and they shall report any cases of such illegal employment to the proper school authorities and to the District Attorney of the county. The Board of Inspectors of Child Labor may require that the age and schooling certificates and lists provided for in this act, of minors employed in such factories, workshops, or mercantile establishments, shall be produced for their inspection. Complaints for offenses under this act shall be brought by the Board of Inspectors of Child Labor to the attention of the proper District Attorney and offenses hereunder shall be prosecuted by such District Attorney.

Sec. 11. Any person or corporation, who shall employ a minor contrary to the provisions of this act, or who shall violate any of the provisions thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for the first offense, not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for the second offense, and be imprisoned for not less than ten and no more than thirty days for the third and each succeeding offense.

Sec. 12. Any parent or guardian who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or allow any child under their custody or control to be employed contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$5 and not more than \$25.

Sec. 13. The Board of Inspectors of Child Labor may, in its discretion, allow children between the ages of twelve and fourteen to be employed in any suitable work during any school vacation extending over a term of two weeks, and may issue permits therefor. It shall be the duty of such board to exercise careful discretion as to the character of such employment and its effect on the physical and moral wellbeing of the child.

Sec. 14. The Board of Inspectors of Child Labor of the State of Oregon heretofore appointed such Board, under the provisions of the act of which this is amendatory, are hereby appointed a Board of Inspectors of Child Labor of the State of Oregon, and shall serve without compensation. The term for which such inspectors shall serve shall be one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, from the time of their original appointment, the terms to remain as already determined by lot under said original act, and upon the expiration of the term of any one of said Inspectors the Governor shall appoint his or her successor to serve for a term of five years. Appointments shall be so made that three at least of said inspectors shall always be women.

Sec. 15. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

#### EMPLOYING UNDER DECEPTION.

Section 1. Any person, firm, company, corporation, or association of any kind employing labor, who shall, either in person, or by or through any agent, manager, or other legal representatives, by any false or deceptive representation or false advertising, concerning the amount or character of the compensation to be paid for any work, or as to the existence or non-existence of a strike, lockout, or other labor troubles pending between employer or employees; or who shall neglect to state in such advertisement, proposal, or inducement for the employment of workmen that there is a strike, lockout, or unsettled condition of labor, when such strike, lockout, or unsettled condition of labor actually exists, shall induce, influence, persuade, or engage workmen to change from one place to another in this State; or who shall bring workmen of any class or calling into this State to work in any of the departments of labor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$1,000, or confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both.

Sec. 2. Any workmen of this State, or any workmen of another State, who has or shall be influenced, induced, or persuaded to engage with any person mentioned in section 1 (one) of this act, through or by means of any of the things therein prohibited, each of such workmen shall have a right of action for recovery of all damages that each such workman has sustained in consequence of the false or deceptive representations, false advertising, and false pretenses used to induce

him to change his place of employment against any person or persons, corporations, companies, or associations, directly or indirectly causing such damages; and, in addition to all actual damages, such workmen may have sustained, shall be entitled to recover such reasonable attorney's fees as the court shall fix, to be taxed as costs in any judgment recovered. (Pp. 193-194, L. 1903.)

#### LABOR DAY.

The first Monday in September of each year shall be, and the same is hereby set apart and declared to be a public holiday under the name and title of Labor Day. (L. 1887, p. 86; L. 1893, p. 103, sec. 1.)

#### PROTECTION TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, by threats, intimidation, or coercion, to prevent, or attempt to prevent, or to compel, or attempt to compel, another to join, belong to, or refrain from belonging to any labor or other lawful organization. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Pp. 137-138, L. 1903.)

#### RAILROAD LIABILITY.

Section 1. That every corporation operating a railroad in this State, whether such corporation be created under the laws of this State, or otherwise, shall be liable in damages for any and all injury sustained by any employee of such corporation as follows: When such injury results from the wrongful act, neglect, or default of an agent or officer of such corporation, superior to the employee injured, or of a person employed by such corporation having the right to control or direct the services of such employee injured, or the services of the employee by whom he is injured; and also when such injury results from the wrongful act, neglect, or default of a co-employee engaged in another department of labor from that of the employee injured, or of a co-employee on another train of cars, or of a co-employee who has charge of any switch, signal point, or locomotive engine, or who is charged with dispatching trains or transmitting telegraphic or telephonic orders. Knowledge by an employee injured of the defective or unsafe character or condition of any machinery, ways, appliances, or structures of such corporation shall not of itself be a bar to recovery for any injury or death caused thereby. When death, whether instantaneous, or otherwise, results from an injury to any employee of such corporation received as aforesaid, the personal representative of such employee shall have a right of action therefor against such corporation, and may recover damages in respect thereof. Any contract or agreement,

express or implied, made by any such employee to waive the benefit of this section, or any part thereof, shall be null and void, and this section shall not be construed to deprive any such employee or his personal representative, of any right or remedy to which he is now entitled under the laws of this State.

Sec. 2. The rules and principles of law as to contributory negligence which apply to other cases shall apply to cases arising under this act, except in so far as the same are herein modified or changed. (Pp. 20-21, L. 1903.)

#### REGULATING EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.

Section 1. That no female shall be employed in any mechanical establishment, or factory, or laundry in this State more than ten hours during any one day. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than ten hours during the twenty-four hours of any one day.

Sec. 2. Every employer in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, factory, laundry, hotel, or restaurant, or any other establishment employing any female, shall provide suitable seats for them, and shall permit them to use them when they are not engaged in the active duties of their employment.

Sec. 3. Any employer who shall require any female to work in any of the places mentioned in this act more than ten hours during any day of twenty-four hours, or who shall neglect or refuse to so arrange the work of said females in his employ so that they shall not work more than ten hours during said day, or who shall neglect or refuse to provide suitable seats, as provided in section 2 of this act, or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent, or other agent of any such employer to violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for each offense in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$25.

Sec. 4. Justices of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction over any of the offenses mentioned in this act.

Sec. 5. Inasmuch as the female employees in the various establishments of this State are not now protected from overwork, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its approval by the Governor. (Pp. 148-159, L. 1903.)

#### VESTIBULES REQUIRED.

Section 1. Each corporation, company, and individual owning, managing, or operating any street railway line in the State of Oregon shall provide, during the months of November, December, January, February, and March of each year, all cars run or used on its or their respective roads with good, substantial, and sufficient vestibules or weather guards for the reasonable protection of the employees operating passenger cars of such corporation, company, or individual. (P. 22, L. 1901.)

Sec. 2.—*How Constructed.*—The vestibules or weather guards provided for in section 1 shall be so constructed and so maintained and adjusted upon each car during each of said months as to reasonably protect the employees of such corporation, company, or individual operating said passenger car from the wind, rain, or snow. (P. 123, L. 1901.)

Sec. 3.—*Penalty.*—Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall subject the owner or manager of such street railway line to a penalty of \$100 fine for the first offense, and \$100 for each and every subsequent violation thereof, and each car run one day when not so equipped shall constitute a separate violation hereof. (P. 123, L. 1901.)

Sec. 5.—*Duty of Prosecuting Attorney.*—It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorneys of the various districts in this State to see that the provisions of this act are strictly enforced. (P. 123, L. 1901.)

### COMMON CARRIERS' LIABILITY.

(FEDERAL LAWS.)

An act relating to liability of common carriers in the District of Columbia and Territories and common carriers engaged in commerce between the States, and between the States and foreign Nations, to their employees.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:*

That every common carrier engaged in trade or commerce in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or between the several States, or between any Territory and another, or between any Territory or Territories and any State or States, or the District of Columbia, or with foreign Nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign Nations, shall be liable to any of its employees, or, in the case of his death, to his personal representative for the benefit of his widow and children, if any, if none, then for his parents, if none, then for his next of kin dependent upon him, for all damages which may result from the negligence of any of its officers, agents, or employees, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency due to its negligence in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, ways, or works.

Sec. 2. That in all actions hereafter brought against any common carriers to recover damages for personal injuries to an employee, or where such injuries have resulted in his death, the fact that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery where his contributory negligence was slight and that of the employer was gross in comparison, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employee. All questions of negligence and contributory negligence shall be for the jury.

Sec. 3. That no contract of employment, insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity for injury or death entered into by or on behalf of any employee, nor the acceptance of any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity by the person entitled thereto, shall constitute any bar or defense to any action brought to recover damages for personal injuries to, or death of, such employee; *provided, however*, that upon the trial of such action against any common carrier the defendant may set off therein any sum it has contributed toward any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity that may have been paid to the injured employee, or, in case of his death, to his personal representative.

Sec. 4. That no action shall be maintained under this act, unless commenced within one year from the time the cause of action accrued.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be held to limit the duty of common carriers by the railroads or impair the rights of their employees under the safety-appliance act of March 2, 1893, as amended April 1, 1896, and March 2, 1903.

Approved, June 11, 1906.

#### REQUESTS FOR LABOR LEGISLATION.

From several unions come requests for labor legislation, a list of which follows:

A law regulating the maximum hours that trainmen can be allowed to be on duty without rest and sleep.

A law preventing the railroad companies from working telegraphers, who handle train orders, more than ten hours each twenty-four hours, and to allow none under eighteen years of age to perform that work.

A law compelling adequate fenders for street cars and to have aisles in center of open cars.

A law requiring the union label on all public printing.

A law prohibiting convicts competing with free labor. One union suggests that they be set to work building State roads.

A law to abolish sailor boarding house license.

An eight hour law for all labor.

A law raising the age limit in the child labor law from fourteen to sixteen years.

A law extending the ten hour law for females to include all female workers.

A law such as exists in eastern cities compelling the carrying of a solid false floor beneath the men working on steel buildings, for the protection of the men and the public that may be near.

A law regulating boiler inspection and putting a practical boilermaker to do the work.

A law making corporations responsible for carelessness of their foremen and sub-foremen.

A law calling for an arbitration board to settle all labor trouble.

#### SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOR.

##### (FEMALE TEN HOUR LAW.)

##### STATE VS. CURT MULLER.

*Supreme Court of Oregon, 1906.—Validity of the Ten Hour Law for Females.*

##### THE DECISION.

BEAN, C. J. In 1903 the legislature passed an act which, among other things, provided that "no female (shall) be employed in any mechanical establishment, or factory, or laundry in this State more than ten hours during any one day," and that "any employer who shall require any female to work in any of the places mentioned" more than the prohibited time "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be" punished, etc.: Laws Or., 1903, p. 148.

The defendant was convicted for a violation of this act by requiring a female to work more than the prescribed time in a laundry. He appeals to this court on the ground that the law is unconstitutional and void as violative of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," and of sections 1 and 20 of article I. of the Constitution of this State, as follows: "Sec. 1. We declare that all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights," and Sec. 20. "No law shall be passed granting to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens."

The right to labor or employ labor on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the interested parties is not only a liberty but a property right guaranteed to every citizen by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and cannot be arbitrarily interfered with by the legislature: *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45; *Ex parte Kuback*, 85 Cal. 274; *Fraser v. People*, 141 Ill. 171; *State v. Loomis*, 115 Mo. 307; *Low v. Rees Printing Co.*, 41 Neb. 127; *Seattle v. Smyth*, 22 Wash. 327. But the amendment was not designed or intended to limit the right of the State, under its police power, to prescribe such reasonable regulations as may be necessary to promote the welfare, peace, morals, education, or good order of the people, and therefore the hours of work in employments which are detrimental to



health may be regulated by the legislature: *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366.

The right to labor and to contract for labor, like all rights, is itself subject to such reasonable limitations as are essential to the peace, health, welfare, and good order of the community, and, as said by the Supreme Court of the United States: "A large discretion is necessarily vested in the legislature to determine, not only what the interests of the public require, but what measures are necessary for the protection of such interests." *Lawton v. Steele*, 152 U. S. 133. In *Holden v. Hardy*, *supra*, the court, referring to the limitations placed by a state upon the hours of workmen in underground mines, said: "These employments, when too long pursued, the legislature has judged to be detrimental to the health of the employees, and, so long as there are reasonable grounds for believing that this is so, its decision upon this subject can not be reviewed by the Federal courts." And in the subsequent case of *Grundling v. Chicago*, 177 U. S. 183, the court uses this language: "Regulations respecting the pursuit of a lawful trade or business are of very frequent occurrence in the various cities of the country, and what such regulations shall be and to what particular trade, business, or occupation they shall apply, are questions for the State to determine, and their determination comes within the proper exercise of the police power by the State, and unless the regulations are so utterly unreasonable and extravagant in their nature and purpose that the property and personal rights of the citizen are unnecessarily, and in a manner wholly arbitrary, interfered with or destroyed without due process of law, they do not extend beyond the power of the State to pass, and they form no subject for Federal interference."

The legislature may not, therefore, unduly interfere with the liberty of contract or arbitrarily limit the right of a citizen to enter into such contracts as to him may seem expedient, or desirable, but it may prescribe reasonable regulations in reference thereto and limitations thereon to promote the general welfare and guard the public health, and the power of the courts to review such regulations exists only "when that which the legislature has done comes within the rule that if a statute purporting to have been enacted to protect the public health, the public morals, or the public safety, has no real or substantial relation to those objects, or is, beyond all question, a plain, palpable invasion of rights secured by the fundamental law": *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U. S. 11, 31.

Now, the statute in question was plainly enacted, although not so declared therein, in order to conserve the public health and welfare by protecting the physical wellbeing of females who work in mechanical establishments, factories and laundries. Such legislation must be taken as expressing the belief of the legislature and, through it, of the people, that the labor of females in such establishments in excess of ten hours in any one day is detrimental to health and injuriously affects the

public welfare. The only question for the court is whether such a regulation or limitation has any real or substantial relation to the object sought to be accomplished, or whether it is "so utterly unreasonable and extravagant" as to amount to a mere arbitrary interference with the right to contract. On this question we are not without authority.

Legislation limiting the hours during which women may be employed is in force in several of the States of the Union, and, so far as we are advised, such legislation has everywhere been upheld except in the State of Illinois. This particular class of legislation was first enacted in Massachusetts and came before the Supreme Court of that State in *Commonwealth v. Hamilton Mfg. Co.*, 120 Mass. 383. The law provided that "no minor under the age of eighteen years, and no woman over that age, shall be employed in laboring by any person, firm or corporation in any manufacturing establishment in this Commonwealth more than ten hours in any one day," except in certain cases, and that "in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty per week." This law was held valid, the court declaring that it was not in violation of any rights reserved to the individual citizen, because "it merely provides that in an employment, which the legislature has evidently deemed to some extent dangerous to health, no person shall be engaged in labor more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week. There can be no doubt that such legislation may be maintained either as a health or police regulation, if it were necessary to resort to either of these sources for power. This principle has been so frequently recognized in this Commonwealth that reference to the decisions is unnecessary." And that the law did not violate the right of the female employee to labor in accordance with her own judgment as to the number of hours she should work because it merely prohibited her being employed continuously in the same service more than a certain number of hours during a day or week, leaving her free to work elsewhere as many hours as she might desire.

In 1899 the legislature of Nebraska enacted a law providing that "no female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments, hotel or restaurant in this State more than sixty hours during any one week and that ten hours shall constitute a day's labor." This legislation was upheld by the court on the ground that it was reasonable regulation to promote the public good and to protect the health and wellbeing of women engaged in labor in the establishments mentioned in the act, and therefore came within the police powers of the State: *Wenham v. State*, 65 Neb. 394, 405. The court said: "Women and children have always, to a certain extent, been wards of the State. Women in recent years have been partly emancipated from their common-law disabilities. They now have a limited right to contract. They may own property, real and personal, in their own right, and may engage in business on their own account. But they have no voice in the enactment of the laws by which they are governed, and

can take no part in municipal affairs. They are unable, by reason of their physical limitations, to endure the same hours of exhaustive labor as may be endured by adult males. Certain kinds of work which may be performed by men without injury to their health, would wreck the constitutions and destroy the health of women, and render them incapable of bearing their share of the burdens of the family and the home. The State must be accorded the right to guard and protect women, as a class, against such a condition; and the law in question, to that extent, conserves the public health and welfare."

In 1901 a similar statute was enacted in the State of Washington and was held valid by the Supreme Court in *State v. Buchanan*, 29 Wash. 602, Mr. Justice Dunbar saying: "It is a matter of universal knowledge with all reasonably intelligent people of the present age that continuous standing on the feet by women for a great many consecutive hours is deleterious to their health. It must logically follow that that which would deleteriously affect any great number of women who are the mothers of succeeding generations must necessarily affect the public welfare and the public morals. Law is, or ought to be, a progressive science. While the principles of justice are immutable, changing conditions of society and the evolution of employment make a change in the application of principles absolutely necessary to an intelligent administration of government."

The case of *Ritchie v. People*, 155 Ill. 98, is the only decision to which our attention has been called or which we have been able to find in which an act of the kind under consideration has been held unconstitutional and void. The case is well considered and ably presented, but is, we think, borne down by the weight of authority and sound reason.

We are of the opinion, therefore, that the act in question is not void because an arbitrary and unwarranted limitation of the right of contract, but is within the police power of the state.

Nor can we concur with counsel that it is an arbitrary and unwarrantable discrimination against persons engaged in the particular businesses or employments specified, because persons in other businesses or callings are not prohibited from requiring or permitting their female employees to work more than ten hours a day. Nearly all legislation is special in the objects sought to be obtained or in its application, and the general rule is that such legislation does not infringe the constitutional right to equal protection of the laws when all persons subject thereto are treated alike under like circumstances and conditions: *In re Oberg*, 21 Or. 406; *Ex parte Northrup*, 41 Or. 489. "The discriminations which are open to objection," says Mr. Justice Field in *Soon Hing v. Crowley*, 113 U. S. 703, 709, "are those where persons engaged in the same business are subjected to different restrictions, or are held entitled to different privileges under the same conditions. It is only then that the discrimination can be said to impair that equal right which all can claim in the enforcement of the laws."

The judgment is affirmed.

## (CHILD LABOR LAW.)

STATE VS. JOHN F. SHOREY.

*Supreme Court of Oregon, 1906—Validity of the Child Labor Law.*

## THE DECISION.

BEAN, J. The defendant was accused by information of the crime of employing a minor under the age of sixteen years for a greater period than ten hours a day, in violation of section 5 of the child labor law of 1905, which reads as follows:

"No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed at any work before the hour of seven in the morning, or after the hour of six at night, nor employed for longer than ten hours for any one day, nor more than six days in any one week; and every such child, under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to not less than thirty minutes for meal-time at noon, but such meal time shall not be included as part of the work hours of the day; and every employer shall post in a conspicuous place where such minors are employed, a printed notice stating the maximum work hours required in one week, and in every day of the week, from such minors. General Laws of Oregon, 1905, page 343.

A demurrer to the information was overruled and he entered a plea of not guilty. Upon the trial it was stipulated that the averments of the information were true, and he was thereupon adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine and costs. From this judgment he appeals, claiming that the law which he is accused of violating is unconstitutional and void because in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, and of section 1 of article I. of the Constitution of this State, which reads, "We declare that all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights." These constitutional provisions do not limit the power of the State to interfere with the parental control of minors, or to regulate the right of a minor to contract, or of others to contract with him. 2 Tiedeman on State & Fed. Con., Sec. 195. It is competent for the State to forbid the employment of children in certain callings merely because it believes such prohibition to be for their best interest, although the prohibited employment does not involve a direct danger to morals, decency, or of life or limb. Such legislation is not an unlawful interference with the parents' control over the child or right to its labor, nor with the liberty of the child. *People v. Ewer*, 141 N. Y. 129, affirming 70 Hun. 239. Laws prohibiting the employment of adult males for more than a stated number of hours per day or week are not valid unless reasonably necessary to protect the public health, safety, morals or general welfare, because the right to labor or employ labor on such terms as may be agreed upon is a liberty or property right guaranteed to such persons by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and with which the

State can not interfere. *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45. But laws regulating the right of minors to contract do not come within this principle. They are not *sui juris*, and can only contract to a limited extent. They are wards of the State and subject to its control. As to them the State stands in the position of *parens patriae* and may exercise unlimited supervision and control over their contracts, occupation and conduct, and the liberty and right of those who assume to deal with them. This is a power which inheres in the Government for its own preservation and for the protection of the life, person, health, and morals of its future citizens. "It has been well remarked," says Mr. Justice Gray in *People v. Ewer*, *supra*, "that the better organized and trained the race, the better it is prepared for holding its own. Hence it is, that laws are enacted looking to the compulsory education by parents of their children, and to their punishment for cruel treatment; and which limit and regulate the employment of children in the factory and workshop, to prevent injury from excessive labor. It is not, and can not be disputed, that the interest which the State has in the physical, moral, and intellectual wellbeing of its members, warrants the implication, and the exercise, of every just power, which will result in preparing the child, in future life, to support itself, to serve the State and in all the relations and duties of adult life to perform well and capably its part."

The supervision and control of minors is a subject which has always been regarded as within the province of legislative authority. How far it shall be exercised is a question of expediency and propriety which it is the sole province of the legislature to determine. The judiciary has no authority to interfere with the legislature's judgment on that subject unless perhaps its enactments are so manifestly unreasonable and arbitrary as to be invalid on that account. It is not a question of constitutional power. "The constitutional guaranty of the liberty of contract," says Mr. Tiedeman, "does not, therefore, necessarily cover their (minors') cases, and prevent such legislation for their protection. So far as such regulations control and limit the powers of minors to contract for labor, there has never been, and never can be, any question as to their constitutionality. Minors are the wards of the Nation, and even the control of them by parents is subject to the unlimited supervisory control of the State." I. Tiedeman on State & Fed. Con., p. 335. And Mr. Freund in his work on police powers says: "The constitutionality of legislation for the protection of children or minors is rarely questioned; and the legislature is conceded a wide discretion in creating restraints." And, "even the courts which take a very liberal view of individual liberty and are inclined to condemn paternal legislation would concede that such paternal control may be exercised over children, so especially in the choice of occupations, hours of labor, payment of wages, and everything pertaining to education, and in these matters a wide and constantly expanding legislative activity is exercised." Freund Police Power, Sec. 259.

We are of the opinion, therefore, that the law prohibiting the employment of a child under sixteen years of age for longer than ten hours in any one day is a valid exercise of legislative power. It is argued, however, that the provision of the statute forbidding the employment of such a child at any work before the hour of seven in the morning or after the hour of six at night, is so manifestly unreasonable and arbitrary as to be void on that account. The defendant is not accused nor was he convicted of violating this provision of the statute, and is therefore not in a position to raise the question suggested. It follows that the judgment of the court below must be affirmed and it is so ordered.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

Since the last report there have been three prosecutions for violation of the State labor laws, in all of which convictions were secured and fines imposed. Two of these were for violation of the ten hour law for women, entitled "Regulating and Limiting the Hours of Work for Females in Factories, etc.," complaints in both of which were instituted by the Labor Commissioner, and the other was for violation of the child labor law, instituted by the State Child Labor Commission. Test cases were made of each of these laws and they were both upheld by the Supreme Court.

The first prosecution for violation of the female ten hour law was the case of the State vs. Curt Muller, proprietor of the Grand Laundry, Portland, in which a conviction was secured in the Circuit Court, on January 23, 1906. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and, on June 26, 1906, an opinion was rendered sustaining the conviction and upholding the constitutionality of the law. This case has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The second case was that of the State vs. J. H. Liebes & Co., furriers, of Portland. Complaint in this case was filed in Justice of the Peace Reid's Court, and defendant entered a plea of guilty, December 20, 1905, and paid a fine of \$10 and costs.

The violation of the child labor law was in the case of the State vs. John F. Shorey, in which the original judgment of conviction was rendered by Judge Alfred F. Sears, of the Circuit Court for Multnomah County, December 23, 1905, and the amended decision February 6, 1906. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, as a result of which the conviction, as well as the validity of the law, was sustained, September 11, 1906.

## AN EARLY LABOR ORGANIZATION.

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The printers being among the foremost of all labor associations, a history of the first attempts in the United States to bring the members of that craft into one great body will be of interest to the several thousand union members in the State.

The history of organization among printers dates back to 1786, when it was the custom of tradesmen to call a general meeting of the trade whenever a matter of importance presented itself. The journeymen printers went on a strike in New York City in 1776, when a demand for increased wages was made. Their demands having been granted, their organization dissolved. Ten years later the employing printers of Philadelphia gave notice of a reduction of wages to five dollars and eighty-three and one-third cents a week—the ruling price being six dollars a week. This was successfully met by twenty-six printers agreeing not to work for less than six dollars a week. In 1795 an organization was formed in New York City, known as “The Typographical Society,” being the first known society devoting its energies to trade consideration and wage scales that existed for any appreciable time. The employing printers of Philadelphia had organized two years previous. This was not a labor organization. It was formed by nine individuals and firms. The Typographical Society lived two and one-half years, and succeeded in securing an increase in wages to one dollar per day for New York City printers. In 1799 the Franklin Typographical Society of Journeymen Printers of New York was formed, with David Bruce president. This was the first New York society to formulate a scale of wages. The printers struck for its enforcement. The price of composition was placed at twenty-five cents per 1,000 ems and seven dollars a week in book and job offices, and eight dollars per week on newspapers. The Franklin Typographical Society of New York ceased to exist in 1804, but its bill of prices formulated

remained until September 20, 1809, when the New York Typographical Society, organized during the year, formulated a new scale. The Philadelphia Typographical Society was organized in 1802 and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest existing organization of the craft. Up to 1831 it existed as both a benevolent and a trade society, as was the rule among the early societies. In 1831 it became a purely benevolent association and as such exists today.

The constitution of this Society was adopted November 6, 1802, and is believed to be the oldest constitution of a labor organization extant in the United States. A sick benefit of three dollars a week and a funeral benefit of ten dollars were agreed upon. In 1807 the Typographical Society of Philadelphia began to demand the exclusive employment of union men. The funeral benefit was raised to twenty-five dollars this year, and the initiation fee placed at four dollars. This Society at its December, 1808, meeting took action on the apprenticeship question as well as the matter of voting certain persons "unfair." This was the beginning of the unfair list.

In September, 1810, the Philadelphia Society informed the New York Society of a new wage scale and a demand for its enforcement. July 24, 1813, an application for membership in the New York Society was refused because the applicant was a weaver. Pressmen who worked in pairs were prohibited from taking as a companion a man "who had broken into the trade" after he was twenty-one years of age.

During the war of 1812, David H. Reins, secretary of the New York Society, organized a company of artillery composed entirely of printers for the defense of New York Harbor.

The Philadelphia Society, on June 17, 1806, agreed to the following scale of prices for presswork: Pressmen to receive not less than nine dollars per week for ten hours work per day. Paper—medium and below medium, not less than thirty-three and one-third cents per token; when the number is less than four tokens, to be charged thirty-five cents per token; above medium thirty-seven and one-half cents per token; stereotype editions to be charged thirty-five cents per



token; broadsides, medium, sixty cents per token; royal seventy-five cents per token.

February 12, 1831, the Philadelphia Society became an association for benevolent purposes, and as such is still in existence.

The Boston Typographical Society of 1809 was reorganized November 25, 1815.

The Albany Society is credited with being the first to give currency to the term "rat," as applied to a printer who works for less than the established wages, and in 1821 struck against the employment of a man designated as a "rat."

As early as 1818, at Washington, D. C., agitation of the apprentice question was taken up in a vigorous manner. This Society required a four years' apprenticeship under one master. February 16, 1819, this organization made it obligatory for members to carry membership cards while at work whether in the district or out of it. April 23, 1824, charges were lodged against three men, one a foreman, one a proprietor for whom the others worked, and the third a journeyman—all members of the Society, charging the foreman with paying the latter less than the scale, and the latter with working under the scale. The Society voted to discipline.

In 1816, and again in 1827, a movement proved unsuccessful to have closer relations between the several printers' societies.

December 6, 1834, the New York Typographical Association forwarded to the Columbia Society at Washington a list of "rat offices" and of individual "rats."

In November 1833, the Philadelphia Typographical Association was formed, the Typographical Society of Cincinnati having been formed the year previous. In 1834 the Benevolent Typographical Society of Richmond, Virginia, was formed. In 1835, Natchez, Mississippi, formed the Mississippi Typographical Association, and on September 19, 1835, sent out a "rat" list. The New Orleans Typographical Association, formed in 1830, ceased to exist, but was reorganized on May 9, 1835.

November 6, 1835, the Cincinnati Society sent out circulars calling for a National Convention. Responses were received

from Harrisburg, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Nashville, Tenn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Richmond, Va.; New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala., and Washington, D. C. The first convention of the National Typographical Society met in the aldermen's chamber, City Hall, Washington, D. C., November 7, 1836, the session lasting five days. Delegates were present from Baltimore, New York City, Washington, D. C., Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. The delegate from Philadelphia was excluded because he had worked in an unfair office. The second convention of the National Typographical Society was held in New York City, September 4, 1837, with delegates present from eight societies in the United States and one from Nova Scotia, who was seated with full powers. This was the forerunner of the International Typographical Union in 1869. Prior to this time a number of societies were independent of the National body, and even the Washington Society, which took such an important part in the formation of the National in 1836, remained independent from 1850 to 1867.

Out on the Pacific Coast the printers of the Territories of Oregon and Washington felt the need of organization, and as early as 1853 met and formed a typographical society. Since this is of local interest, and as there is only one copy of the document calling for the meeting, and that copy in the custody of the Capital Typographical Union at Salem, Oregon, the contents thereof are here reproduced.

#### JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice the printers of Oregon and Washington Territories met in convention in Portland, on Saturday evening, June 11, 1853, for the purpose of organizing a typographical society.

On motion, T. F. McElroy was called to the chair, and E. M. Waite appointed secretary.

On motion of Mr. Ed. M. Cowne, W. B. Affleck, H. S. Stipp, and R. D. Austin, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we, the printers of Oregon and Washington Territories, in considering the great disadvantage attendant upon the present system of our labors in these Territories, and with a view of obviating, as far as practicable, present evils, and establishing a basis upon which all

connected or interested in the cause of right can heartily endorse, consider the organization of an association for mutual protection and advancement of the journeymen printers of the above named Territories necessary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association shall be known as the "Oregon and Washington Typographical Society," and, we, as members, considering the present rates of labor disproportionate in comparison with other mechanical branches; therefore, be it

Resolved, That after the 20th day of June, 1853, we, as members of this society, will not work at the printing business for less prices than the old-established rates of \$1,500 per year, or \$5 per day, and will use all honorable means in our power to prevent ratting by either employers or those employed.

Resolved, That any printer belonging to this society accepting a situation and working for less than these rates shall be treated by us as a dishonorable man, and we hold it our privilege to publish him to the world as a rat.

Resolved, That as members of the craft known as "art preservative of all arts" we will protect each other in the same, and do all in our power to hinder any innovation among us.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the publishers of the different papers in Oregon and Washington Territories for publication.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

The following persons were chosen by the chairman: W. B. Affleck, E. M. Waite, Ed. M. Cowne, H. S. Stipp, and J. R. Thoman.

On motion, the following corresponding secretaries were appointed: W. B. Affleck, Portland; Ed. M. Waite, Salem, Oregon Territory, and T. F. McElroy, Olympia, Washington Territory.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Sunday, June 18, at 8 o'clock p. m.

T. F. MCELROY, *Chairman.*

E. M. WAITE, *Secretary.*

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

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### AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL.

*American Industrial Union, Portland.*—Organized 1905; present membership, 100; includes all trades.

### BAKERS.

*Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Local No. 114, Portland.*—Organized February 15, 1900; membership, 55; not incorporated; branch of B. and C. W. I. U. of A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 75 cents; sick benefits, \$5 per week for twenty-six weeks; a strike benefit of \$7.50 per week is paid to married men, and \$5 per week to single men for a period of sixteen weeks; funeral benefit, \$100; wages by the week; average wages of members per day, \$3.50; hours per day ten, per week sixty; about five men have lost an aggregate of five months' time during the past year; an increase of 10 per cent in wages has been received since organization; no apprentices; about thirty persons in this line of work belong to no union. (Semi-official.)

### BARBER TRADE.

*Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, Local 75, Portland.*—Organized 1899; present membership, 400; not incorporated; branch of national organization; membership fee, \$5; dues, \$1 per month; sick benefit, \$10 per week for twenty weeks in each year; funeral benefit, \$60 to \$500; wages paid by the week and over money; average wages of members per day, \$3.50; working hours per day ten, per week sixty-three; an increase of about forty per cent has been secured since organization, and about three hours per day less time; apprentice to serve three years before he can become a member of the organization; no strikes or lockouts; about 12 per cent belong to no union.

*Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, Local No. 167, Astoria.*—Organized July 19, 1900; member-

ship, twenty; not incorporated; branch of national organization; membership fee, \$3; dues per month, 60 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week, paid by I. U. B. U. for sixteen weeks; accident benefit, \$5 per week for sixteen weeks; funeral benefit, \$60; wages paid by the week; average wages, \$2.60 per day; number of working hours per day eleven, per week sixty-six; no members idle; 15 per cent increase in wages since organization, and a decrease in working hours of eleven per week; apprentice must work three years before admitted to the union; about 20 per cent of persons working at trade belong to no union. (Semi-official.)

#### BRIDGE BUILDERS.

*Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, Local No. 29, Portland.*—Organized 1892; membership, 120; not incorporated; branch of national organization of I. A. B. and S. I. W.; membership fee, \$25; dues per month, \$1.05; funeral benefit, \$100; accident benefit, \$5 a week for twelve weeks; wages by the day, \$3 of nine hours, or a week of fifty-four hours; all members have been idle at some time during the past year; aggregate idleness about one-fourth time; an increase of \$1 per day has been secured since organization; working hours lessened two hours per day; local has no apprentice system; about 15 per cent belong to no union.

#### BUILDING INDUSTRY.

*Building Laborers' Union, No. 1, Portland.*—Organized January 6, 1900; membership, forty-five; incorporated July 14, 1902; branch of B. L. I. P. U. of A.; initiation fee, \$5; monthly dues, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week for six weeks; funeral benefit, \$60; wages paid by the day at from \$3 to \$3.50; number of working hours per day, eight; twenty-five members have been more or less idle during the last year; only about 20 per cent is organized.

*Bricklayers' International Union, Local No. 1, Portland.*—Organized 1890; membership, ninety-four; not incorporated; branch of B. I. U. of U. S. and Canada; membership fee, \$19.25; dues per month, \$1.50; funeral benefit, \$100; wages paid by the hour; average wages per day, \$5.50; working

hours per day eight, per week forty-eight; half of members have been more or less idle during the past year; have received an increase of 7 cents per hour since the organization, and the number of working hours per day have been decreased two hours; apprentice must serve four years with employer until trade is learned; very few men are working at the trade who are members of no union.

*Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, Baker City.*—Organized 1898; membership, twenty; not incorporated; branch of B. M. and P. I. U.; membership fee, \$15; dues, 50 cents per month; no benefits; members paid by the week of forty-eight hours; average daily wage, \$5 for eight hours; about eight members have been idle at times during the past year, and the aggregate loss of time about two months; \$1 per day increase in wages since organization, and a decrease of two hours per day; apprentices to work under instructor for three years; only one man in the city working at the trade that does not belong to the union.

*Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 3; La Grande.*—Organized March 17, 1903; membership, sixteen; not incorporated; branch of B. and M. I. U. of A.; initiation fee, \$15; monthly dues, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5 to \$7 during the strike; minimum wages per day of eight hours, \$5; all members have been more or less idle during the year; wages increased since organization from \$1 to \$3, and working hours decreased two; about 20 per cent working at the trade here belong to no union.

#### CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

*United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 50, Portland.*—Organized about 1892; membership, 250; incorporated; branch of U. B. of C. and J. of A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 65 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks in each year; accident benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks in each year; strike benefit when sanctioned by general executive board; funeral benefit, \$25 to \$400 according to membership; wages paid by the day of eight hours; average daily wages, \$3 to \$3.50; working hours per week, forty-eight; about 33 per cent of members idle during past year; wages increased \$1 per day and working

day decreased two hours since organization; no definite rule for apprentices; no strike during past year; about three-fourths of the people working in this line of industry belong to no union.

*United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1313, Pendleton.*—Organized November 22, 1902; membership, twenty-five; not incorporated; branch of U. B. of C. and J. of A.; initiation fee, \$5; dues per month, 75 cents; funeral benefit, \$200; total disability, \$400; wages by the hour; average daily wage, \$3; working hours per day, nine, per week, fifty-four; very few members idle; 50 cents increase in wages and one hour decrease in time per day since organization; about 25 per cent belong to no union.

*United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 917, Astoria.*—Organized September 14, 1901; membership, 145; membership fee, \$10; monthly dues, 50c; accident benefit from \$1 to \$4 per week; funeral benefit from \$50 to \$200; average daily wage of members per day, \$3; working hours per day eight, per week forty-eight; wages increased 50 cents per day since organization, and working hours decreased two hours per day; 33 per cent of the members have been idle during the year; about 6 per cent of those working at the trade belong to no union.

*United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 1065, Salem.*—Organized April 22, 1902; membership, thirty-seven; not incorporated; branch of U. B. of C. and J. of A.; membership or initiation fee, \$5; accident benefit, \$5 per week for five weeks, but no strike benefit; wages by the day of nine hours, \$3; working hours per week, fifty-four; about 25 per cent of the members idle during past year; wages increased from \$2 and \$2.50 to \$3 per day since organization; at organization working day was ten hours, now nine; an apprentice must be eighteen years of age; no strikes and no lockouts; about 33 1-3 per cent belong to no union.

*Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, Local No. 1617, The Dalles.*—Organized April 15, 1906; membership, twenty; incorporated April 15; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, 75 cents; funeral benefit after being a member for six months \$25, after one year \$50; disability benefit after one year's mem-

bership \$100, two years \$200, and three years \$300; wages paid by the day; average wage, \$3; number of hours per day, eight, and forty-eight hours constituting a week; about five members have been more or less idle during the last twelve months; increase in wages, 25 cents to 50 cents and decrease in working hours one per day; about 31 per cent of the people working at this industry in this jurisdiction belong to no union.

*Hod Carriers' and Builders Union, Baker City.*—Organized June 27, 1904; membership, sixteen; not incorporated; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, 50 cents; wages \$3 per day for eight hours work; since organization there has been an increase of 50 cents per day in wages and a decrease of two hours in the workday.

#### PLASTERERS.

*Operative Plasterers' International Association, Portland.*—Organized August 3, 1901; membership, sixty-four; not incorporated; branch of O. P. I. A.; membership fee, \$25; dues per month, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$50; wages paid by the day of eight hours, \$5; forty-eight hours constituting a week's work; wages increased \$1 per day since organization; apprentices to serve four years; about one-third of those working belong to no union.

#### PIPE-FITTING TRADE.

*United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Local No. 51, Portland.*—Organized 1889; present membership, ninety-eight; branch of U. A. P., G. and S. F.; membership fee, \$25; dues per month, 30 cents; sick benefit, \$5 a week; accident benefit, \$5 a week; strike benefit, \$5 a week for single and \$10 for married; funeral benefit, \$100; wages by the day of eight hours, \$5; working hours per week, forty-eight; not many idle during the past year; increase of wages \$1 per day; decrease in hours, two per day; apprentice works four years as apprentice and two years as junior helper before getting full wages.

#### BUTCHERS.

*Butcher Workmen Protective Union, Troutdale.*—Organized July 6, 1903; membership, thirty-eight; not incorporated; a



branch of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.; initiation fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week until end of strike; funeral benefit, \$100; wages paid by day at the rate of from \$2 to \$4; working hours per day, ten; no strikes or lockouts since organization; all join the union after two weeks' work.

#### CARPETLAYERS.

*Carpet Mechanics' Union No. 8, Portland.*—Organized March 3, 1902; membership, twenty-five; not incorporated; branch of C. M. I. of N. A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, \$1; wages by the week of fifty-four hours; extra men paid by the day, a working day being nine hours, and the average wage \$3.50 per day; about four men idle during past year, aggregating a loss of three months; wages increased 65 cents per day since organization, and a day's labor decreased by one hour; apprentices must serve four years, receiving for the first year \$2 per day, for the second \$2.25, for the third \$2.50, and for the fourth \$3.00; no strikes or trouble; all in the trade are members of the union.

#### CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.

*Carriage and Wagon Workers' Local No. 36, Portland.*—Organized June 25, 1906; membership, twenty-two; branch of I. C. and W. W. of N. A.; initiation fee, \$1; dues per month, \$1; wages paid by week and month; average wage per day, \$3; number of working hours per day, ten; about 20 per cent working at the trade belong to no union.

#### CIGAR TRADE.

*Cigarmakers' Local 425, Astoria.*—Organized in August, 1899; membership, fourteen; not incorporated; branch of C. M. I. U. of A.; membership fee, \$3; dues, 30 cents per week; sick benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks; strike benefit, \$7 per week; out-of-work benefit, \$3 per week for eighteen weeks per year; funeral benefit, \$50 to \$550; other benefits, \$20; average daily wage, \$3.50; working hours per day, eight; per week, forty-eight; one apprentice for one to five men; two for five to ten men, three for ten to fifteen men, and not to exceed three in any one shop; apprentices must

serve three years at the bench before admitted into the union; all working at the trade belong to union.

*Cigarmakers' Union No. 478, Baker City.*—Organized October 17, 1882; membership, twenty; not incorporated; branch of national organization; membership fee, \$3; dues per week, 30 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks; strike benefit, \$3 per week for thirteen weeks; out-of-work benefit, \$3 per week for thirteen weeks; funeral benefit from \$50 to \$550; workmen paid by the piece; average daily earnings, \$3.50; eight hours constitute a working day, and forty-eight hours a week's work; one apprentice to five journeymen, two to ten, three to fifteen, and not over three in any shop; an apprentice must serve three full years at the trade; about 10 per cent of those working at the trade belong to no union.

*Cigarmakers' Union No. 202, Portland.*—Organized 1887; membership, 105; incorporated in 1895; branch C. I. U. of A.; membership fee, \$3; dues per month, \$1.20; benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks for sick; \$5 per week continuous for strike; \$3 per week for eighteen weeks for out of work; funeral benefit \$50; death benefit, \$550 for fifteen years' membership; wages by the piece; average daily earnings for both male and female, \$3; working hours, eight per day and forty-eight per week; no members idle; one apprentice to a shop of one man or more, two apprentices to twelve men, three apprentices to twenty-five men, and no more; about 10 per cent of those working at the trade belong to no union.

#### CLERKS.

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Astoria.*—Organized June, 1901; present membership, sixty-five; not incorporated; membership fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 50 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week for five weeks; funeral benefit, \$100; wages usually paid by the month; average wages of males \$2.50 per day, and of females \$1.25 per day; working hours, ten per day, sixty-four per week; no idle members; no increase in wages, but a decrease of two hours per day in working hours. (Semi-official.)

*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Local No. 294, Portland.*—Reorganized 1906; branch of R. C. I. P.

A.; membership fee, \$1; dues, 50 cents per month; I. A. pays a funeral benefit of \$100; wages paid by the week and by the month; ten hours constituting a day's work, and sixty-three hours, with extra on Saturday, a week's labor; average daily wages, \$2 a day for males, and 75 cents to \$1.50 for females.

#### COOKS AND WAITERS.

*Cooks' and Waiters' Alliance No. 189, Portland.*—Organized 1901; membership, 150; not incorporated; branch of H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, \$1; sick benefit, \$5 per week for four weeks; funeral benefit, \$50; members paid a weekly wage of about \$12 for males and \$8.75 for females; ten hours constituting a day's work and seventy hours a week's work; there is an apprenticeship to a certain extent; no set limit to work as such, but is raised as soon as capable; about 30 per cent of those working at the trade belong to no union.

*Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Industrial Alliance, Astoria.*—Organized November 21, 1901; membership, twenty-eight; not incorporated; membership fee, \$2.50 and \$5; dues, 50 cents a month; only benefit paid is for funeral, \$50; members paid by the week of eighty-four hours, males receiving an average of \$2 per day of twelve hours and females \$1 per day of twelve hours; an increase of about 50 cents per day has been received since organization, and the hours have been lessened two per day; about one-fourth of those working at the trade belong to no union.

#### COOPERS.

*Coopers' International Union, Local 132, Portland.*—Organized 1900; membership, eighteen; branch of C. I. U. of N. A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week; members paid by the piece and by the day; average daily wages, \$3, and the number of working hours per day eight, per week forty-eight; three members idle during past year, with an aggregate loss of time of about two months; increase of wages since organization, 50 to 75 cents per day, and a decrease of two hours per day; apprentices shall be sixteen years of age and shall serve three years;

first year to receive \$6 per week, second year \$12 and the third year \$15 per week; seven persons working at the trade are members of no union.

#### ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

*International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 125, Portland.*—Organized 1900; membership, 194; not incorporated; branch I. B. of E. W.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; sick benefit, \$5 per week for seventeen weeks; accident benefit, \$5 a week for seventeen weeks; strike benefit, \$7 a week for length of strike; funeral benefit, \$100; other benefits, mutual protection, sick and accident, local; strike and death benefits paid by international; wages paid by the day; average wages of members per day \$3; working hours, eight per day and forty-eight per week; wages increased 50 cents and time decreased two hours per day since organization; apprentices must have three years' varied experience in different branches of work, and ability to pass a practical examination covering the requirements of a journeyman; about 50 per cent of men working at this trade belong to no union.

#### ENGINEERS.

*International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 87, Portland.*—Organized January, 1902; membership, 100; not incorporated; branch of I. U. of S. E.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; wages paid by the week and by the month at the rate of \$2.50 to \$3 for eight to ten hours' work; very few have lost any time during the last year; wages increased 15 per cent since organization, and hours lessened from twelve to eight and ten; no apprenticeship system, and no strikes or lockouts; about 50 per cent of those working is unorganized.

*Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 41, Portland.*—Organized August, 1883; membership, seventy-five; branch N. M. E. B. A. of A.; initiation fee, \$10; monthly dues, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$75; no other benefits; wages paid by the month; average wage of members, \$3 per day and board; number of working hours per day twelve, per week eighty-four; about five members have been more or less idle

during past year; 15 per cent increase in wages has been made since organization; the marine service requires that an applicant must have had three years' experience in the engine department of a ship before he is entitled to appear before the United States Inspector for a license; about 25 per cent of the persons employed in this line of work in this jurisdiction belong to no union.

#### FEDERAL UNIONS.

*American Federation of Labor, Troutdale.*—Reorganized 1906; membership, thirty; not incorporated; membership fee, \$1; monthly dues, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$4 per week; wages paid by the day; average wages of members, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day of ten hours; an increase of 20 per cent in wages has been secured since organization, and a decrease of one-half hour on Saturday.

*Astoria Central Labor Council, Astoria.*—Organized 1898; present membership, sixty; branch of the American Federation of Labor; of all trades; an average of 25 per cent increase in wages received since organization; the number of hours decrease in the working day since organization are, clerks five, bridge builders and carpenters one hour.

*Federal Union, Heppner.*—Organized 1903; membership, six; branch of the A. F. of L.; membership fee, \$1; monthly dues, 50 cents; wages paid by the day at from \$1.75 to \$3.50; working hours per day, from ten to twelve; only a small per cent are organized.

*Federal Labor Union, Sellwood.*—Organized April 3, 1906; membership, eighteen; not incorporated; branch of the American Federation of Labor; wages paid by the day at the average rate of \$2.25; number of working hours per day is nine, per week fifty-four; all members are working; an increase of 25 cents per day received since organization; when a man first starts in to work as wool puller he receives \$1.75 a day, but after two weeks the organization requires that he shall not be paid less than \$2; no strikes or lockouts; about 20 per cent working at this business belong to no union; initiation or membership fee, \$1; dues per month, 50 cents.

## FISHERMEN.

*Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union, Astoria.*—Organized April 11, 1886; incorporated August 16, 1886; re-incorporated March 23, 1896; membership, 1,000; initiation fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 50 cents for four months only of each year; funeral benefit, \$50; wages paid, by the pound; all are more or less idle during the year; about 2½ cents per pound more received for fishing since organization.

## GARMENT WORKERS.

*United Garment Workers of America, Local 228, Portland.*—Organized February, 1903; membership, 311; not incorporated; branch of U. G. W. of A.; membership fee, \$1; dues per month, 50 cents; sick benefit, \$3 per week for eight weeks; wages paid by the piece, by the hour and day; average wages of males \$3 and of females \$2 per day; about 10 per cent increase in wages and forty minutes decrease in time per day since organization; number working hours per day nine, per week fifty; no members idle during the year; one apprentice is allowed for every ten journeymen or fraction thereof; an apprentice shall serve four years to be classed as a journeyman; 40 per cent working are members of no union.

## GRAIN HANDLERS.

*Grain Handlers, Local No. 263, Portland.*—Organized August 14, 1901; membership, 140; branch of I. L. M. and T. W. A.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 50 cents; members paid by the hour; average wages, \$2.50 per day of ten hours; about one-half of the members have been idle during the past year; 5 cents increase in wages and one hour decrease in working hours since organization; about 17 per cent of those working at the industry belong to no union.

## IRON INDUSTRY.

*Iron Moulders' Union of N. A., Local No. 139, Portland.*—Organized 1883; present membership, 175; not incorporated; membership fee, \$5; dues 25 cents per week; national sick benefit, \$5.25 per week for thirteen weeks; strike benefit, \$7 per week; when out of work, dues remitted; death or dis-

ability benefit after membership of one to five years \$100, five to fifteen years \$150, over fifteen years \$200, provided that above be computed from October 1, 1895; wages for machinery moulders \$3.75, minimum, for nine hours work; stove plate work paid by the piece; increase in wages this year, 25 cents per day; decrease in working hours per day since organization, one; apprentice, one for each shop and one more for every eight moulders employed; nobody shall begin to learn the trade before he is sixteen years of age.

*Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Mt. Hood Lodge No. 72, Portland.*—Organized 1890; present membership, sixty-five; not incorporated; branch of B. B. and I. S. of A.; strike benefit, \$7 weekly; wages by the hour, and average wages \$3.50 per day; working hours per day nine, by the week fifty-four; an increase of 35 cents per day and a decrease of one hour per day in working time has been granted since organization; apprentices must serve four years under instruction; about 20 per cent of persons working at the trade in this locality belong to no union.

*Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, Baker City.*—Organized April, 1902; membership, six; not incorporated; branch of A. S. M. W. A.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week for ten weeks; funeral benefit, \$100; wages, \$3.50, paid by the day of eight hours, forty-eight hours constituting a week's work; no members idle within a year; no increase in wages; one hour less time on a working day; one apprentice to every six journeymen; no strikes, lockouts or trouble within a year; all working at the trade belong to the union. (Semi-official.)

*Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Portland.*—Organized 1888; membership, ninety-five; not incorporated; branch of A. S. M. W. I. A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5, no limit to time; funeral benefit, \$100; member must be in good standing one year in order to receive death benefit; members paid by the hour; daily wages, \$4 for eight hours; working hours per week forty-eight; three members idle during past year; apprentices must serve four years and must not leave employer without consent of the union; one apprentice to each shop

regardless of number of men employed, and one to each three journeymen thereafter; when necessary to lay off, for three journeymen one apprentice shall be laid off; apprentices must be under sixteen years of age at the time of indenture. (Semi-official.)

#### LEATHERWORKERS.

*United Brotherhood of Leatherworkers on Horse Goods, Portland.*—Organized 1900; membership, seventeen; not incorporated; branch of I. U. B. of L. W. on H. G.; sick benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks; strike benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks; funeral benefit, \$100 if a member of three years; wages by the piece and by the hour; average wages of members per day, males \$2.50; working hours per day nine, per week fifty-four; wages increased about 10 per cent since organization; one hour per day decrease in time; 90 per cent of the people working at the trade belong to no union.

#### LIQUOR INDUSTRY.

*Bartenders' Union, Local No. 142, Astoria.*—Organized December, 1901; membership, forty-three; not incorporated; branch of H. and B. I. L.; membership fee, \$5; dues, 50 cents per month; no benefits except funeral, which is \$50; members are paid by the month, an average wage of \$2 per day of ten hours; working hours per week, seventy; about three members have been more or less idle during the past year; aggregate loss of time for all members the past year 200 days; no increase in wages or decrease in hours since organization; no strikes or lockouts; about forty working in this line of business belong to no union.

*Portland Bartenders' League, Portland.*—Organized March 26, 1902; membership, 290; not incorporated; branch B. I. L. of A.; membership fee, \$15; dues, 50 cents per month; sick benefit, \$1 for the first week and \$5 per week for next five weeks; funeral benefit, \$50; wages weekly; average wages per day, \$2.50; working hours per day ten, per week seventy; during the past twelve months twelve members have been idle at different times; since organization about 100 per cent increase in wages and four hours decrease in time per day;



no strikes; about one-third of the people working in this line of business belong to no union.

*Beer Drivers and Bottlers, Local No. 201, Portland.*—Organized 1895; present membership, sixty-five; not incorporated; branch of U. B. W. of A.; initiation fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; strike benefit according to circumstances; wages about \$2.25 per day of eight hours; wages increased 20 per cent and time decreased one and one-half to two hours per day since organization; one apprentice allowed in the bottling department for every five members employed; apprentice must be not less than sixteen years old; about 1 per cent of the people working in this line of business belong to no union.

*Brewers' Union, Local 320, Portland.*—Organized 1886; membership, forty; branch of U. B. W.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; wages paid by the week; average wages of members per day, \$3.33 1-3; number of working hours, eight per day; wages have been increased 50 per cent since organization; the number of working hours per day have been decreased two; one apprentice allowed in each brewery or malt house employing not less than five members of Local 320; age of apprentice, between eighteen and twenty-one years at the beginning of their term of apprenticeship; term two years, if found capable by the examining committee of the union; wages \$12 per week; all working at the trade are members of a union.

#### LONGSHOREMEN, MARINE AND TRANSPORT WORKERS.

*Longshoremen's Local Union No. 250, Marshfield.*—Organized 1899; present membership, forty-seven; not incorporated; branch of I. L. M. and T. W. A.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 50 cents; no benefits; wages by the hour; average wages of members per day, \$3.60; number of working hours per day nine, by the week fifty-four; about 10 per cent of the members have been idle; aggregate loss of time 10 per cent for all members; 25 per cent increase in wages since organization; 10 per cent decrease in number of hours per day; no strikes; no lockouts. (Semi-official.)

*Longshoremen's Association, Local 264, Portland.*—Organized 1901; present membership, 130; not incorporated; branch

of I. L. M. and T. W. A.; membership fee, \$25; dues per month, \$1; no benefits; members paid by the hour; wages 40 to 60 cents per hour; working hours nine and ten; no members been idle; no increase in wages; one hour decrease in time of labor per day; no apprenticeship system; nearly all working at this trade are members of a union.

*General Longshoremen's Union, Local No. 265, Portland.*—Organized July 1, 1901; present membership, 300; not incorporated; branch I. L. M. and T. W. A.; membership fee, \$25; monthly dues, 75 cents; local pays \$75 funeral benefit; members paid by the hour; average wages, \$4.50 per day; nine hours a working day, fifty-four hours a week; during past year 4 per cent of the members have at some time been idle; since organization members have received 10 per cent increase in wages per hour; no decrease in time; an applicant must have six months' experience before being accepted in the union; about 2 per cent of people in this line of work belong to no union.

*Longshoremen Union, Local No. 536, Astoria.*—Organized 1882; reorganized September 21, 1903; present membership, sixty-five; local under I. L. M. and T. W. A.; local chartered by national organization 1903; incorporated; initiation fee, \$10; dues per month, 50 cents; wages by the hour; average wages of members per hour, 40 to 50 cents during the day and 75 to 80 cents during nights, Sundays and holidays; working hours unregular; no members idle; only a few occupied in this line of work do not belong to any union.

*Riggers, Liners, Shippainters and Cleaners, Portland.*—Organized December, 1901; membership, twenty-four; not incorporated; branch I. L. M. and T. W. A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; wages paid by the hour at 50 cents; time and a half for overtime; working hours per day nine; all members idle part of the time; 25 per cent increase in wages since organization; no decrease in working hours per day; all working at the trade belong to the union.

#### MACHINISTS.

*Willamette Lodge No. 63, Portland.*—Membership, 150; not incorporated; branch of I. A. of M.; membership fee, \$5; dues

per month, \$1; strike benefit, \$7.50 per week, with no limit as to time; wages paid by the hour; average wages for males per day, \$3.50; working hours per day nine, per week fifty-four; none of the members have been reported idle during the year; 50 cents per day increase in pay, and a decrease of one hour in working day since organization; one apprentice to a shop and one to every five machinists; 50 per cent of those working belong to no union.

*Columbia Lodge No. 26, Astoria.*—Organized August 1, 1901; membership, twenty-two; incorporated; branch of I. A. M.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 75 cents; strike benefit, married men \$7, single men \$5; funeral benefit, six months good standing \$50, one year \$75, two years \$100, three years \$150, four years \$200; any member attaining the age of sixty-five years who has been ten consecutive years in good standing receives the sum of \$500, and any man at the age of sixty-eight years who has been a member in good standing for twenty consecutive years receives \$1,000; average wages per day, \$3.50; working hours per day nine, per week fifty-three and one-half; no loss of time; 35 cents per day increase in wages since organization; one apprentice for the shop, and one for every five men thereafter; 9 per cent working at the trade belong to no union.

#### MARBLEWORKERS' UNION.

*Marbleworkers, Portland.*—Organized August, 1900; membership, twenty; not incorporated; branch of I. A. of M. W.; wages by the day of eight hours, \$3.50; wages increased \$1 per day since organization; two hours decrease in day; apprentices must serve four years before being granted a journeyman's card; no strikes or lockouts during past twelve months; all working at the trade belong to the union.

#### MESENTERS.

*Messenger Boys' Protective Union, Portland.*—Organized November 7, 1905; membership, fifty; branch of the American Federation of Labor; membership fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, 25 cents; they have strike benefit; paid by the piece; average wages per day, \$1.50; working hours, nine; no strikes or

lockouts; about 25 per cent of the messenger boys belong to no union.

#### MINERS.

*Bourne Miners' Union, Bourne.*—Organized September 17, 1900; membership, 125; branch of Western Federation of Miners; initiation fee, \$5; dues per month, \$1; sick benefit, \$10 per week for ten weeks; funeral benefit, \$90; paid by the piece or by the day; average wages per day, \$3; number of working hours per day, ten; about fifty members have been more or less idle during the past year; aggregate loss of all about 1,000 days; 15 per cent increase in wages since organization; decrease in hours per day's work in some instances, two hours; no strike during the last twelve months; about 50 per cent of the miners in this jurisdiction is organized.

#### MUSICIANS.

*Musicians' Mutual Association, Portland.*—Organized October, 1898; membership, 181; not incorporated; branch of A. F. of M.; membership fee, \$20; dues per year, \$4.10; funeral benefit, \$100; such other benefits as the union may deem necessary; wages by the piece, hour, day and week; average wages of members, \$2.50 to \$4 per day when employed; working hours per day from three and one-half hour up; wages nearly doubled since organization; no apprenticeship; no strikes or lockouts; 15 per cent belong to no union.

*Astoria Musicians' Union, Astoria.*—Organized 1901; membership, thirty; not incorporated; branch of A. F. of M.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 25 cents; wages by the hour; paid an average of 75 cents per hour for both male and female.

#### PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.

*Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union No. 599, Pendleton.*—Organized April 9, 1902; present membership, eighteen; not incorporated; branch of B. of P. and D. of A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; no stipulated sick benefit, same being raised by assessment; no stipulated accident benefit; strike benefit paid by national union, but no stipulated amount; no out-of-

work benefit; funeral benefit, \$100 for one-year members, \$150 for two-year members, while a one-year member is paid \$50 upon the death of his wife; wages paid by the hour every week; average wages of members, \$3.50 per day; nine hours considered a working day, and fifty-four hours constitute a week's work; six members more or less idle during the past twelve months; idleness during a year amounts to two months per member; wages increased 50 cents a day since organization; an hour decrease in time has been gained on a day since organization; apprentices must be under twenty-one years of age at time of applying for membership, and must serve an apprenticeship of three years under a written contract; about 25 per cent of those working at the trade in this locality belongs to no union. (Semi-official.)

*Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union No. 684, Astoria.*—Organized May 1, 1902; membership, twenty-five; branch of B. of P. D. and P. of A.; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$150; wages by the day; average wages of members, \$3 for an eight-hour day, per week forty-eight; about 2 per cent of the members have been idle at times, aggregating about two months' loss of time during the last year; working hours decreased two and wages increased 50 cents per day since organization; one apprentice allowed to every five journeymen in a shop; three years required to serve to complete the apprenticeship; must be under twenty-one years of age when commencing to learn the trade; no strikes; about 3 per cent of men working at the trade belong to no union.

*Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 10, Portland.*—Organized October, 1899; membership, 285; union incorporated; branch of national union, B. of P. D. and P. A.; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, 50 cents; no sick benefit; no strike benefit; no out-of-work benefit; funeral benefit, \$150; other benefits, donations; wages by the day; average wages of members, \$3.25; working hours per day eight, per week forty-eight; majority of members have been idle at times during the year; aggregate loss of time of all members during twelve months, 220 days; wages increased from \$2 to \$3.25 a day; working hours de-

creased one hour per day since organization; union has an apprentice system; one apprentice to five journeymen, but not more than two apprentices in any one shop; all apprentices are bound for three years. (Semi-official.)

*Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Baker City.*—Organized August 13, 1904; membership, nineteen; not incorporated; branch of the American Federation of Labor; membership fee, \$20; dues per month, 75 cents; sick and accident benefit, \$5 a week for seven weeks; funeral benefit, \$100; working by the day at an average wage of \$3; an increase of 50 cents per day, but no decrease in the time in day's work since organized; all apprentices required to work three years before becoming members of a local union; about 10 per cent working at the trade belong to no union.

#### PRINTING TRADE.

*Bookbinders' Local Union No. 90, I. B. of B., Portland.*—Organized September 7, 1900; membership, thirty-three; not incorporated; branch of I. B. of B.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; funeral benefit, \$50; strike benefit, married men \$7, women and single men \$5 per week; wages paid by the hour; average daily wage \$3.20 for males, \$1.25 for females; hours per day eight, per week forty-eight; small increase in wages since organization; one apprentice allowed to every three journeymen or fraction thereof; no apprentice to be over eighteen years or under fifteen years of age at the beginning of his apprenticeship, and he shall serve four years at the recognized branches of the trade; all persons working belong to union.

*International Photo Engravers' Union, Portland.*—Organized April 10, 1902; not incorporated; present membership, twelve; membership fee, \$30; dues per month, \$1; strike benefit, \$8 and \$5 a week until strike is settled; funeral benefit, \$75 and \$25; wages by the day; average wages, \$4; number of working hours eight and eight and a half per day, and forty-eight and fifty-one by the week; 25 cents increase in wages and one-half hour decrease in working hours since organization in job shops; apprenticeship system requires

that apprentice work five consecutive years in one shop and stay with his first employer unless there is just cause for a change, and must stay with one branch of the trade unless in a small shop or newspaper plant; no strikes or lockouts; no members out of work; only one man working at the trade at present that belongs to no union in this jurisdiction.

*Portland Printing Pressmen's Union No. 43, Portland.*—Organized May, 1890; present membership, sixty-five; not incorporated; branch of I. P. P. and A. U.; membership fee, \$15; dues, \$1.25 per month; sick benefit, \$1 first week and \$7 for seven weeks in any one year, and needy members are assisted at all times; strike benefit, \$7 each per week from local and international during the strike; no dues required while men are out of work; funeral benefit, \$100; wages paid by the week; average wages of males, \$3.25 per day; no females working at trade; eight and one-half hours constitute a day's labor, and fifty and one-half hours a week's work; about twelve members have been idle at times during the past twelve months; aggregate time lost during the past twelve months equals the time of one man; increase in wages 16 2-3 per cent, and a decrease of one and one-half hours per work day since organized; apprentices before admitted as such must have worked in a pressroom under instruction three years and pay an initiation fee of \$7.50 and 40 cents per month dues, and can not be admitted under nineteen years of age; at the end of two years, if deemed competent, he will be admitted to membership on payment of an initiation fee of \$7.50; wages of apprentices is left to the judgment of foreman in charge; five men working at the trade at present in this jurisdiction do not belong to any union.

*Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, Portland.*—Organized June, 1900; membership, eleven; branch I. S. and E. U.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; strike benefit, \$7 per week for single men and \$10 for married men during the strike; funeral benefit, \$100; wages paid by the day of eight hours, \$3.75; working hours per week, forty-eight; apprentice must serve five years actual working time before becoming a full member, and one apprentice allowed to each office; all working at the trade are members of union.

*Baker City Typographical Union No. 430, Baker City.*—Present membership, twelve; not incorporated; branch I. T. U.; membership fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 90 cents; funeral benefit paid by I. T. U.; members paid by the week and by the piece; average wages of both males and females, \$3.50 per day; working hours, nine per day, and fifty-four per week; about 50 per cent increase in wages since organization; working hours decreased 10 per cent; apprenticeship required according to laws of I. T. U.; no strikes or lockouts; all tradesmen in this city working in this industry belong to a union. (Semi-official.)

*Capital Typographical Union No. 210, Salem.*—Organized October 7, 1888; present membership, thirty-two; not incorporated; branch of I. T. U.; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, 1 per cent of earnings; strike benefit, \$5 and \$7 per week; funeral benefit, \$70; care of sick, etc., when necessary; wages by the week; average wages per day, both male and female, \$2.50 and \$3.50; working hours per day eight, hours per week forty-eight; very few members idle during the past year; working hours per day have been decreased two hours; apprenticeship system; all persons working belong to union.

*Pendleton Typographical Union No. 214, Pendleton.*—Organized August 4, 1898; present membership, thirteen; not incorporated; branch I. T. U.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent of gross earnings; funeral benefit, \$70; wages paid by the week; average wages of members per day, both male and female, \$2.50; working hours per day eight and one-half, per week fifty-one; no members have been idle; \$5 per week increase in wages since organization, and working hours decreased one and one-half hours; apprenticeship required; one apprentice to every five journeymen, and no office shall have more than two apprentices. (Semi-official.)

*Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58, Portland.*—Organized in 1881; membership, 185; not incorporated; branch I. T. U.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 1 per cent of earnings; funeral benefit, \$120; wages by the day; average wages, both male and female, \$4 per day; working hours per day eight, per week forty-eight; about thirty-five members



have been more or less idle during the past year; wages about the same as at organization, but hours per day have been decreased from ten to eight; apprenticeship is required, the apprentice to be over sixteen years of age and to work four years at the trade; about 5 per cent of those working in this industry belong to no union.

#### RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

*Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Portland.*—Organized June, 1905; present membership, forty; not incorporated; membership fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 50 cents; working by the day of ten hours at from \$2.25 to \$2.50; no increase in wages nor decrease in working hours since organized.

*Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Portland.*—Organized August 17, 1885; membership, sixty; not incorporated; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; insurance, \$750, \$1,500, \$3,000, \$4,500, with a disability clause whereby members totally disabled can get full amount of insurance; assessments when needed; wages by the mile; average wages of members, \$3 to \$6 per day; working hours per day eight; no members idle; 6 per cent increase in wages since organization; decrease in working hours, four; apprentices run one year for 10 per cent less than full rate; all working at the trade are members of the brotherhood.

*Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Roseburg.*—Membership, forty-two; not incorporated; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; members carry insurance from \$750 to \$4,500; wages paid by the mile; average daily wages, \$4.50; working hours per day, eight and overtime; decrease in working hours from one to four; increase in wages 10 per cent since organization.

*Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Grand Ronde Div. No. 362, La Grande.*—Organized October, 1887; membership, sixty-two; not incorporated; branch of G. I. B. of L. E.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$50 per month; wages per 100 miles or less; average daily earnings, \$4.50; working hours per day five to twenty-four; none idle during the past year; about 25 per cent increase in

wages since organization; no apprentice system, but the O. R. & N. has established the rule that no fireman shall be promoted to the position of engineer until he has fired a locomotive for three years; no strike or lockout during the past year; 99 per cent of those working are organized.

*Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Portland.*—Organized December 1, 1873; membership, forty; not incorporated; branch of B. of L. F.; membership fee, \$11; monthly dues, \$2; wages paid by mileage and overtime; average wages per day, \$3.50; working hours per day eight with overtime after that; no members out of work during the past year; 33 1-3 per cent increase in wages since organization; no decrease in working hours; no apprenticeship system; no strikes or lockouts; all join order as soon as eligible.

*Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, La Grande.*—Membership, sixty-six; not incorporated; branch of B. of L. F.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month according to class; accident benefit according to amount carried in insurance; funeral benefit, \$100; average wages of members per day, \$2.90; working hours per day, ten; no strikes or lockouts; 90 per cent of those working belong to the brotherhood; to join the brotherhood a person must be a locomotive fireman of nine months' experience.

*Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge No. 542, Roseburg.*—Organized August 24, 1898; branch of national organization; membership, eighty; strike benefit, \$1 per day from the national organization; wages paid both by the mile and by the hour; average wages of members per day, about \$3; has decreased hours to eight for a day's labor, after that overtime; 3 per cent working at the trade belong to no union.

*Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Local No. 315, La Grande.*—Organized September 23, 1883; membership, sixty-five; branch of B. R. T.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month varies; wages under the mileage basis; 100 miles a day's work; wages increased 15 per cent since organization, and average \$3.49; no decrease in number of hours; no strikes or lockouts; all working belong to the brotherhood.

*Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Portland.*—Organized about September 23, 1883; membership, 185; incorporated;

branch of B. of R. T.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, \$2.25; accident benefit if disabled, full face of policy; wages paid by the hour, month and mileage; average wages per day, \$2.50; working hours per day, ten to sixteen; no idle members; 20 per cent decrease in working hours since organization; no apprenticeship system; no strike or lockout within a year; 1 per cent of those working are unorganized.

*Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 34, Roseburg.*—Organized 1891; present membership, sixty-two; not incorporated; initiation fee, \$10; dues per month, \$2.75; accident benefit, \$1,350; wages monthly; average wage of members per day, \$3; number of working hours, ten; no men idle during past twelve months; since organization wages increased \$25 per month; no strikes; no lockouts; 2 per cent working at the trade belong to no union.

*Order of Railway Conductors, La Grande.*—Organized July 6, 1890; membership, sixty-eight; not incorporated; membership fee, \$20; accident benefit, \$5,000; sick benefit graded; all carry insurance; wages paid by the day, hour or mile; average wage per day, \$4; no members idle; nearly 50 per cent increase in wages since organization; decrease of time of day's work one-third to one-half; no apprenticeship system; no strikes or lockouts; about 1 per cent of those working belong to no union.

*Order of Railway Conductors of America, Mt. Hood Division No. 91, Portland.*—Organized 1883; membership, 125; not incorporated; branch of O. of R. C. of A.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 25 cents; sick and accident benefits consist of life insurance; strike and out-of-work benefits when ordered by board of directors; wages by the month, the average wage per day being \$4 for ten hours; no members idle and no loss of time during past year; 20 per cent increase in wages since organization, and 2 per cent decrease in number of working hours per day; no apprenticeship system, and no strikes or lockouts; 5 per cent of the persons working are not members of the brotherhood.

*Order of Railway Conductors, Roseburg.*—Organized September 12, 1902; present membership, thirty-two; not incorporated; branch of Order of Railway Conductors; initia-

tion fee, \$10; dues per month, 33 1-3 cents; no sick benefit; no accident benefit except in case of total disability; strike benefit, none; out-of-work benefit, none; wages paid by the trip and by the month; average wage of members per month, \$110; no members idle during past year; increase in wages since organization, passenger men 12 per cent, freight men 15 per cent; no decrease in working hours; no strikes; about 2 per cent in jurisdiction belong to no union. (Semi-official.)

*Order of Railway Telegraphers, Portland.*—Organized 1886; membership, 150; not incorporated; membership fee, \$4.50; dues, \$1 per month; mutual benefit department pays an average of \$500; members paid by the month at the rate of \$2 per day for both males and females; working hours per day, twelve; about 5 per cent of members idle during past year; about 15 per cent increase in wages and about 25 per cent decrease in number of hours per day since organization; no apprentices; no strikes or lockouts; about 10 per cent working at trade belong to no union.

*Railway Freight Handlers' Union, Portland.*—Organized May 18, 1902; membership, 120; not incorporated; branch of I. L. and T. A.; membership fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 50 cents; benefits as deemed necessary; work by the hour, day and month; 25 per cent of those working belong to no union; average wages per day of ten hours, \$2.25; working hours per week, sixty or more; 25 cents per day increase in wages since organization; no decrease in number of working hours; no strikes.

#### STREET RAILWAYS.

*Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, Division No. 18, Portland.*—Organized December, 1901; membership, 460; not incorporated; branch of A. A. S. R. E. of A.; membership fee, \$1; dues per month, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$100; average earnings per day, \$2.25; working day, nine and one-fourth to eleven and one-fourth hours; no time lost during past year, except by extras; about 10 per cent increase in wages since organization; no strikes or lockouts; 40 per cent of the men working at this industry belong to no union.

## SAILORS.

*Sailors of the Pacific, Portland.*—Organized 1903; membership, 150; branch of I. S. U. of A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 75 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week as long as strike lasts; funeral benefit, \$75; shipwreck benefit, \$50; wages paid by the month; average daily wages, \$1.50; working hours per day, nine; working hours lessened two a day.

## SHIPWRIGHTS AND CAULKERS.

*Shipwrights, Caulkers and Joiners, Portland.*—Organized May 6, 1900; membership, 110; not incorporated; branch of I. S. C. and J.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$75; death benefit, \$100 from I. N. U.; average wages of members, \$3.50 per day of eight hours; forty-eight hours constitute a week's work; increase of \$1 a day on wages; two hours less on a working day since organization; apprentices must be under eighteen years of age, but any man will be permitted to serve out his time if he has previously served time in another part of the United States; 5 per cent of those working at the trade belong to no union.

## TAILORS.

*Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 74, Portland.*—Organized 1901; membership, 140; not incorporated; branch of J. T. U. of A.; membership fee, \$2; dues per month, 65 cents; strike benefit, \$6 for the first three weeks, after that, \$9; funeral benefit, \$100 after three years of membership; members paid by the piece mostly; average wages of males \$3 and females \$2 per day; number of working hours, ten per day; 12 per cent increase in wages since organization; each member is allowed only one helper or apprentice, who must at the age of eighteen join the organization; wages for helpers are not regulated; no strikes or lockouts; at least 60 per cent of those working are organized.

## TEAMING.

*International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Portland.*—Organized 1897; present membership, 190; not incorporated; branch of I. B. of T.; membership fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 50

cents; strike benefit, 50 per cent of wages while out; members paid by the day of ten hours, \$2.50; wages increased about 25 per cent since organization; no decrease in working hours per day; no apprenticeship system; about 50 per cent of the teamsters in this jurisdiction are organized.

#### THEATRICAL.

*International Association Theatrical Stage Employees No. 28, Portland.*—Organized January 7, 1895; membership, twenty-five; membership fee, \$50; dues per quarter, 75 cents; average wages of members per day, \$2; no members idle during past year; one apprentice to each theater, to serve one year. (Semi-official.)

#### TRAVELERS' GOODS AND NOVELTY WORKERS.

*Travelers' Goods and Novelty Works' International Union of America, Local No. 24, Portland.*—Organized July 14, 1904; membership, eleven; branch of T. G. and L. N. W. I. U. of A.; membership fee, \$1; dues per month, \$1; no sick, accident or out-of-work benefits; strike benefit, \$5 per week during life of strike; wages paid by the hour at the nine-hour a working day basis, or fifty-four hours a week; average daily wage of male members \$2.50, females \$1; no members idle, and no loss of time; apprentice must serve three years before becoming a journeyman, and one apprentice to every four journeymen; thirty-one people working at the trade in this city who are unorganized. (Semi-official.)

*Wood, Wire and Metal Laborers' International Union, Portland.*—Organized August 20, 1900; membership, 250; membership fee, \$15; dues, \$1 per month; funeral benefit, \$100; wages by the piece, paid weekly; average wage for males, \$3 per day of eight hours, forty-eight hours constituting a week's work; about forty members idle during the past year; aggregate loss of time during past year, three-fifths; increase in wages 30 per cent; hours lessened by one per day; twenty belong to no union. (Semi-official.)

#### WOOLEN MILLS.

*United Textile Workers of America, Local No. 337, Oregon City.*—Organized April 21, 1902; present membership, twen-

ty-five; not incorporated; branch of A. F. of L.; membership fee, 50 cents; dues per month, 25 cents; wages paid by the piece and by the hour; wages range from 75 cents to \$2.50 per day; working hours per day ten, per week sixty; idleness small; no decrease in working hours. (Semi-official.)

#### LABEL LEAGUE.

*Women's Union Label League No. 164, Portland.*—Organized February 8, 1905; membership, 100; branch of the international organization; membership fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, 25 cents; benefit, \$50; the League stands unanimous for having the ten hour female law enlarged to include all female workers.

The foregoing comprise reports from ninety-seven organizations. Eighty-one are official; membership 8,293, an average of 102.38 to the union; fifteen reports are semi-official; membership 959, average 63.95. Total 9,252, with an average membership of 96.37.

#### MISCELLANEOUS LABOR.

From a large number of reports received from laborers of the different classes, from all parts of the State, and embracing every kind of employment, it is deducted that the condition of labor in this State, generally speaking, is very satisfactory and comparatively few suggestions or recommendations were made whereby they could be bettered. The classes of labor represented in the replies, in condensed form, are: Loggers, itinerant salesmen, farmers and farm hands, ranchers, woodsmen, men employed in various departments of woolen, flouring, and other kinds of mills, cheese makers, unskilled carpenters, firemen, fruitgrowers, section hands and other railroad laborers, teamsters, sheep and cattle herders, cooks, waiters, etc., and, in fact, all kinds of unclassified common labor. In no case was the wages below \$26 per month for such labor as farm hands, while, in the majority of instances, the salaries received ranged from \$1.50 to \$3 per day and better. The average working hours per day is about ten, and comparatively little time is spent in idleness. All report that there is plenty of work to be had for the

asking, in every part of the State, and, in fact, there is a great demand for laborers of all kinds at this time. A large percentage of those reporting own their homes and are able to save from \$100 to \$400 per year out of their earnings. Among the replies received to the question, "Please state your opinion regarding how a laboring man's condition could be improved in your part of the State?" a few say: "Throw open the Government reserves and give us all a chance to get a home"; "restricting foreign immigration"; "reduction in tariff and taxes"; "good roads"; "more railroads and better shipping facilities for marketing products"; "establishment of more manufacturing industries"; "exclusion of Mongolian labor." In the majority of cases, however, the working man is perfectly satisfied with conditions and states that they could not be very well improved.

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

During the last twelve months the following strikes are recorded:

Partial strike by the bridge and structural iron workers of Portland which after three months partly succeeded.

Cooks and waiters of Portland had a strike that lasted between seven and eight hours, when their demands were granted.

Boilermakers of Portland had two strikes, both successful. Wages advanced 50 cents per day.

Sailors' Union were "locked out" on June 1. The matter is still pending.

B. B. and Carpenters' Union of Astoria had a short strike and succeeded in increasing pay and reducing hours.

Iron moulders of Portland had a strike lasting three days, gaining their demand on the minimum rate.

On July 31, 1906, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declared a strike against the Home Telephone Company. This is still pending.

On September 25, 1906, the grain handlers of Portland went on a strike, and on October 4 the Longshoremen declared against handling unfair grain. Prior to this, notice had been served on the grainhandlers by the exporters to



renew the then existing agreement, or their places would be filled regardless of the union. A demand had been made by the grain handlers for an increase in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour.

The strike lasted one month, being settled October 25. (This report covers the biennial term ending September 30, but there being opportunity, before report goes to press, termination of strike is given.) The grain handlers made a gain in shortening the workday from ten to nine hours and increasing the extra pay for overtime, Sundays, and holidays from 15 cents to 17½ cents per hour; also getting a minimum of half a day when called to work; the exporters retaining the 35 cents per hour rule.

In settling the strike a victory was won by, and great credit is due to, both sides, for letting common sense prevail over natural instinct, and for a disposition to meet on reasonable ground.

The losses occasioned by the strike can be stated approximately. During the thirty days the exporters paid for steamboat hire, for accommodation of strike breakers and for incidentals, \$9,500.

There were in all eighteen sailing ships and one steamer delayed in loading grain. Calculating the actual time of each ship's loss, there was for thirty days an average of about 39,000 tonnage or 1,300,000 bushels carrying capacity, the wheat for which was waiting to be loaded. At 65 cents per bushel this had a value of \$850,000, on which the insurance at one-half of one per cent for thirty days would be \$4,250, which, added to the above \$9,500, makes the exporters' total loss \$13,750.

The net loss to the grain handlers would be the actual work done by the strike breakers, about \$5,500.

One lumber steamer delayed four days, loss in expenses, \$1,000.

The charters of the ships released the exporters from loss occasioned by strikes. The eighteen sailing ships were delayed for various periods but there were an average of about twelve for thirty days. The loss to them in running expenses was \$75 per day, or \$27,000. One steamer delayed fifteen

days lost \$350 per day, or \$5,250. Among the eighteen sailing ships were eight French ships, which were delayed an aggregate of 108 days, during which time they could have earned a bounty of \$25 per day, or \$2,700.

What was done by the strike breakers in longshore work could have been performed by thirty longshoremen in six days of nine hours at 55 cents per hour, or \$891, which represents the loss to them.

The stevedores perhaps lost some \$1,500.

The delay in unloading cement from vessels during the strike seems to have caused but small loss, owing to the amount already on hand.

Summary of the loss by the strike:

Exporters .....	\$13,750.00
Grain handlers .....	5,500.00
Lumber steamer .....	1,000.00
Expense of ships .....	27,000.00
Expenses of steamer .....	5,250.00
Bounty on French ships .....	2,700.00
Longshoremen .....	891.00
Stevedores .....	1,500.00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$57,591.00

## PORTLAND MARKET REPORT OF AUGUST 31.

	1904.		1906.	
Flour, per barrel (Oregon).....	\$3 80	to \$1 25	\$3 50	to \$4 10
Flour, per barrel (Eastern).....	5 60	to 6 50	5 00	to 5 80
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	23	to 24	23½	to 27½
Butter, store, per pound.....	12	to 12½	15	to 15½
Eggs, per dozen (Oregon).....	23	to 24	24½	to 24
Potatoes, per cental.....	1 15	to 1 25	70	to 80
Turnips, per cental.....		1 25	90	to 1 00
Carrots, per cental.....		1 50	1 00	to 1 25
Onions, per cental.....		2 00	1 25	to 1 50
Cabbage, per pound.....	01¾	to 02	01¾	to 02
Peas, green, per pound.....	04	to 06	04	to 05
Beans, green, per pound.....	01	to 05	05	to 07
Green corn, per dozen.....		15	15	to 20
Peaches, Crawford's, per box.....	40	to 50	85	to 1 10
Apples, new, per box.....	50	to 1 25	50	to 2 00
Plums, new, per box.....	50	to 65	50	to 75
Pears, new, per box.....	90	to 1 00		1 25
Apples (evaporated) per pound.....	08	to 08½		14
Peaches (dried) per pound.....	09	to 10	12½	to 13
Prunes (dried) Italians, per pound.....	04	to 05	05½	to 08
Sugar, granulated, per cental.....		6 15		5 05
Sugar, Extra C, per cental.....		5 65		4 60
Sugar, Golden C, per cental.....		5 55		4 45
Mutton, dressed, per pound.....	04	to 06	05	to 08
Veal, dressed, per pound.....	08	to 07	06½	to 08
Pork, dressed, per pound.....	07	to 08	07	to 08½
Beef, dressed, per pound.....	04	to 06	04½	to 06
Ham (Oregon), per pound.....	14	to 14½	10	to 16½
Bacon, per pound.....	11	to 17½	16	to 21
Lard in five-pound cans, per pound.....		06½		08½
Lard in ten-pound cans.....		06½		08½
Gasoline, in cases, per gallon.....		24½		24½
Coal oil, in cases, per gallon.....		21½		19
Rice, imported, Japanese No. 1, per cental.....		5 37½		5 50
Columbia salmon, one-pound talls, per dozen.....		1 65		1 75
Beans, dry, small white, per pound.....		03½		04½
Beans, Bayou, dry, per pound.....		03½		04½
Beans, Lima, dry, per pound.....		04½		05½

Miscellaneous groceries and wood are higher and house rent has advanced since 1904.

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## MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

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### AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, ETC.

To the student of figures the yearly increase in every branch of industry in this fertile and resourceful State is an interesting and entertaining study. As he turns the pages of agricultural history of Oregon, especially during the past four years, he is amazed at its remarkable growth, startled at the size of the figures which are used to tell of the annual yield of all classes of products, and profoundly impressed with an agricultural development which has not a parallel in the United States during the present century.

#### BARLEY.

Oregon produces annually about 2,000,000 bushels of barley, the average farm price of which is from 35 to 50 cents per bushel. In 1905 it was estimated that there were 60,000 acres averaging thirty-two bushels to the acre.

Rye is grown to the extent of about 12,000 acres, yielding 160,000 bushels.

#### CORN.

The acreage of corn in Oregon in 1906 is 17,600 acres, with a production of 400,000 bushels, valued at \$264,000. This is practically all consumed here. The average yield per acre is about twenty-three bushels. The farm price per bushel varies from 47 to 70 cents.

#### FARM VALUES.

The Department of Agriculture placed the value of medium farms in Oregon at \$16.45 per acre in 1905. The 1900 census showed \$10.94. These farms where two-fifths of the income was derived from hay and grain are worth \$24.98 per acre; where two-fifths of the income is derived from livestock, \$9.88 an acre; where two-fifths of the income is derived from dairying, \$14.89 an acre; where two-fifths of the income is from fruit, \$33.80 per acre; from vegetables,

\$29.10, and from general farming, \$16.85 per acre. For lands the values are as follows: Dairying, \$38.66; fruit, \$84.19; vegetables, \$74.14; general farming, \$36.70. The percentage of increase in five years has been 50 per cent. The value of farm lands, including improvements and buildings, where two-fifths of the income was derived from hay and grain, amounted to \$78,365,143 for the year 1905. Where two-fifths of the income was derived from livestock the value was \$46,000,000; where derived from dairying, \$9,844,109; where derived from fruit, \$4,024,129; from vegetables, \$4,739,152, and from general farming, \$22,641,020. The total real estate value of ten classes of farms in 1905 was \$165,667,222.

#### FARM WAGES AND COST OF PRODUCTION.

Ninety per cent of the replies received to a list of questions, bearing upon the different phases of the farming industry, to leading practical farmers of the State, show that the average wages paid for the different kinds of farm help is \$1.44 per day, and 60 per cent show that an average monthly wage of \$30.90 is paid per month.

Seventy per cent show that an average wage of \$2.90 per day is paid for man and team, and 95 per cent show that an average of ten and one-fourth hours is considered a day's work, outside of morning and evening choring. There is an average of about ten months of the year put in in actual work. Seventy per cent of the replies also show that an average of 80 cents per day extra is paid for harvest hands, and that there has been an increase of 26 per cent in wages since 1903.

From farmers representing a total of 30,000 acres of fruit it is deduced that it cost an average of \$14 per acre for labor, not including harvesting; \$9 per acre for harvesting, and from \$5.50 to \$9.50 more to raise fruit than grain. The principal and most profitable kinds of fruit raised are apples, peaches, prunes, berries, and pears, and the leading varieties of each are: Apples, Baldwins, Russets, Greenings, Gravensteins, Spitzenburghs, and Newtown Pippins; Italian prunes; Bartlett pears; Crawford peaches, and raspberries and strawberries. The value of fruit land over the State,

according to locality, nature of soil, etc., ranges from \$75 to \$300 per acre.

Principal among the most profitable grains and hays mentioned in the replies are wheat, barley, oats, rye, vetches, alfalfa, clover, and grain hays, and the cost of labor in their production ranges from \$2.75 to \$7.50 per acre, and the cost of producing potatoes is given at about \$40. The value of grain and hay lands, according to location, nature of soil, etc., ranges from \$25 to \$100 per acre.

The average cost of producing strawberries and raspberries for labor, per acre, not including harvesting, is given at \$20; the cost of harvesting at \$10, and the total cost is given as about \$25 higher to produce these varieties of small fruits than grain. One grower of forty acres of prunes gives figures, which he claims are actual, upon the cost of production as follows: Cost of labor, not including harvesting, per acre, \$5; cost of harvesting, per acre, \$10, and average cost of producing prunes over grain, \$9.50. Good strawberry and raspberry land is valued at from \$200 to \$300 per acre.

#### FLAX.

The Oregon climate is adapted to the growing of flax. Oregon is credited with 2,231 acres, producing 26,772 bushels, or an average of twelve bushels to the acre. The farm value of this crop is estimated to be \$32,662.

#### HAY.

Oregon's hay acreage is 391,275 acres, the average yield of which is over two and one-fourth tons per acre, or 880,368 tons. Hay is lower in price this year (1906) but the yield is very good. An average price for eight years is given at \$7.10 per ton. Hay in the bale costs from \$2 to \$3 per ton more than when loose. The estimated cost of baling a ton of hay is \$2. In 1904 the average price of baled hay was \$10.18, the farm value per acre of which was \$20.77.

#### HOGS.

The assessors' census for 1905 gives 86,275 head of swine with an assessed value of \$206,005.

## HONEY.

The estimated value of bees in the State is \$320,700. The estimated number of pounds of honey produced during 1906 is placed at 1,458,280.

## HORSES.

Oregon has 200,000 horses valued at \$10,000,000, or \$50 per head. There are 6,808 mules valued at \$63.15 per head, or \$429,925. In this connection it may be stated that an attempt has been made to ascertain the number of horses that are kept for racing purposes only. Figures have been given by those in the business and the estimates vary from 1,000 to 2,000. Not less than 700 men are employed in this State who train horses for running, trotting, and pacing. Six horses are about all that one individual groom can care for, and in addition to him is the trainer and jockey. A groom receives from \$40 to \$60 per month, a jockey from \$30 to \$50, and the trainer from \$100 to \$200. Probably 250 men in Oregon make a living by following the several fairs and race meets. A prominent horseman places the value of race horses in Oregon at \$2,000,000.

## IRRIGATION.

The greater part of the arable land of Oregon lies in the arid section, and it is thought that the same can be brought under cultivation by irrigation only. For land reclaimed under the provisions of the Carey Act, the price fixed by the State Land Board, which the settler may pay in installments, varies from \$10 to \$15 per acre, according to the number of tillable acres in each forty-acre subdivision. In addition to this is the cost of clearing the land. The Department of Agriculture has experimented with ninety acres of land in the vicinity of Bend, and found that the cost of clearing an acre of sage brush and juniper land was \$18.50. Umatilla, Crook, and Klamath counties all have projects that are looked after by the Government. By October 1, 1907, Klamath County will have about 26,000 acres of land under irrigation. The Government project will not be completed before 1910. The Government canal is now finished for a distance of three miles, and ground broken for several miles more. The Des-

chutes Irrigation & Power Company has segregated 215,000 acres and has reclaimed 22,000 acres at a cost of \$650,000.

#### MILCH COWS.

On March 1, 1906, Oregon had 144,500 head of milch cows with an average farm value of \$29 per head. There were 487,400 head of other cattle, having an average farm value of \$14.80.

#### MOHAIR.

Oregon ships one-fifth of the Nation's mohair. The 1906 product is valued at \$160,000.

#### NURSERIES—FIRST FRUIT.

First apple seeds planted in Oregon Country was at Vancouver in 1825. The whole Pacific Northwest was at that time known as Oregon Territory. The cut-leaved or ever-green blackberry came from the Sandwich Islands. The Lewelling and Bing cherries were originated by Seth Lewelling. The Golden prune was originated in 1876 by Seth Lewelling. The Lambert cherry was originated by J. H. Lambert. In 1847 Henderson Luelling brought yearling grafted apple, cherry, plum, prune, peach, grape, and berry sprouts from Iowa. Hauled them across the plains.

First nursery started at Milwaukie in 1848 by Luelling & Meek.

In 1850 a Mr. Ladd planted a nursery at Butteville. The same year George Settlemeir started one at Green Point. One is reported at Salem about the same time.

The first box of Yellow Newtown Pippins sold in Portland in 1850 for \$75 per box, or \$1 per apple. They were grown by Henderson Luelling. In 1853 Oregon apples sold in San Francisco at \$2.50 per pound.

In 1854 Oregon shipped 500 bushels of apples. They returned a net profit of from \$1.50 to \$2 per pound. Six thousand bushels were shipped in 1855 and returned \$20 to \$30 per bushel. The export of 1856 was 20,000 boxes.

In 1856 one box of Esopus Spitzenburgh apples paid the shipper a net profit of \$60, and three boxes of Winesaps were sold in Portland at \$102.



From 1856 to 1869 the bi-monthly fall and winter shipments of apples to San Francisco, by steamer, averaged 4,500 boxes.

In 1857 Henry Miller received scions of Italian (Fallenberg) prunes, and grafted them on bearing plum trees with success.

In 1858 Seth Lewelling set the first prune orchard, five acres near Milwaukie.

J. R. Cardwell claims credit for having set out the first commercial prune orchard on the coast. He set out 6,000 trees between the years 1871 and 1881.

The sales of nursery stock for the year just closed amounts to 3,000,000 trees and 1,000,000 vines and bushes. There are about 1,100 acres in nursery stock. The estimated value of the orchard product in Oregon for 1906 is \$1,003,000. There are about 900 acres in blackberry and dewberry vines, 210 acres in currants, 265 acres in gooseberries, 2,117 acres in raspberries and Logan berries, and of other fruits 350 acres. The estimated number of apple, apricot, cherry, plum, and peach trees in the State is 6,510,000.

#### OATS.

Oregon produces about 7,100,000 bushels of oats from 282,000 acres of land. This gives an average yield of twenty-five bushels per acre.

The rye grown in Oregon is of the best quality. The estimated yield for 1906 has been given this office as 148,000 bushels from 11,000 acres of land. Average yield per acre, thirteen bushels.

#### POTATOES.

One who deals extensively in potatoes places the acreage for 1905 at 44,488 acres, with a yield of 4,453,680 bushels, the price of which varies from 36 to 70 cents a bushel. He claims that potatoes are a safe and sure crop, the grower having his own time in which to harvest them.

#### POULTRY.

In the matter of poultry Oregon is paying much attention to fancy stock as is witnessed at the annual fairs. It is estimated that Oregon hens produced 15,000,000 dozen eggs

this year, worth on an average of 20 cents per dozen, or \$3,000,000. The estimated number of geese, turkeys, and chickens in the State is 2,600,000.

#### SHEEP AND WOOL.

Oregon this year ranks fifth in the wool producing States, and the estimated output is between 19,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds. The price to the grower will average 19 cents per pound. Eastern Oregon wools shrink about 69 per cent, while that from the Willamette Valley shrinks from 49 to 50 per cent, but Eastern Oregon wool is worth about 10 cents a pound more when scoured. The coarser the wool the less the shrinkage. On April 1, 1904, Oregon had 2,000,000 head of sheep, with an average weight of fleece of seven and one-fourth pounds, or a total of 14,500,000 pounds of wool, washed and unwashed, or 4,495,000 pounds of scoured wool, while in 1906 the estimate of the Oregon wool output is 19,000,000 or 20,000,000 pounds. The average price paid for wool to the growers is 19 cents per pound, although prices varied from 11½ cents for coarse sandy clips to 23½ cents for first quality. There were 2,533,335 sheep in the State at shearing time, but the general opinion is that the number will decrease during the winter on account of shipments out of the State.

#### WHEAT.

Grain dealers estimate that Oregon has about 800,000 acres in wheat, producing about 16,000,000 bushels, of which 7,500,000 bushels are shipped out of the county in which it is grown. They estimate that the average yield per acre is twenty bushels. The average value per acre of wheat in Oregon is placed at from \$7.61 to \$13.40.

#### ART GLASS PLANTS.

There are two plants in the State with a total value of \$83,000. Value of product, \$93,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,300; cost of materials used, \$35,000. Wages advanced 20 per cent. Voluntary reduction in hours of labor from ten to nine hours for men and from nine to eight hours for

women. Laborers allowed one and one-fourth time for overtime week days, and one and one-half time for Sundays. Wage scale follows: Artists, 4 per day; males, \$2.50 and females \$1.50 per day for sand blasting; cutters \$3.50, glazers \$3, bevelers \$3.50, mirror makers \$4, helpers \$2.25, office help \$3. Work twelve months of the year. Buildings brick and wood.

#### AWNING, TENTS, ETC.

Six establishments with plants valued at \$12,500 and employing seventy-four people at an annual wage of \$30,150. Expenses for materials purchased, \$101,250, and a miscellaneous expense account of \$7,000. Four officials receive an aggregate salary of \$2,350. Value of year's product \$175,000. Female employees receive \$1.45 per day, foremen \$3.25, sail-makers \$2.80, awning foremen \$3.50, awning makers \$2.50, bookkeepers \$3.25; female stenographers, \$2.65; salesmen \$5. Work carried on 305 days per year, ten hours per day for males and nine for females. Average increase in wages is 20 per cent. Buildings, brick.

#### BAGS.

Four establishments employing from 100 to 300 hands, possibly an average of 128 people, at an aggregate annual wage of \$55,275, are, at the time of this report, doing a big business in the State. The grain harvest finds a shortage of several millions of grain bags and in some instances the factories are drawn on for supplies to help out the farmers. Work of past three months indicates a continuance of demand. The shortage of bags and grain sacks has revived the agitation for a jute mill at the Oregon Penitentiary. The bag factories have a capital of \$106,000; a miscellaneous expense account of \$24,000; clerical hire of fourteen people at a total salary of \$18,200, annually, and a product the value of which is \$503,000, costing \$300,000 for material used.

#### BAKERY AND BISCUIT COMPANIES.

The bakery and confectionery industries are so closely allied that it is difficult to classify them separately. Prac-

tically all of the bakeries and biscuit companies manufacture candies, but some firms are engaged in the manufacture of candies only. By compiling and segregating the reports that come to this office it is estimated that there are ninety-five establishments manufacturing breadstuffs, employing seventy-two clerks and salaried officials, who are paid an aggregate annual salary of \$75,000, and an average of 440 wage-earners with an aggregate annual wage of \$231,000. The aggregate cost of plants amounts to \$487,683; miscellaneous expenses, \$95,903; total value of product, \$1,533,506, and cost of materials used, \$892,838. Wage scale follows: Superintendents, \$4 to \$6; bakers, \$2.25 to \$3.25; bakers' helpers, \$2 to \$2.25; male packers, \$1.50 to \$2; female packers, 75 cents to \$1.65; laborers, \$1.75; female cake icers, 85 cents, males, \$2.25; box nailers, \$2; female wrappers, \$1.25; foremen, \$3 to \$5; macaroni mixers, \$2; machinists, \$2.75; tinnerns, \$2.75; carpenters, \$2.75; engineers, \$2.50 to \$4; forewomen, \$1.50; candy makers, male, \$1.15 to \$3; female, 75 cents to \$1.40; managers, \$4 to \$5; office help, male, \$1.10 to \$5; female, \$1.50; truckmen, \$2.25; salesmen, \$4 to \$4.50; shipping clerks, \$2.50 to \$2.75. The establishments work 300 days in the year.

#### BASKETS.

Two veneer basket factories give the aggregate value of plants at \$85,000. Total number employed, fifty-three males and fourteen females, classified and receiving wages as follows: Managing foremen, \$5; bookkeepers, \$3.50; general work, male, \$2.50, and female, \$1.25; boomman, \$2.50; laborers, \$2. Work is carried on 300 days of the year.

#### BLACKSMITHING.

This is an industry represented in every city, town and hamlet, but the number of shops reported to this office number 410, with an aggregate annual salary of \$2,785 and an aggregate wage of \$147,835. The capital investment amounts to \$502,384, and the value of the product, \$902,125. The average wage is \$3 to \$3.50 for day of nine hours.

## BOAT BUILDING.

Three boat building companies give value of plants at \$19,000. Total number of men employed, thirty-two, classified and receiving wages as follows: Twenty-five ship carpenters at \$3.50; six boat builders at \$3.50; one laborer at \$2. Work is carried on nine months of the year by one company and 313 days by another, while the third varied.

## BOOK BINDING.

Number of establishments, four; salaried officials, six; aggregate salary, \$5,000; wage-earners, fifty-three; aggregate wage, \$23,865; value of plants, \$35,250; miscellaneous expenses, \$4,600; value of products, \$70,500; and cost of material used, \$25,100. Hours of labor per day, eight and one-half. Wages range from \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Number of factories, three; aggregate number of salaried officials, two; aggregate salary, \$3,175; number of wage-earners, twenty-six; wages earned, \$18,175; value of plant, \$10,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$6,500; cost of materials used, \$27,000; value of product, \$56,000.

## BOXES (PAPER.)

Four factories in the State. Two of these report aggregate value of plants at \$55,000. Total number employed forty males and sixty-one females, classified and receiving wages as follows: Two in office, one male at \$2 and one female at 70 cents per day; five males and nine females in box work; three males at \$3.25 and two, \$2.33; seven females, \$1.25 and two, \$1.50; engineer, \$2.75; one teamster, \$1.25; twenty-seven laborers, \$1.50; forty-four female laborers, \$1. Work is carried on all year, and nine hours is a day's work.

## BOX MAKING (WOOD.)

Seventeen box and cabinet making companies give an aggregate value of plants, \$94,295. Total number of men employed, 154, classified and receiving wages as follows:

Laborers, \$1.50; saw filers, \$3.25; cut-off sawmen, \$2.50; rip sawmen, \$2; off-bearers, \$1.50 and \$1.75; lumber pilers, \$2. Work is carried on 300 days of the year. Nine salaried officials and clerks receive an aggregate salary of \$8,490 per year. Miscellaneous expenses, \$30,000; value of products, \$330,525; cost of materials, \$186,000 per year. Total amount paid in wages, \$79,150 per year.

#### BREWERIES.

There are twenty-four breweries in the State, employing on an average as clerks and salaried officials twenty-six people at annual salary of \$43,217. The average number of wage-earners is 162, who receive a total of \$116,850 during the year. These twenty-four breweries have plant value of \$1,072,575, and a miscellaneous expense account of \$262,500. Value of combined product, \$1,024,000. Cost of materials, \$421,217. Scale of wage as follows: Brewers, according to class of work, \$1.50 to \$5.48; laborers, \$2 to \$2.50; engineers, \$2 to \$3.50; bottlers, \$2.30 to \$2.75; teamsters, \$2 to \$3; brewmasters, \$5 to \$9; office help, \$2.50 to \$5; chief engineers, \$3.50 to \$5; brewer's assistant, \$1.50 to \$2.50; firemen, \$1.75 to \$2.25. Hours range from eight and one-half to twelve hours per day. Not all the plants operate the full year.

#### BRICK AND TILE FACTORIES.

Forty-four brick and tile factories are operated at a cost of \$64,000 per year for materials. Aggregate value of plants \$232,243. There are 371 wage-earners who receive \$134,670 as an aggregate annual average wage. Eleven salaried clerks and officers are employed, who receive \$7,000. These factories have a miscellaneous expense of \$27,150 and turn out an annual product valued at \$318,000. Wage scale as follows: Laborers, \$1.75 to \$2.25; brick wheelers, \$1.75 to \$2.50; brick setters, \$2 to \$4; managers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; engineers, \$2 to \$3; brick molders, \$2.50 to \$3.75; mud mixers, \$1.75; off-bearers, \$1.75 to \$2.40; bookkeepers, \$2; man and team, \$4. Not all work the full year. Only two work seven months, one 180 days, one 110 days, five 100 days, and two sixty days. Hours range from eight to twelve per day.

## BRIDGES (CONSTRUCTION PLANTS.)

Four firms are reported with a value of plants at \$250,000. They employ on an average 235 people at an aggregate annual wage of \$175,630. There are four salaried officials receiving an aggregate salary of \$6,580 per annum; cost of materials used, \$651,375; aggregate value of product, \$1,530,175. Miscellaneous expenses, \$15,160; wages paid by the day of nine hours, \$3. Work entire year.

## BROOMS.

There are four establishments in the state employing on an average forty-seven people, who are paid \$19,325 per year. Aggregate value of plants, \$15,000; value of products, \$58,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$2,700; cost of materials, \$27,575; number of salaried officials, four; aggregate annual salary, \$3,000.

## BUTTER.

Seventy butter-making factories pay in salaries \$19,050 to thirty-five people; \$70,100 to an average of 110 wage-earners, and pay for materials used, \$1,200,000. They manufacture a product valued at \$1,600,000. There is a miscellaneous expense account of \$40,000. Value of plants, \$400,000. Wages are paid as follows: Butter makers, \$2 to \$3; butter wrappers, males \$1.50 to \$2, females, \$1; laborers, \$1.50 to \$2. Males work nine and ten hours; females, eight and nine hours per day.

## CANNING OF FISH.

Twenty-five establishments are engaged in the canning of fish. Owing to the catch decreasing the number of employees during the year is reported at from 300 to 1,300, mostly Chinese and Japanese when the larger number are employed. There are eighty-five salaried clerks and officials, who receive an aggregate salary of \$85,975. Value of plants, \$1,653,100; value of product, \$2,450,000; cost of material, \$1,600,350; miscellaneous expenses, \$184,050. The class of work and scale paid follows: Bookkeepers, \$2; Chinese wage, \$1.75; clerks, \$2.50; cooks, \$1.50; engineers, \$2; firemen, \$2; fish-

ermen, \$2; fish receivers, \$2; general help, \$2; general workmen, \$2.50; Japanese, \$1.50; laborers, \$2.50; launchmen, \$2; tallymen, \$2; watchmen, \$2.

Sixty-five men are reported as having lost their lives at the mouth of the Columbia river during the fishing season up to July 25, 1906, the largest number ever reported in any season. The reason for this is claimed to be that for some cause the fish would not enter the river but would remain outside. Great school of salmon would start for the river, then turn back. Fishermen would drift out as far as six miles off the bar in quest of fish. Only sail boats dared venture with safety beyond the breakers. Boats equipped with gasoline engines had to remain inside except in extraordinary fine weather, because to ship a sea meant their loss, the machinery being too heavy. Only three of those drowned received burial ashore. The bodies of the others were swept far out and never recovered.

It may be of interest to state that when salmon fishermen were paid 15 cents per salmon the packers received \$16.00 per case; that when fishermen were paid 60 cents per salmon the packers received \$5.00 per case, and when the price reached 77 cents per salmon the price per case fell to \$4.70. "Thus," says H. M. Lorntsen, secretary of the Columbia Fishermen's Protective Union, "it is proved that the price paid for canned goods had nothing whatsoever to do with the price paid for salmon." Reports show 3,750 men furnishing fish to the canneries when the season is at its best. The price paid is by the pound and is fixed annually by the Fishermen's Union.

#### CANNING OF FRUIT.

This important industry in the state's welfare supports twenty-two establishments that employ on an average for the entire year a total of 170 wage earners, although when the season is at its best the number will reach 1,000, but this is of short duration, and the great majority are away either in school or into some other line of work. The wage-earners receive \$46,300 a year while an average of fourteen clerks and officials receive \$11,621. The plants are valued



at \$145,000 and there is paid for materials used \$172,107. The miscellaneous expenses reach \$24,180. The product is valued at \$300,000. One company reporting gives value of plant at \$25,000. Total number of men employed, fifteen, and ninety females, classified and receiving wages as follows: Fifteen males and ninety females preparing fruit, males at \$2.25 and females at \$1.15. Work is carried on 150 days and ten hours is considered a day's work for males and eight hours for females. Average increase in wages is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for males and 15 per cent for females.

#### CARPENTERING.

Under this head are included firms doing a general contracting and building business. In this state 148 firms and individuals were reported with aggregate number of salaried officials, eight; aggregate salary, \$6,500; average number of employes, 925; aggregate wages earned, \$488,178; value of plant, \$301,500; miscellaneous expenses, \$46,000; value of product, \$1,850,176; cost of materials used, \$930,035. The hours of labor vary. In Portland wages are paid by the day of eight hours; average daily wage, \$3.50. In Pendleton working hours are nine per day; average wages, \$3. In Astoria, eight hours per day; average wage, \$3. In Salem, nine hours per day; average wage, \$3.

#### CAR SHOPS.

Thirteen shops for the repairing of steam railway cars employ 990 wage-earners receiving \$637,820 in wages annually, and forty-one clerks and salaried people at an aggregate annual salary of \$34,000. The plants are valued at \$220,000 and the annual product \$1,271,250. For material used \$395,375 is paid annually and \$145,150 for miscellaneous expenses.

#### CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

There are eighteen establishments reporting value of plants \$104,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$9,250; value of product, \$136,000; cost of material, \$55,200; sixty-five wage-earners receive \$45,000 and five salaried officials receive \$2,150 annually. Average wages, \$3 per day.

## CHEESE.

Thirty-two factories making cheese employ an average of thirty-five persons who receive \$20,000 in wages. Value of plants, \$62,250; cost of materials used, \$210,200; miscellaneous expenses, \$4,225; value of product, \$300,000. Work is carried on about 300 days a year in the majority of the factories. Laborers receive from \$1.50 to \$2 per day; cheese-makers receive from \$2 to \$3 per day. Ten hours a day's labor for males and nine hours for females.

## CLOTHING (CUSTOM WORK).

For custom work 128 establishments are reported in the state, having twenty-six salaried clerks and employes at an aggregate annual salary of \$24,875 and an average of 506 wage-earners at an aggregate annual wage of \$380,976. Aggregate value of plants, \$348,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$19,778; total value of products, \$791,150, and cost of materials used, \$395,575. Males are paid from \$2.33 to \$3 per day; females, \$1.25 to \$1.30 a day. Plants operated 300 days in the year.

## CLOTHING (FACTORY.)

Six establishments are reported employing nine salaried officials at an aggregate salary of \$4,615 and an average of 207 wage-earners at an aggregate annual wage of \$56,150. The capital stock represented is \$228,000, and the value of the product \$196,075, the miscellaneous expenses being \$4,926. The annual cost of materials totals \$98,537. The wages and hours are practically the same as in the custom work establishments.

## COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

Seven coffee and spice mills employ an average of forty-eight people at an aggregate wage of \$24,325, and thirty-eight clerks and salaried office help, the latter receiving an annual salary aggregating \$28,500. Amount paid for miscellaneous expenses, \$25,575 annually and for materials, \$360,250; value of product, \$532,100; value of plants, \$151,000.

## CONDENSED MILK.

Two condensed milk companies, out of four in the State, give value of plants at \$150,000. Total number of men employed, seventy-nine, and thirty-three females, classified and receiving wages as follows: Four male and two female office help, three males receiving \$2.50 and one, \$2; one female at \$2, and one at 75 cents; general work employees, sixty-one males and twenty-five females; eight males at \$1, fifty-three at \$2, and seven females at \$1.10, eighteen females at \$1.30; one superintendent at \$5; one capper at \$2, and six females at \$1.20; one engineer at \$3; one fireman at \$2; three testers at \$2.20; one watchman at \$2. Work is carried on twelve months, and ten hours for males and eight hours for females is considered a day's work. Average increase is 20 per cent.

## COOPERAGE.

Fifty wage-earners find employment in twelve cooperage establishments at an aggregate annual wage of \$30,000. Three clerks are employed at an aggregate salary of \$2,750 per year. Value of plants, \$48,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$3,200; value of products, \$110,000; cost of material used, \$55,000. Average wages, \$3 per day, and eight hours a day's labor.

## DRESSMAKING.

Ninety establishments employ 425 wage-earners who receive \$92,250 annually. Six salaried clerks and managers receive \$5,235. Value of plants, \$78,250; miscellaneous expenses, \$10,058; value of product, \$402,150; cost of materials, \$201,075. Wages from 90 cents to \$1.50 a day, and nine to eleven hours constitutes a day's labor.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Two electric light plants give values as \$1,400,000. Total number of men employed, sixty-six, all electricians; thirty-five receive \$2.75 and thirty-one, \$2.50. Work is carried on twelve months, eight hours is considered a day's work. One building is of stone and the other of brick.

## ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING.

Total value of plants of four concerns, \$6,500; value of product, \$15,000; cost of materials used, \$5,150; miscellaneous expenses, \$3,000. Average number of wage-earners, thirty-three, who receive \$18,500 per annum. Number receiving salaries, four; total amount paid, \$5,000.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

*Pacific Express Company.*—Principal office, St. Louis, Mo.; head office in Oregon, Portland. Agencies in Oregon, thirty-five. The report for the year ending June 30, 1904, shows the following: Railroad lines over which company operates in Oregon, 546 miles; inland water lines in Oregon, 221 miles; gross earnings for year in Oregon, \$157,470.69; total payment to transportation companies in Oregon: railroads, \$77,642.45; water lines, \$1,092.89; total payment for salaries and wages to officers and employees in Oregon, \$48,768.41; tax valuation of property in Oregon, real property, \$5,900; personal property, \$2,900.

*Wells, Fargo & Company.*—Principal office, New York City; head office in Oregon, Portland. Valuation of personal property at offices in Oregon, \$25,290.71. Value of real estate in Oregon, \$150,000. Total rail lines in Oregon over which the company operates, 958.11 miles; total steamer lines in Oregon over which the company operates, sixty-three miles; total stage lines in Oregon over which the company operates, ninety-three miles. Total agencies or places of business in Oregon, including two joint agencies, 122. The gross receipts, all sources, for year in Oregon, \$296,091.33; paid to railroad transportation companies in Oregon, \$118,517.59; to water lines, \$516.45; total payments for salaries and wages to officers and employees in Oregon, \$92,303.68.

*Northern Pacific Express Company.*—Principal office, St. Paul; Oregon office, Portland. Miles of line over which the company does business by rail in Oregon, eighty-four; number of places of business in Oregon, seven. Paid for salaries and wages to officers and employees in Oregon, \$20,249.20. Tax valuation of property in Oregon, \$1,035.

## FLOURING MILLS.

There are 106 mills in the state, employing on an average of 400 wage earners who are paid \$277,432 annually and expending for materials, \$7,400,000. These mills have a miscellaneous expense account of \$237,432 and an annual product valued at \$8,732,150. The several plants have a valuation of \$2,109,000. There is paid in salaries \$108,092 to eighty-seven persons. A large percentage of this product goes to the Orient.

That the character of work and the rate of wages paid in each department may be better understood herewith is given the scale paid in forty-eight flouring mills reporting value of plants at \$1,680,000. Total number of men employed, 359, and eleven females, classified and receiving the following wages: Sixty-four millers—\$2 and under \$3, forty; \$3 and under \$4, fourteen; \$4 and under \$5, six; \$1 and under \$2, four; general help, 119—\$1 and under \$2, forty-four; \$2 and under \$3, seventy-two; \$3 and under \$4, seventy-five; thirty-one bookkeepers—\$1 and under \$2, one; \$2 and under \$3, five; \$3 and under \$4, one; \$4 and under \$5, nine; \$5 and over, fifteen; ten managers—\$2 and under \$3, four; \$3 and under \$4, three; \$4 and under \$5, one; \$7 and over, two; two foremen, one at \$3.50, the other at \$3.25; taking care of mills alone, five; one superintendent at \$5; two millwrights, one at \$3.50, other at \$4; four graders at \$4; four shipping clerks at \$2.50; ten female stenographers, seven at \$2; one at \$1; one at \$2.30; one at \$2.75; eight engineers, four at \$2; two at \$3; one at \$1.75; one at \$1.50; seventy-one packers—\$1 and under \$2, thirteen; \$2 and under \$3, fifty-three; \$3 and under \$4, five; one female packer at \$1.50; thirteen sweepers, two at 75 cents; one at \$2, and ten at \$2.50; one electrician at \$3; one machinist at \$3; four night operators, three at \$2 and one at \$1.75; twelve teamsters, three at \$1.50; five at \$2.50; three at \$1.93; one at \$2.50; six salesmen at \$4.

## FOOD PRODUCTS.

Six firms employ fourteen clerks and officials who receive an aggregate of \$16,800 annually. They employ sixty-three

persons, who are paid \$31,250 in wages. Total value of plants, \$50,000; cost of materials used, \$247,100; value of products, \$357,100; miscellaneous expenses, \$27,250.

#### FOUNDRIES.

The present year has been particularly good in this industry. Forty foundries have had an average of 763 wage-earners who received \$583,125 during the past year. There was expended for materials used \$622,170, and for miscellaneous expenses \$71,200. The value of the plants is placed at \$1,110,150. The product is valued at \$1,617,630. Sixty-nine persons received \$80,350 in salaries.

#### FURNITURE.

The plants of the nineteen furniture factories are valued at \$230,000, and the annual product at \$800,000. An average of 433 people employed receive \$235,000 in wages, and forty-three people receive \$45,000 in salaries. For miscellaneous expenses there is paid out annually the sum of \$87,110, while \$341,870 is the sum total paid for materials used. Wages average as follows: Managers, \$3.50 per day; office help, \$3.25, and in veneering department, \$2.75; laborers, \$1.75; in machine department, \$2.75; sawyers, \$2.50; yardmen, \$2.25; in other departments, \$2.60. Work is carried on for twelve months, and ten hours is considered a day's work.

#### GAS.

Five companies report a value of \$1,940,000 in plants; value of products, \$462,150; cost of materials, \$86,235, and miscellaneous expenses, \$115,150. The sum of \$24,250 is paid out annually to eighteen people for salaries, and \$33,500 to thirty-five people for wages.

#### GLOVES.

Eighteen wage earners receive an aggregate annual wage of \$7,150 in the five factories reported in the State. These five factories expend for salaries \$950 for two clerks; \$21,750 for material used, and \$5,000 for miscellaneous expenses. Their plants are valued at \$5,030 and they produce annually \$41,250.

## HANDLE FACTORIES.

Three handle factories report value of plants at \$14,000. Total number of men employed, thirty-seven; four receive \$3; three receive \$3.50; two receive \$2.25; nine receive \$2; sixteen receive \$1.75, and two receive \$1.50 per day. Run all year and ten hours is considered a day's work. Increase in wages since 1904 is about 10 per cent.

## HARNESS AND SADDLES.

Number of establishments, 127; number of wage-earners, 375; aggregate wages paid, \$194,263; value of plants, \$127,201; miscellaneous expenses, \$37,874; value of products, \$987,178; cost of materials used, \$382,075; salaries paid, \$32,150 to twenty-nine persons.

## HOPS.

In 1901, Oregon produced 13,801,250 pounds of hops; in 1902, 17,250,000 pounds; in 1903,, 17,650,250 pounds; in 1904, 17,650,000 pounds; in 1905, 20,525,185 pounds, while the closest estimate upon latest advices for 1906 is 22,015,000 pounds, or 119,000 bales.

The oldest yard in Oregon is at Buena Vista. It was set out in 1868.

There are about 23,174 acres in hops in Oregon and if the estimate of 22,015,000 pounds holds out, the average production per acre will be 950 pounds of cured hops.

To show the relation that the Oregon crop bears to that of the world, the figures for 1905 are given: New York, 8,200,000 pounds; California, 12,750,000 pounds; Washington, 9,800,000 pounds; Oregon, 20,252,185. North of us the Dominion of Canada produced 1,010,250 pounds. This is practically the entire product of North America. The total yield for the whole world in 1905 was 269,554,333 pounds. Of this amount Oregon grew 13.13 per cent of the product.

Five yards of baling cloth is the maximum quantity to be used in making the bale, and the standard weight of each yard of baling cloth is fixed by law at 24 ounces in Oregon.

The amount spent in the hop business reaches a vast

number of people, goes into many different channels and benefits, perhaps, directly more people that need the money than any other industry. The government estimate of hops consumed in Oregon for 1900, the latest data at hand, was 90,699 pounds.

The estimated amount paid to about 34,000 pickers this year was \$1,011,500. Other expenses in taking care of the crop of 1906 amounts to about \$187,314, a total of \$1,198,814 paid out for harvesting the hops this year. The price paid for picking hops was one cent per pound for green hops.

A box of hops in Oregon is nine bushels, or fifty pounds. A bale of hops in Oregon is about seventeen boxes.

#### HOTELS.

Number reporting, thirty-three; males employed, 100; females employed, 103; average weekly wage for males, \$9.90; females, \$5.20. In answer to the question, "Is your business more active than in 1903?" twenty-seven answered "Yes," two "No," one "The same," and three not in business in 1903. Six replied that their trade was local, sixteen transient, eleven both local and transient. To the question, "Do you have as many traveling salesmen as in 1903?" eleven replied, "More," fourteen "the same," and six, "no."

#### ICE.

For the manufacture of ice there are twenty establishments employing seventy-five people at an aggregate wage of \$56,831; eighteen clerks and officials at \$15,472, and expending for material used \$41,280. Value of plants, \$402,000. Miscellaneous expenses, \$24,230. Value of product, \$217,250.

#### JEWELRY.

Five manufacturing jewelers have a salary roll of \$1,750 for three people; \$15,150 in wages for twenty persons, and plants with a total value of \$34,000. There is a miscellaneous expense of \$3,250, and a product having a value of \$34,100. There is paid out for materials used \$14,250.

#### LEATHER.

In making the report of this industry for 1906 only those establishments are included which are engaged exclusively



in the manufacture of leather. This year's report shows eleven establishments with plants valued at \$100,000, and an annual product of \$486,000. These eleven manufacturers of leather pay for materials used \$370,000, and have a miscellaneous expense of \$12,000. They employ an average of ninety-six persons who receive \$138,250 in wages. There are six clerks who receive a salary of \$4,785. Ten hours a day's work, and \$2.25 to \$3 a day's wage. An advance of 10 per cent in wages the past year.

#### LIQUORS, VINOUS.

The three firms manufacturing wines report an injury to the grape crop in certain localities. There are four wage-earners who receive \$2,230 annually and one clerk who is paid a salary of \$720. Cost of plants, \$27,250; miscellaneous expenses, \$500; value of product, \$4,500; cost of materials used, \$1,000.

#### MASONRY.

Thirty firms engaged in this line of work pay out for salaries \$26,570 to sixteen persons; \$373,175 to 480 persons and have plants valued at \$205,175. They expend for materials \$750,055 and for miscellaneous expenses \$37,500. The product for 1906 amounts to \$1,502,107. Wages are from \$4 to \$6 a day for eight hours.

#### MATTRESSES.

Two plants of the four firms reported in the state are valued at \$25,000. They employ thirty-six people who receive in wages \$24,115 annually and seven people who are paid \$5,925 in salaries. They pay for materials used \$87,000 and for miscellaneous expenses, \$5,000. They value the product of 1906 at \$146,000.

#### MINERAL WATERS.

For the manufacture of mineral waters twenty-three firms furnish employment to thirty-eight people the entire year and to nearly 100 persons in the summer time. There is paid in wages \$20,300 and in salaries \$6,000 to an average of eight persons. The annual product is valued at \$137,500 and the value of the several plants amounts to \$50,000. Materials used cost \$44,500 and miscellaneous expenses \$19,000.

## MINES.

Comities.	Number of mines.	Asbestos.	Borax.	Coal.	Cobalt.	Copper.	Gold.	Gold and silver.	Granite.	Gypsum.	Infusorial earth.	Iron ore.	Limestone.	Marble.	Nickel.	Platinum.	Platinum, gold and silver.	Platinum and quicksilver.	Quicksilver.	Sandstone.	Sandstone and granite.
Baker	281					4		225	8				8			45		1		1	
Benton	5						1		8												
Blackamas	1																				
Clatsop	1			1					1												
Columbia	6			2					4												
Coos	32			19				7								8	1				
Crook	14							14								6					
Curry	44					1	1	68							1	25	1			1	
Douglas	99															18				1	
Gilliam	1			1				105	1				1			69					
Grant	127			1	1	5		6								82			1		
Harney	6			2			1	114	2				2								
Jackson	193	1				11		121	1				1	3							
Josephine	220																				
Klamath																					
Lake	1		1																		
Lane	78							72					5								
Lincoln	8								1											1	
Linn	5								2											1	
Lin	2							11		1						8		3			
Malheur	23																				
Marion	1								1												
Morrow	1																				
Multnomah	9			1								1								1	
Polk	2								7												
Sherman									1												
Tillamook	2																				
Umatilla	3			2																	
Union	14					1		8	3											1	
Walla	15					3		13													
Wallowa	5																				
Wasco	4																				
Washington	4	2																			
Wheeler	4							4													
Yamhill	10							4	4												
Totals	1,211	3	1	30	1	26	3	805	35	2	1	1	15	5	1	258	2	6	1	12	3

The above table is from information taken from the card record on file in the United States Geological Survey office in Washington, D. C.

The mines designated as platinum are principally gold placer mines, the platinum forming only a small part, and only to a very limited extent taken care of in Oregon. Platinum is supposed to be always found in a native state.

Cobalt, found in Grant county, is the only deposit supposed to have been discovered in the United States and is of great value for coloring purposes and in the arts. It is found in combination with copper carrying a large per cent of gold. Other minerals have been found all over the state, some even before unknown. Tile and brick factories, of which there are forty-four in the state, are not included in this table.

While there are many missing from above table, a large number of mines given are not operated; some being abandoned and many needing capital to develop them. Considerable harm has been done the mining interests by unscrupulous mine promoters who, by "wild catting," have "taken in" a large number of people, with capital to invest. The result is that money is slower in coming to the assistance of worthy and what will, without doubt, prove to be well paying mines.

The principal mining counties in the order of number of miners employed are: Baker, Josephine, Jackson, Grant, Lane, Douglas and Coos. Other counties have extensive mining interests and the industry, already of some magnitude, will continue to grow. At present there are about 3,370 miners in the state. The pay generally throughout is \$3.00 per day. Estimating that they work, on an average, two-thirds of the time, the amount paid out in wages is \$2,022,000.

#### MONUMENTS.

There are eight firms employing labor in the manufacture of tombstones and twenty-three establishments in the state dealing in these goods. The pay roll averages forty wage-earners and four salaried officers. The amount paid in wages is \$45,000 and in salaries, \$4,300. Value of plants, \$32,000;

value of product, \$181,000; amount paid out for materials used, \$79,000, and for miscellaneous expenses, \$13,255. Wages are paid by the day of eight hours, \$3.50. About twenty carloads of fine granite are used in Portland every year for gravestones; all shipped from outside of the state. The average freight costs 60 cents per 100 pounds on unpolished and \$1 per 100 pounds on polished stone. A seven-foot monument costs \$200.

#### NURSERIES.

The number employed vary according to season, but ranges from 200 to 425. The wages paid average as follows: Clerks, \$2; nurserymen, \$1.50; laborers, \$1.50; office help, \$1.50; salesmen paid by commission.

#### OIL WORKS.

One linseed oil factory gives employment to seventeen persons; one foreman at \$3.50; two pressmen and two coopers at \$3; two molders and two strippers at \$2.75; one filler at \$2.50; seven laborers at \$2. Runs 150 days during the year and ten hours is considered a day's work. Building is of brick. Daily capacity is 1,000 bushels.

#### PACKING HOUSES.

Four packing houses give value of plants at \$37,000. Total number of men working, 292, and twenty-seven females, classified and receiving wages as follows: Twenty-seven females in office, one at \$2; one at \$1.50 and twenty-five at \$1; twenty-three males in office, three at \$5; three at \$3; two at \$2.50 and fifteen at \$2; eighty-two laborers, fifty-five at \$2.25; seven at \$1.80; twenty at \$1.50; sixty-seven packers, twenty-two at 90 cents; forty-five at \$2.25; twenty-two drivers, fifteen at \$2.50; seven at \$2; fourteen sausage-makers, ten at \$2.25; four at \$2.85; eight engineers at \$2.75; seven lard-makers, four at \$2.40 and three at \$2.55.

#### PAINTS.

Three firms with plants valued at \$60,000 produce annually goods valued at \$270,000, costing for material used, \$191,000,

for miscellaneous expenses, \$17,235; for wages of seventeen persons, \$15,275; and for salaries of three people, \$3,520. The number of those employed reach forty-five at times, but the average for the entire year is given at seventeen.

#### PAPER MILLS.

Two (the larger ones) out of the four paper and pulp mills in the state report number of men employed 788 and one female; 635 mill operators, 505 at \$2.15, and 130 at \$2.50; five water boys at \$1.25; forty laborers at \$2; six petit foremen at \$2.50; twenty-six carpenters, six at \$3 and twenty at \$2.75; two foremen at \$4; forty-eight loggers; two at \$5 and forty-six at \$3; one male stenographer and one female at \$2.50; twenty-five in administration department at \$5. Both run about 310 days and nine hours is considered a day's work. Increase in wages is about 10 per cent since 1904.

The growth of this industry has caused an extension of plants during the past year and an increase in the number of those employed. There are forty-eight salaried persons receiving \$133,425 and 960 wage-earners receiving \$368,075 and a miscellaneous expense account of \$227,832. Plants are valued at \$3,000,000 and value of annual product, \$1,600,000. Materials cost \$642,000.

#### PICKLES.

The five pickle industry plants are valued at \$10,000 and give employment to thirty wage-earners to whom are paid \$9,250. Six clerks and salaried officials are paid \$5,050. Value of annual product, \$52,380. There is expended for materials used, \$28,530. The miscellaneous expenses are \$12,000.

#### PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

Plumbing and gas fitting establishments number eighty, have eleven salaried clerks who receive \$9,250 annually. Number of wage-earners, 215, and annual wage, \$141,180. Value of product, \$632,150; cost of materials used, \$210,085; miscellaneous expenses, \$10,375; and value of plant, \$221,000. Average wages, \$4.50 per day of eight hours.

## POTTERY.

Four potteries give employment to an average of fifty-eight people who receive \$37,200 for wages and to seven people who receive \$11,530 for salaries. The plants are valued at \$127,010 and they manufacture an annual product valued at \$131,975. For miscellaneous expenses there is paid out \$15,570, and for material used, \$45,250.

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (JOB).

Fifty-five establishments that do a strictly job printing and publishing business have a plant valuation of \$783,150 and employ an average of 253 people to whom are paid \$105,615 in wages. They expend in salaries, \$42,175 for thirty-five clerks and officials. Value of product, \$504,743. Cost of materials used, \$168,247. Paid out for miscellaneous expenses, \$76,150. Eight, eight and one half, and nine hours a day's labor. Wages for pressmen, \$3 to \$3.50 per day. Foremen and web pressmen receive more. Printers receive from \$2.50 to \$4 per day, according to locality. The scale in force by the several unions governs throughout the state.

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING (PAPER.)

There are 187 separate newspaper establishments in the state. At least one-half of these do job printing, and in securing reports from the several offices it has been desired to have the job business and that of newspapers, segregated so that the valuation, expenses, etc., might be placed under the proper head. This has been exceedingly difficult to do, but a very careful computation of figures furnished gives the newspaper plants a valuation of \$793,150 with an expenditure as follows: Miscellaneous expenses, \$273,435; cost of materials used, \$397,150; salaries, \$107,184 for ninety-two people; wages, \$335,150 for 681 people. In return there is received for subscriptions, advertising and sale of papers, \$1,963,565. Printers' union scale governs throughout the state.

## RAILROADS.

*Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Company.*—From Portland to Seaside. Headquarters, Astoria. Employs four pas-

senger conductors, 127 days each month, at \$120 per month, a day consisting of ten hours, or one round trip between Portland and Astoria; three freight conductors, eighty-seven days each month, at \$90 per month, a day consisting of ten hours, or one trip from Portland to Astoria; four passenger brakemen, 127 days each month, at \$70 per month, a day consisting of ten hours, or one round trip; six freight brakemen, 156 days each month, at \$65 per month, a day of ten hours, or one trip between Portland and Astoria; two yard switchmen, fifty-two days each month at \$90 and \$65 per month; three flagmen, ninety days a month, \$1.60; three passenger engineers, sixty days each month at \$7 a day, ten hours a day, or one round trip; two freight engineers, fifty days each month, at \$4 a day of ten hours, or one trip; one switch engineer, twenty-six days each month, at \$3 per day; one engine hostler, thirty days each month, at \$2.75 per day; three machinists, seventy-eight days each month, at from \$3.50 to \$4 per day; one boiler maker, twenty-six days each month at \$3.50 per day; two blacksmiths, fifty-two days each month, at \$3.25 and \$3.75 per day; two helpers, fifty-two days each month, at \$2.25 per day; three car repairers, ninety days each month, at \$2.25 per day; two car cleaners, fifty-two days each month, at \$45 per month; one B. & B. foreman, twenty-six days each month, at \$4 per day; six B. & B. carpenters, 156 days each month, at from \$3 to \$3.25 per day; six B. & B. helpers, 156 days each month, at \$2.50 per day; nine section foremen, 234 days each month at \$60 per month; seventy-five Japanese section men, 1,950 days each month, at \$1.35 per day; one freight house man, twenty-six days, at \$65 a month; one train dispatcher, thirty days each month, \$110 per month; eight telegraph operators and agents, 240 days a month, at \$60 a month; twenty-one office helpers, 546 days a month, from \$50 to \$135 per month, eight hours a day. All work ten hours for a day except flagmen, who work twelve, and office helpers who work only eight hours for a day. Wages given is for each man. Miles of road, eighty-two.

*C. B. R. & E. R. R. & Nav. Co.*—From Myrtle Point to Marshfield. Employs one passenger conductor at \$90; two freight conductors at \$3.25 per day; two passenger brakemen

at \$2.50; four freight brakemen at \$2.50; one passenger engineer at \$4; two freight engineers at \$3.50; one stationary engineer at \$50; three engine hostlers at \$2.75; three machinists at \$3.50; one boiler maker at \$3.75; one blacksmith at \$2.25; one car repairer at \$100; one car cleaner at \$60; one car oiler at \$2.50; four B. & B. carpenters at \$3; seven B. & B. helpers at \$2.50; four section foremen at \$2.00; twenty-six section men (Japanese) at \$1.35; one freight-house man at \$75; one office helper at \$100; Note, all above work ten hours and twenty-six days constitute a month. Miles of road, 27.86.

*Corvallis & Eastern Railroad.*—From Yaquina to Detroit. Headquarters at Albany; auditor's office, Astoria. Employs three passenger conductors, eighty-two days each month, at \$95 per month, one round trip between Yaquina and Albany constituting a day; two passenger brakemen, fifty-two days each month, at \$2.60 per day; two flagmen, sixty days each month, at \$40 and \$50 per month; three passenger engineers, eighty-two days each month, at \$4, \$4.50 and \$4.75 per day (mixed trains); two machinists, fifty-two days each month, at \$3.60 per day; one boilermaker, thirty days each month, at \$3.80 per day; one blacksmith, thirty days each month, at \$2.50 per day; one helper, thirty days each month, at \$1.50 per day; two car repairers, fifty-two days each month, at \$2.25 per day; one car cleaner, thirty days each month, at \$55 per month; two B. & B. foremen, fifty-two days each month, at from \$3.50 to \$5.40 per day; sixteen B. & B. carpenters, 416 days each month, at \$2.75 per day; three B. & B. helpers, seventy-eight days each month, at \$2.50 per day; twelve section foremen, 360 days each month, at from \$60 to \$70 per month; forty-one white section men in 1903 and fifty in 1906, 880 days each month at \$1.75 per day; two Chinese section men, fifty-two days each month, at \$1.35 per day; twenty-five Japanese section men in 1903 and five in 1906, 130 days a month, at \$1.35 a day; one freight-house man, twenty-six days a month, at \$55 per month; one train dispatcher, thirty days a month, at \$110 per month; eight telegraph operators and agents, 208 days a month, at from



\$45 to \$90 a month; nine office helpers, 234 days a month, at \$45 to \$110 per month. Note, ten hours constitutes a day's work in all above, except office help, which works eight hours. Wages given is for each man. Miles of road, 142.

*The Great Southern Railroad Company.*—From The Dalles to Dufur. Headquarters, The Dalles. Employs one passenger conductor, thirty days each month, at \$100 per month; one passenger brakeman, full month, at \$60 per month; one passenger engineer, full month, at \$90 per month (mixed trains); one engine hostler, full month, at \$50 per month; one car repairer, twenty-six or twenty-seven days each month, at \$2 per day; two section foremen, twenty-six or twenty-seven days each month, at \$2 per day; eight white section men, twenty-six or twenty-seven days per month, at \$1.75 per day; two office helpers, full month, at \$5 per day. With the exception of the engine hostler, who works twelve hours per day, ten hours constitutes a day's work. Miles of road, thirty.

*The Independence & Monmouth Railway Company.*—From Independence to Dallas. Headquarters, Independence. Employs one passenger conductor, twenty-six days a month, at \$75 per month; one freight conductor twenty-six days a month, at \$60 a month; one passenger brakeman, twenty-six days a month, at \$45 per month; one freight brakeman, twenty-six days a month, at \$45 per month; one passenger engineer, twenty-six days a month, at \$75 per month; one freight engineer, twenty-six days a month, at \$90 a month; one section foreman, twenty-six days a month, at \$40 per month; twenty-six white section men at \$39 per month; one office help at \$25 a month; two firemen, twenty-six days a month, at \$50 a month. Seven and one-half hours per day constitutes a day's work.

*The Malheur Railway Company.*—From Ontario to Vale. Headquarters at Vale. Employs one passenger conductor, two passenger brakemen, one passenger engineer, one fireman. This line is a new one and is operated by the Oregon Short Line. Sixteen miles of road.

*Mount Hood Railway Company.*—Headquarters, Hood River, Or. Operates seventeen miles of standard gauge road

between Hood River and Winans. Employs an engineer, a fireman, a brakeman and a conductor. Ruling wages paid. Forty Japs are employed as section and surface men to whom are paid \$1.50 a day each.

*The Northern Pacific Railway Company.*—From Portland to Goble. On its line in Oregon between Portland and Goble it employs two and one-half passenger conductors, at \$140 per month; two and three-fourths freight conductors, at \$105.80 per month; five passenger brakemen, at \$67.20 a month (number of trips vary according to schedule); six and three-fourths freight brakemen, at \$74.75 a month; one flagman, thirty days a month, \$60 per month, a day of twelve hours; two and one-half passenger engineers, at 4 1-10 cents per mile; three and one-tenth freight engineers,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  cents per mile; two and one-half passenger firemen, at  $2\frac{3}{4}$  cents per mile; three and one-tenth freight firemen, at  $2\frac{3}{4}$  cents per mile (with passenger engineers, freight engineers, passenger and freight firemen, the number of trips vary according to schedule); three car cleaners, thirty-one days each month, at \$1.75 per day; six section foremen, thirty days each month, at \$65 per month; thirty-one white section men in 1903 and thirty-five in 1906, twenty-seven days a month, at \$1.50 per day; thirty-nine freight house men, twenty-seven days each month, at \$2.30 per day; three agents and operators, thirty days a month, at \$62.21 a month, a day consists from eight and one-half to twelve hours; three telegraph operators, thirty days a month, at \$65.17 a month, a day of eight and one-half to twelve hours; thirty-nine office helpers, twenty-seven days a month, at \$63.96 a month; two agents, twenty-seven and thirty days each month, at \$112.50 a month; four other laborers, twenty-seven days each month, at \$50.50 per month. Except where otherwise stated, ten hours constitute a day's work. Miles of road in Oregon, 41.78.

*The Oregon & Southeastern Railroad Company.*—From Cottage Grove toward the Bohemia Mines. Headquarters, Cottage Grove. Employs one passenger conductor, twenty-six days each month, at \$75 per month, a maximum run being seventy-five miles a day, the average about fifty miles; one passenger brakeman, twenty-six days, at \$60 per month; one

passenger engineer, twenty-six days a month, at \$100 per month; one car repairer, at \$2.75 per day; three section foremen at \$60 per month; ten white section men at \$2 per day. The auditor and trainmen attend to office work, and the assistant engineer on construction also assists in general office work. Ten hours a day's work. Twenty-two miles of road.

*O. R. & N. Company, Portland.*—From Portland to Huntington, and branch lines in Eastern Oregon. Employs fifty-nine passenger conductors, thirty days a month, \$3.43 per day; 118 passenger brakemen, thirty days a month, at \$2.83 per day; seventy yard switchmen, thirty days, \$3.06; 105 freight engineers, thirty days, \$4.34; twelve engine hostlers, twenty-six days, \$2.50; sixty machinists, twenty-six days, \$3.14; fourteen boilermakers, twenty-six days, \$3.45; seventeen blacksmiths, twenty-six days, \$3.10; fifty-one helpers, twenty-six days, \$2.25; eighty-seven car repairers, twenty-six days, \$2.15; six car cleaners, twenty-six days, \$1.70; three car oilers, twenty-six days, \$2.35; thirteen B. & B. foremen, thirty days, \$3; 101 B. & B. carpenters, twenty-six days, \$2.50; ninety B. & B. helpers, twenty-six days, \$2.25; seventy-two section foremen, thirty days, \$2.01; 756 white section men, twenty-six days, \$1.75; 317 Chinese section men, twenty-six days, \$1.35; nine Japanese section men, twenty-six days, \$1.10; 153 freight house men, twenty-six days, \$2.15; fifteen train dispatchers, thirty days, \$4.33; sixty-two telegraph operators, thirty days, \$2.30; 433 office help, thirty days, \$2.84. All work ten hours a day except office help, and they work eight and one-half hours. Miles of road in Oregon, 533.58.

*Rogue River Valley Railroad.*—From Jacksonville to Medford. Headquarters, Jacksonville; is operated by W. S. Barnum and his two sons. Miles of road, six.

*The Southern Pacific Company.*—From Portland to State line of California and branch lines in the Willamette Valley. Headquarters at Oakland, California. Employs twenty-four passenger conductors, the calendar month, at \$130 each per month, hours per day various, but not exceeding twelve; forty-eight freight conductors, twenty-eight days per month; thirty-six passenger brakemen, the calendar month, at \$80; 139 freight brakemen, twenty-eight days, \$86; twenty-six

yard switchmen, calendar month, \$2.86 per day of from ten to twelve hours; two flagmen, calendar month, \$40, twelve hours a day's work; twenty-one passenger engineers, twenty-four days, \$4.84 per day of five hours; ninety-eight freight engineers, calendar month, \$4.69 per day of eight hours; eight switch engineers, thirty days, \$3 per day of eleven hours; two stationary engineers, twenty-six days, \$2.50 per day of ten hours; eight engine hostlers, calendar month, \$75, ten hours constitutes a day's work; fifty-two machinists, twenty-six days, \$3.02 per day of nine hours; fifteen boiler-makers, twenty-six days, \$3.44¼ per day of nine hours; eight blacksmiths, twenty-six days, \$3.14 per day of nine hours; fifty-nine helpers, twenty-six days, \$3.21 per day of nine hours; eighty-four car repairers, twenty-six days, \$2.40 per day of nine hours; four car cleaners, twenty-six days, \$2 per day; five car oilers, calendar month, \$2.50 per day; forty-five B. & B. foremen, twenty-six days, \$110.61; 315 B. & B. carpenters, twenty-six days, \$2.57 per day; 329 B. & B. helpers, twenty-six days, \$2.02 per day; eighty-nine section foremen, twenty-six days, \$61.40; 791 white section men, twenty-six days, \$1.75 per day; thirteen Chinese section men, twenty-six days, \$1.25 per day; thirty Japanese section men, twenty-six days, \$1.35 per day; 113 freight house men twenty-six days, \$2 per day; eight train dispatchers, calendar month, \$141.25, eight hours is a day's work; ninety-five telegraph operators, calendar month, \$70.28, eleven hours is a day's work; 153 office help, twenty-six days, \$62.88, eight hours is a day's work; one electrician, twenty-six days, \$2.70 per day of nine hours; twenty-eight other laborers, apprentices, twenty-six days, \$1.47 per day of nine hours. Except as otherwise stated ten hours constitute a day. Miles of road in Oregon, 671.71.

*Sumpter Valley Railway Company.*—From Baker City to Lyston (and extending southwest.) Employs one passenger conductor, full month, nine hours, at \$3.25 per day; one freight conductor, twenty-six days per month, nine hours, at \$3.50; one passenger brakeman, full month, nine hours, at \$2; one freight brakeman, twenty-six days per month, nine hours, at \$2.25; one passenger engineer, full month, nine hours, at

\$3.50; one freight engineer, twenty-six days, nine hours at \$3.50; two log train engineers, twenty-six days, nine hours, at \$3; two engine hostlers, twenty-six days, at \$2 and \$2.25; three machinists, twenty-six days, at \$3.50; one boilermaker, twenty-six days, at \$3.75; one blacksmith, twenty-six days, at \$3.25; one helper, twenty-six days, at \$2.25; one car cleaner, twenty-six days, at \$2; five car repairers, twenty-six days, at \$2.25; one car oiler, twenty-six days, at \$2.25; seven section foremen, twenty-six days, at \$2.25; fifty section men (Japanese), at \$1.30; three freight house men, at \$50 per month; three agents, at \$55 per month; three office help, at \$55 per month; other labor, two, at \$75 per month. All employment, except as otherwise noted, require ten hours for a day's work. Miles of road, 62.2.

The Union Street Railroad, running from the town of Union to the O. R. & N. railroad, employs three men at ruling wages for street railway men. Two miles of road.

The Oregon Electric Railway Company, with headquarters in Portland, is constructing an electric interurban line between Portland and Salem, a distance of forty-eight miles, and has one section of the road, between Salem and Chemawa, distance five miles, in operation. Two street cars are used for temporary transportation purposes, and one locomotive is in use for construction work. An engineer, fireman, brakeman, two motormen and two conductors are employed, receiving the same scale of wages paid others in their classes, while a crew of over 200 men is employed in general construction work at the usual scale of wages. The Pacific Railway & Navigation Company is also building a railroad from Hillsboro to Tillamook, of which twenty miles have been completed. About 200 laborers are employed, who receive the same wages paid by other lines in the State.

There are three other railroad companies whose headquarters are without the state but whose lines extend into Oregon, as follows: The Oregon Short Line; headquarters at Ogden, Utah; has 15.41 miles in this State; gross receipts from operation in Oregon for the year ending June 30, 1904, \$178,712.29; operating expenses, \$68,752.22; for salaries and wages in Oregon, \$19,891.82; salaries for general officers,

clerks, and general expenses in Oregon, \$2,920.82. Klamath Lake Railroad Company; headquarters in Thrall, California; total length of line, twenty-five miles; in Oregon, four miles. Washington & Columbia River Railway Company; total length of line, 162.73; in Oregon, 44.95 miles; the gross receipts in Oregon for the month of January, 1906, were \$256.30.

On October 1, 1906, there were 1,825.58 miles of standard gauge road in Oregon.

#### RAILWAYS (ELECTRIC TRACTION.)

Taking into consideration the rapid strides that have been made in the development of electricity as a motive power within the past decade, scientists are of the opinion that this element will eventually supplant steam as a means of rapid and economical transit, evidences of which are beginning to take shape in the State of Oregon which gives promise of being an important field for development with the aid of electric transportation.

Electricity is rapidly becoming a very important factor to labor in Oregon. The driving of vehicles by electricity was made commercially practicable by the invention of the dynamo-electric machine. The first application of electro-magnetic power as the governing principle was that of Thomas Davenport, a blacksmith of Brandon, Vermont, who patented a working model and, in the autumn of 1835, set up a small circular railway in Springfield, Massachusetts, over which he drove an electro-magnetic engine. From that date down to the present time the development of the principle has been slow but sure, until today the means of transacting every-day business would be very unsatisfactory without the modern electric transportation facilities.

The earliest practical electric railway constructed was by Dr. Werner Siemens, at Berlin, Germany, in 1879. This experiment proved successful and Dr. Siemens constructed a permanent electric tramway, one and one-half miles long, at Lichterfelde, in 1881. The first electric line to have been built in the United States was that of Stephen D. Field, who elaborated plans similar to those of Dr. Siemens, and put them into operation at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1879.

Thomas A. Edison also experimented in electric railways about the same time and demonstrated the success of his efforts in a road built at Menlo Park, New Jersey, in 1880-82. Assisted by Henry Villard, Mr. Edison constructed a permanent road at Menlo Park, in 1881, two and one-half miles in length, and equipped with three cars and two locomotives, one of the latter for freight and the other for passengers, the latter having a capacity of sixty miles per hour. It was not until the year 1884-85 that Messrs. Edward M. Bently and Walter H. Knight put into practical application the electric car with motor attachment, when they equipped two miles of the track of the East Cleveland Horse Railway Company with electricity and successfully operated motor cars thereon.

The first application of electricity to street cars as a motive power in Oregon, and possibly on the Pacific Coast, was in Portland, during the year 1889, extending from G street, on Second street, to Fulton Park, between three and four miles in length, and was shortly afterwards extended to the cemeteries lying to the southward. (It is claimed, however, an electric railway was built in Spokane, Washington, as early as 1887, by Graham B. Dennis.) The road was put into regular operation January 1, 1890, by the Metropolitan Railway Company, owned and operated by James and George A. Steel. The East Side Railway, owned and operated by the same persons, was completed and put in regular operation March 1, 1893, and was at that time presumed to be the longest road operated by electricity in the United States, if not in the world. It is thought that the Portland-Fulton Park road was the first one operated by electricity on the Coast.

Since that time, however, the advancement in the use of electricity in this State has been very rapid and the first long distance interurban electric railway line to have been constructed in the State, aside from the Oregon City and Vancouver lines out of Portland, is now in course of construction between Portland and Salem, with prospects of extending throughout the length of the Willamette Valley as far south as Roseburg. There are also several other interurban electric lines in prospect in the Valley.

## STREET RAILWAYS OF OREGON.

Department.	Portland railway system.					Salem Railway System.				
	Number em- ployed.	Days per month.	Average per day.	Total wage per month.	Total wage per year.	Number em- ployed.	Days per month.	Average per day.	Total wage per month.	Total wage per year.
Engineers	5	30	\$ 3 00	\$ 450 00	\$ 5,400 00	4	30	\$ 2 54	\$ 304 80	\$ 3,657 60
Engine hostlers	10	30	2 84	852 00	10,224 00					
Machinists	12	30	3 17	1,141 20	13,694 40	1	30	2 67	80 10	160 20
Blacksmiths	8	ex.S.	3 25	676 00	8,112 00	1	30	2 50	75 00	900 00
Helpers	30	30	2 50	2,250 00	27,000 00					
Car repairers	58	30	2 84	4,944 60	59,299 20	1	26	2 00	52 00	624 00
Oilers and cleaners	20	30	2 00	1,200 00	14,400 00	3	26	2 31	180 18	2,162 16
Section foremen	10	ex.S.	2 75	715 00	8,580 00	1	26	2 25	58 80	699 60
Section men	140	30	2 00	8,400 00	100,800 00	6	26	2 00	312 00	3,744 00
Train dispatchers	2	80	2 84	1,170 42	2,045 04					
Office help	14	ex.S.	3 27	1,190 80	14,283 60	3	26	2 00	156 00	1,872 00
Motormen	900	30	2 50	67,500 00	810,000 00	22	30	2 00	1,320 00	28,010 00
Electricians	13	ex.S.	3 25	1,093 50	13,132 00	8	26	2 66	209 82	2,517 84
Locomotive engineers	4	30	4 42	584 40	6,964 80					
Firemen	5	30	2 80	875 00	10,500 00	3	30	2 00	180 00	2,160 00
Other laborers	652	ex.S.	2 50	42,380 00	528,560 00	2	26	1 73	89 86	1,079 52
Totals	1,883			\$183,870 42	\$ 1,620,445 04				\$ 3,018 16	\$ 48,616 92

Miles of road way, 177.88.

Miles of road way, 13.

## ASTORIA STREET RAILWAY.

Six motormen at 17 cents per hour and up. Other help 7, at \$2.25 per day.

## ALBANY STREET RAILWAY.

Seven men employed at \$2 per day each; total, \$6 per day; \$180 per month; \$2,160 a year.

On October 12, 1906, there were 229.24 miles of street railway in Oregon.



*Astoria Street Railway.*—Six motormen at 17 cents per hour and up; other help, seven, at \$2.25 per day each.

*Albany Street Railway.*—Three men employed at \$2 per day each; total \$6 per day, \$180 per month, \$2,160 a year.

On October 1, 1906, there were 229.29 miles of street railway in Oregon.

#### REAL ESTATE.

Fifty-three replies were received, covering fifty-two towns. In answer to the question, "Is business more active than in 1903?" thirty-nine responded "Yes"; nine replied, "No"; four answered, "About the same," and one, "Not in business in 1903."

In answer to the question, "Are real estate values higher or lower than 1903?" forty-six replied, "Higher"; three, "Lower"; three, "The same," and one, "Town property the same, but country higher."

Replying to the question, "Is there an increase or decrease in sales as compared with 1903?" thirty-two reported an increase; six, a decrease; eleven, "About the same"; two, "No change"; one, "About double increase," and one gave no reply.

Answering the inquiry, "What per centage of the laboring men buy property?" thirty gave answers showing that 36 per cent buy property; three reported very small per cent; three, "All as fast as possible"; nine, did not respond; three, "Not 1 per cent"; two, "No laboring men here"; one reported farmers and business men; one, three-fourths of men that have families; one, "Very few buy property—spend money as fast as they get it."

In answer to the question, "Are rents higher than in 1903?" twenty-four gave an average of 23 per cent increase; fifteen answered, "The same"; four, "Lower"; two, "No"; two, "Double"; two, "No renting property here"; three, "Higher"; one, "Business property 40 per cent higher and homes 10 per cent."

To questions as to what kind of property was in demand, nineteen answered, "Small farm and farms"; others, agricultural and timber, timber and coal, business property and No. 1 residence property, suburban and farm lands, stock ranches,

city and lands near town, small farms, bottom land, fruit farms. Practically all kinds of real estate.

#### SHEET IRON WORKERS.

Sixteen firms reported employing 132 people, who receive \$103,000 in wages, and eleven who receive \$8,400 in salaries. Value of plants, \$70,000; value of product, \$320,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$18,000, and cost of materials used, \$127,150. Hours per day, eight; wages, \$3 to \$3.50 per day.

#### SHIP BUILDING.

The reported value of twelve plants is \$121,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$8,200; value of product, \$325,870; cost of materials used, \$125,730. They pay in wages \$125,380 to 172 persons, and \$7,250 in salaries to five persons. Wages average \$3.50 per day of eight hours.

#### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Eleven meat packing establishments have a plant valuation of \$380,000, and a pay roll of \$159,785 in wages for 251 people, and \$74,180 for sixty-two salaried people; value of product, \$3,170,230, and cost of materials used, \$2,564,807; miscellaneous expenses, \$130,125.

#### SOAP.

Three factories have a plant valuation of \$25,000, a miscellaneous expense account of \$13,200, an expense of \$87,000 for materials bought, and a product valued at \$139,000; twenty-five wage-earners working part time receive \$10,830, and six clerks receive \$9,000; females receive \$1.50 per day, males \$2 to \$4.50, according to class of work; males work ten hours, and females eight hours per day. One factory that runs about 100 days in the year turns out daily 120 cases.

#### STAVES.

One stave factory, at Houlton, gives total number of men employed, fifty; sawyers receive \$4, jointers, \$2.75, and common laborers receive from \$2 to \$2.50. Wages have increased 10 per cent in the last two years. Ten hours is a day's work. Daily capacity is 40,000.

## STEAM LAUNDRIES.

Thirty-one steam laundries out of thirty-six in the State report value of plants at \$309,000. Total number of men employed, 291, females, 776, classified and receiving wages as follows: Twenty-five males and twenty-four females in office, three males at \$1.66, two at \$1.92, two at \$2.50, sixteen at \$3.40, and two at \$4.20; four females at \$1.25, one at \$1.35, three at \$1.66, one at \$1.75, seven at \$2, seven at \$2.25, and one at \$2.33; sixteen foremen, nine at \$2, one at \$2.50, four at \$2.75, one at \$3, one at \$3.50; three forewomen, one at \$2, one at \$1.50, one at \$1.20; nine engineers, one at 96 cents, one at \$2, five at \$2.50, one at \$3.25, one at \$3.75; forty-six male laborers and 136 females, thirty-five males at \$2.50, ten at \$2, one at \$1.55; thirty-two females at \$1, three at \$1.15, five at \$1.25, one at \$2, ninety-five at \$1.40; eighty-eight washers, seven at \$1.50, six at \$1.75, seven at \$2, twelve at \$2.25, twenty-one at \$2.50, fourteen at \$2.75, twenty-one at \$3; thirty-six markers, two at \$1.50, two at \$2, seventeen at \$2.50, four at \$2.60, eleven at \$3; 461 female ironers, 105 at \$1, 131 at \$1.25, 200 at \$1.50, twenty-five at \$2.70; 112 female mangle workers, six at \$1, eighty-four at \$1.25, twenty at \$1.50, two at \$3; thirty-two female starchers, eight at \$1.25, twenty-two at \$1.50, two at \$2; eight female polishers, one at 85 cents, two at \$1.50, five at \$2; seventy-one drivers, two at \$1.80, twelve at \$2, sixteen at \$2.25, two at \$2.50, thirty-six at \$3, and three at \$3.25. All run twelve months; twenty-four buildings are of wood and seven are of brick; ten hours is the average day's work. Wages have increased 20 per cent in some instances and 10 per cent in others during the last two years.

## STOVE WORKS.

There are four stove manufacturing plants in the State, one of which is operated by convicts in the penitentiary. These employ twenty-five workmen, fourteen salaried persons, and 150 convicts. Workmen receive from \$2.50 to \$3.75 per day of nine hours. The state receives for convict labor 35 cents per day of ten hours. The product for the last year,

a part of which was shipped out of the State, had a total value of \$143,990.

There was imported from the outside during this time, stove manufactory product to the value of \$592,790. Of this amount \$522,500 went in carloads to Portland; \$25,740 in carloads to other points in the State, and \$44,550 for distribution in small lots.

#### SUGAR FACTORY.

One sugar factory gives value of plant at \$500,000. Total number of men employed 102, classified and receiving wages as follows: Twelve handling beets at \$2, eight at diffusion battery at \$2, six carbonators at \$2.25, eighteen filter men at \$2, two evaporators at \$2.25, three sugar boilers at \$3, six lime-house men at \$2, six engineers at \$2.50, ten firemen at \$2.50, fourteen laborers at \$2.50, six packers at \$2, four liquor men at \$2, five in chemical department at \$2, two foremen at \$3.50. Eleven and one-half hours is a day's work; factory runs about sixty days during the year; capacity, 350 tons of beets; daily output, 800 bags of sugar. Building is of brick and stone. It is estimated that the value of farm lands which furnish sugar beets to this factory is \$148,000.

#### TELEGRAPH LINES.

*The Western Union Telegraph Company.*—Has 1,483 miles of line in Oregon, and 5,263 miles of wire. Head office in Portland. Its expenses in Oregon for the year ending June 30, 1905, for salaries, rent, light, fuel, and miscellaneous office expenses, stationery and office supplies, freight, cartage and expressage, \$102,444.96. Expenses for maintenance, including salaries and expense of station linemen, general repair men, material used in maintenance and repair of lines, battery, materials and instruments, \$17,283.30. General expense pro rata executive, general superintendent's and superintendent's office expense chargeable to lines in Oregon, \$7,959.45. Receipts for messages in Oregon \$30,239. Number of officers in Oregon June 30, 1905, 138. Receipts for messages originating in Oregon, but terminating outside of Oregon, and for

messages originating outside and terminating in Oregon, \$89,374.

*The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.*—Principal office of Oregon, Portland, J. Annand president. Whole length of lines owned and operated in Oregon, 421; miles of wire in Oregon, 1,175. Receipts from telegraph lines out of the State, \$58,151.08; telegraph lines in the State, \$6,892.62; S. and M., \$542.28; M. T., \$869.77; D. M., \$886.60; telegraph lines, cables, \$17,304.10; total, \$84,646.45. Expenses—Salaries, \$20,151.44; commissions, \$7,041.54; messengers, \$7,837.20; messenger commissions, \$228.04; rents, \$3,138.49; L. and F., \$640.70; F. and E., \$601.93; stationery, \$26.20; postage, \$306.82; equipment, \$46.66; battery, \$475.60; line repairs, \$17,374.52; supply store, \$7,575.55; superintendence and general office expense, \$4,716.90; total, \$70,161.59.

#### TELEPHONE.

The Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1905 was valued at \$855,716 for poles and wires. Miles operated, 3,638.06.

#### TIMBER.

Three hundred and seventy-nine mills, including sawmills, combined saw and planing mills, combined saw and shingle mills, thirty-seven planing mills and seven shingle mills, covering 90 per cent of the industry in the State, report the following: Total output of lumber, 1,097,460,300 feet; shingles, 37,030,000; thirty-seven planing mills report value of plants, \$369,500; 300 of the balance of the mills report value of plants, \$6,364,200; total number of men employed at 313 mills reporting on the subject is 11,790, total of women 311; ninety-six mills reports an average increase in wages of 12 per cent over 1904; none report a decrease. The total wages paid in 313 mills in 1905 was \$6,648,093.90. Number of men and women employed and wages paid per day at different classes of work is as follows: Managing foremen, \$3 and under, 109; over \$3 to \$5, 204; over \$5, eighteen; total, 331. Bookkeepers, \$2 and under, males forty-eight, females seventeen; over \$2 to \$4, males 181, females twenty; over \$4, thirteen males; total, males 242, females thirty-seven.

Engineers, \$2 and under, 128; over \$2 to \$4, 309; over \$4, two; total, 439. Firemen, \$2 and under, sixty-eight; over \$2, 194; total, 262. Sawyers, \$2.50 and under, 108; over \$2.50 to \$4, 137; over \$4, fifty-two; total, 297. Shingle packers, \$1.75 and under, seven; \$1.75 and over, twenty-four; total, thirty-one. Filers, \$3 and under, thirty-seven; over \$3 to \$5, sixty-two; over \$5, twenty-two; total, 121. Planermen, \$2 and under, 49; over \$2 to \$4, 290; over \$4, eleven; total, 350. Other machine men, \$2 and under, 103; over \$2, 652; total, 755. Tallymen, \$2 and under, twenty-four; over \$2, 220; total, 244. Blacksmiths, \$2 and under, nineteen; over \$2, eighty-five; total, 104. Teamsters, \$2 and under, 172; over \$2, 373; total, 545. Timber-fallers, \$2 and under, seventy-one; over \$2, 262; total, 333. Log-cutters, \$2 and under, 123; over \$2, 316; total, 439. Swampers, \$2 and under, ninety-five; over \$2, 169; total, 264. Hook tenders, \$2 and under, twenty-four; over \$2, 153; total, 177. Barkers, \$2 and under, sixty-two; over \$2, 104; total, 166. Laborers, \$2 and under, 2,254; over \$2, 4,158; total, 6,412. Boommen, \$2 and under, twenty-four; over \$2, 156; total, 180. Cooks and waiters, males from \$2 to \$3, seventy-eight. Cooks and waiters, females, 75 cents to \$2, 170.

Log rafting from the Columbia River to San Francisco has proven successful. The largest raft that ever left Astoria was in tow of the steamer Francis H. Leggett and reached San Francisco August 23, 1906. It contained 11,000,000 feet.

#### TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Fifty-six firms, 172 wage-earners, seven salaried people. value of plants \$30,175, value of product \$400,000. Cost of materials used \$181,250, miscellaneous expenses \$52,125. Amount paid in wages \$94,150, amount paid in salaries \$5,725. Males and females paid equal wages. Wage scale for eight hours, \$3 to \$4 per day.

#### TRUNKS AND VALISES.

This industry gives employment to twenty-eight wage-earners. There is paid to these people \$16,125. In addition there are three clerks who receive \$2,700 in salaries. There

is paid out for materials used \$18,250, and for miscellaneous expenses \$8,650. The plants are valued at \$18,815, and the value of the annual product \$65,175. Six firms are reported for 1906.

#### UMBRELLAS.

Five firms find employment for twelve people during the entire year, ten of whom receive an aggregate wage of \$5,250 and two a salary of \$1,350. Value of plants \$1,000, value of product \$36,975. Materials cost \$15,875, and there are miscellaneous expenses amounting to \$10,125.

#### UPHOLSTERING.

Three firms doing a general upholstering business amounting to \$37,150 a year pay for materials \$12,165, for labor \$8,473, for salaries \$1,410. They have a plant valuation of \$14,300. There are seventeen persons working on wages the entire year, and two on salaries.

#### VINEGAR.

Six vinegar and cider factories have plants valued at \$25,000, and expend for labor \$5,280, for salaries \$2,750, for materials used \$8,175, for miscellaneous expenses \$8,240, and have a product valued at \$30,275. Only a few are employed the entire year.

#### WATCH REPAIRING.

For repairing of watches 125 individual firms are reported, who employ eighty-five people on wages, and ten on salary. For salaries the annual pay roll amounts to \$3,642, and for wages \$64,250. There is a plant valuation of \$135,150, a miscellaneous expense of \$4,105, and a cost of material expense of \$83,290. Value of product, \$251,873.

#### WATER WORKS.

One water company reports value of plant at \$225,000. Total number of men employed five, and one female, classified and receiving wages as follows: Two engineers at \$2.66, one inspector at \$2.25, one superintendent at \$2.83, one collector at \$2.50; one female bookkeeper at \$2. Days run, 365.

## WHIPS.

Making whips is an industry that employs on an average seventeen people, who receive in wages \$10,486; amount of salaries paid for clerical help, \$675; value of plant, \$8,500; value of product, \$33,175; cost of materials used, \$11,588; miscellaneous expenses, \$525.

## WIRE CABLES AND ROPE.

The manufacturing of wire rope and cable is carried on to the extent of \$18,275 for plant valuation; there are fourteen wage-earners and three salaried people; amount paid in wages, \$9,250; amount paid in salaries, \$3,150; cost of materials used, \$28,150; miscellaneous expenses, \$5,625.

## WOOD CARVING.

This industry has a wage pay roll of \$27,211, and a salary pay roll of \$8,430 annually. Eight plants valued at \$55,000 have forty-seven wage earners and ten persons on salary. There are miscellaneous expenses amounting to \$4,000; materials cost \$21,000; value of product \$40,000.

## WOOLEN AND SCOURING MILLS.

There are eleven woolen mills and two scouring mills in the State. Three of these woolen mills have not run the full year and the two scouring mills run only about four months each year, while the woolen mills at Stayton and North Bend are idle. The woolen mill at Sellwood has just been completed and has not commenced operation at the time of making this report. It will be running before the close of the year. All of the woolen mills operate their own scouring plants and manufacture their own soaps. The average daily wage, the total average daily wage, and the number employed will be found in the following table:



Occupation.	Number employed.	Average wage.	Total average daily wage.
Managers .....	12	\$ 5 86	\$ 70 32
Bookkeepers (male) .....	9	2 41	21 69
Bookkeepers (female) .....	1	8 15	8 15
Foremen .....	67	3 00	201 00
Sorters and pullers (male) .....	56	1 81	101 55
Dryhousemen .....	27	1 21	32 60
Pickers .....	24	1 52	36 50
Carders .....	37	1 30	48 00
Spinners (male) .....	42	1 92	80 64
Spinners (female) .....	12	1 59	19 08
Spoolers and dressers (male) .....	20	1 54	30 85
Spoolers and dressers (female) .....	25	1 27	31 80
Weavers (male) .....	98	2 09	205 15
Weavers (female) .....	136	1 42	192 75
Finishers, wet (male) .....	29	1 59	46 16
Finishers, dry (male) .....	32	1 55	49 60
Finishers, dry (female) .....	24	1 25	30 00
Engineers and firemen .....	26	1 94	51 00
Watchmen .....	7	2 49	17 40
Helpers not classified (male) .....	66	1 48	97 72
Total .....	750		\$ 1,366 96

Average hours per day, 10.

Average run per year (days), 300.

Employed under 16 years (male), 51.

Employed under 16 years (female), 13.

Total value of plants, \$83,000.

Total wages and salary paid annually, \$175,915.

Average hours per day, ten; average run per year (days), 300; employed under sixteen years (male), fifty-one; employed under sixteen years (female), thirteen; total value of plants, \$880,000; total wages and salaries paid annually, \$375,915.

## DOMESTIC HELP.

### EMPLOYEE'S VIEW.

The question of domestic help is becoming a tangled one and a scarcity of those that follow this work is more and more apparent. In investigating this subject, the Commissioner has tried to discover the main reason for this condition.

Answers to blanks sent out to the different parts of the State show that 80 per cent feel that, in accepting a place as domestic, they lower themselves in the social scale. All show they have much experience in housework. Fifty per cent have worked at other occupations, such as factory work, clerking, telephone, typewriting, and photography. Part of these latter are doing domestic work on account of better

chances of saving money, some from necessity to bridge over time until they can get something else to do, and one states that she chooses housework "for the reason of health." All say employment as domestics is easy to get. The average time required of them is ten and seven-ninth hours each day, with eight to ten hours off during the week. Average pay per month is \$18.19. Forty-five per cent would take advantage of free training school in domestic science; 60 per cent think training school would help; the rest indicate their belief that it might help some.

#### EMPLOYER'S VIEW.

From the blanks received from the employers of domestics the following can be deduced: Average number in the families, four and five-sevenths for each domestic; 37 per cent state they receive good service, 30 per cent fair service, 8 per cent indifferent; where the service is poor the causes given vary, indifference, lack of interest, incompetency, lack of education, lack of intelligence, indolence, and probably the greatest cause is that such work is too easy to get. In comparison with former times there seems to be a preponderance of ideas, that the quality is not improving. Only a few of those working as domestics have been trained in regular domestic science schools, with the nearly unanimous belief that such training improves the quality. One hundred per cent says that girls prefer other work, giving various reasons, of which the following are some: "Education raises ambition"; "Consider the work degrading"; "Fear of lowering their social position"; "Prefer work that does not class them as servants," and "Dislike of kitchen work." The average time required to work is eight and three-fourths hours; average wages \$19.40 per month. Eight per cent employ Chinamen at \$35 per month. Ninety-two per cent state that wages is increasing, and eight per cent that it is the same. Among the remarks made is noted the claim "that the ignorant girls make the best servants," being less independent on account of their inability to get other work. And, "until the standard is raised in kitchen work as not being menial the servant girl will be a problem." "They see they are not respected

as they are when working as stenographers." "The more they know the poorer servants they are." "There is no solution to the question. Educate your young people and they will not work as servants, and educate them we must."

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### EDUCATION.

Careful comparison of the statistical data as compiled by the school superintendents of the several counties of the State, relating to education, the foundation of the industrial progress of the State, shows that a slight but material advancement has taken place in the average salary of the school teacher over that of two year ago, a change that is a source of much satisfaction to all who have the best interests of the mental development of the State's citizenship at heart. Still the teachers remain the poorest paid workers in the State. The average of months' school taught each year is also increasing gradually, there being a difference of two-tenths months between the average of 1904 and that of 1906. The average months of school for the year ending 1904 was 5.9 months, while that of 1906 was 6.1 months. The average monthly salary received by male teachers in 1904 was \$54.22, as against \$60.02 for 1906, or an average increase of \$5.80; while that of the female teacher for 1904 was \$42.05, as compared with \$44.95 for 1906, an average increase of \$2.90 per month. There are 2,174 school districts in the state, as against 2,169 in 1904, and a total of 815 male and 3,344 female teachers employed, showing a decrease of two male and an increase of 139 female teachers over two years ago, and also showing that the male teachers are displaying a tendency to get out of the profession, on account of the small salaries paid, and to seek more remunerative employment. The total amount paid out to teachers in 1906 was \$1,421,914.23, as against \$1,161,348.65 in 1904, an increase of \$260,565.58. With six and one-tenth months actual work at an average of \$60.02 per month each male teacher earned \$366.12 for the entire year of twelve months, or an average of \$30.51; while each female teacher earned a total of \$274.20, or an average of \$22.85 per month for the whole year.

## TEACHERS' WAGE SCHEDULE.

Showing the monthly salary of the superintendent or principal, number of associate teachers, average monthly salary, aggregate monthly salary, and general average monthly salary paid in a large number of school districts, including every incorporated town or city in the State.

Town.	Superintendent or principal.	Monthly salary.	Associate teachers.	Average monthly salary.	Aggregate salary.	Average.	Months taught.
Acme.....	1	\$ 50 00	1	\$ 25 00	\$ 75 00	\$ 37 50	7
Adams.....	1	80 00	2	55 00	190 00	68 33	9
Albany.....	1	183 33	19	48 00	1,045 33	52 27	9
Amity.....	1	100 00	3	85 00	205 00	51 25	9
Antelope.....	1	72 22	2	50 00	172 22	57 41	9
Arlington.....	1	75 00	2	60 00	195 00	65 00	9
Ashland.....	1	183 33	21	53 80	1,263 18	57 42	9
Astoria.....	1	150 00	84	64 71	2,350 14	67 14	10
Athens.....	1	85 00	5	58 00	350 00	58 33	9
Aumsville.....	1	60 00	1	40 00	100 00	50 00	7
Aurora.....	1	50 00	1	40 00	90 00	45 00	7
Baker City.....	1	100 00	37	65 28	2,515 38	66 19	9
Ballston.....	1	75 00	1	40 00	115 00	57 50	8
Bandon.....	1	90 00	4	40 00	252 52	50 50	8
Barlow.....			5	45 00	225 00	45 00	6
Beaverton.....	1	60 00	2	40 00	140 00	46 67	9
Bend.....			3	58 00	174 00	58 00	9
Bonanza.....	1	75 56	1	50 00	125 56	62 78	9
Bourne.....			2	70 00	140 00	70 00	8
Brownsville.....	1	60 00	2	40 00	140 00	46 67	8
Buell.....	1	60 00			60 00	60 00	8
Buena Vista.....	1	60 00	1	40 00	100 00	50 00	7
Burns.....	1	100 00	4	65 00	340 00	72 00	9
Butteville.....			1	40 00	40 00	40 00	9
Canby.....	1	55 00	2	37 00	129 00	43 00	8
Canemah.....	1	65 00	1	40 00	105 00	52 50	9
Canyon City.....	1	80 00	3	53 33	240 00	60 00	8
Carlton.....	1	60 00	3	42 00	186 00	46 50	8
Canyonville.....	1	80 00	2	40 00	160 00	53 33	9
Cascade Locks.....	1	65 00	3	50 00	215 00	53 75	9
Central Point.....	1	75 00	4	40 00	285 00	47 00	9
Clackamas.....	1	50 00	1	44 45	94 45	47 22	9
Clatskanie.....	1	70 00	4	46 22	254 88	50 98	9
Cleone.....	1	60 00	1	50 00	110 00	55 00	9
Coburg.....	1	65 00	3	45 00	200 00	50 00	8
Condon.....	1	75 00	5	50 00	325 00	54 17	9
Cornelius.....			3	45 00	135 00	45 00	8
Cortaville.....	1	100 00	12	45 81	649 72	49 98	9
Cottage Grove.....	1	90 00	11	43 70	570 70	47 56	9
Coquille.....	1	90 00	7	49 29	495 03	54 38	9
Cove.....	1	75 00	5	50 00	325 00	54 17	7
Creswell.....	1	65 00	2	45 00	155 00	51 67	8
Currinsville.....	1	40 00	1	36 00	76 00	38 00	6
Dallas.....	1	90 00	7	45 71	409 87	55 25	9
Dayton.....	1	75 00	3	40 00	185 00	48 75	9
Dilley.....	1	60 00	1	41 50	101 50	50 75	8
Drain (normal), (Pres.).....	1	180 00	9	71 11	800 00	80 00	10
Drewsey.....	1	75 00	1	60 00	135 00	67 50	7
Dufur.....	1	75 00	2	40 00	155 00	51 67	9
Eagle Point.....	1	60 00	1	40 00	100 00	50 00	8
Echo.....	1	82 22	3	59 26	280 00	65 00	9
Elgin.....	1	85 00	7	50 00	435 00	54 37	8
Elkton.....	1	50 00	1	40 00	90 00	45 00	6
Empire.....	1	60 00	1	50 00	110 00	55 00	9
Enterprise.....	1	75 00	3	53 11	234 34	58 58	9
Estacada.....	1	50 00	1	50 00	100 00	50 00	9
Eugene.....	1	160 00	35	50 50	1,927 50	53 53	9

## TEACHERS' WAGE SCHEDULE—Continued.

Town.	Superintendent or principal.	Monthly salary.	Associate teachers.	Average monthly salary.	Aggregate salary.	Average.	Months taught.
Falls City	1	\$ 80 00	3	\$ 45 00	\$ 215 00	\$ 53 75	9
Florence	1	60 00	2	40 00	140 00	46 67	8
Forest Grove	1	75 00	8	45 00	435 00	48 33	9
Fossil	1	111 11	6	57 00	453 11	64 73	9
Freewater	1	66 67	1	53 33	120 00	60 00	9
Gardiner	1	65 00	1	45 00	110 00	55 00	6
Gaston	1	60 00	1	40 00	100 00	50 00	9
Gervais	1	82 00	8	46 00	220 00	55 00	8
Glendale	1	85 00	2	50 00	185 00	61 66	9
Gold Hill	1	65 00	2	40 00	145 00	48 33	9
Goshen	1	45 00	1	35 00	80 00	40 00	8
Granite	1		1	60 00	60 00	60 00	9
Grants Pass	1	166 66	20	53 00	1,226 66	58 41	9
Grass Valley	1	75 00	3	50 00	225 00	56 25	9
Greenhorn	1		1	60 00	60 00	60 00	4
Gresham	1	90 00	4	55 00	310 00	62 00	9
Haines	1	80 00	2	50 00	180 00	60 00	9
Halsey	1	50 00	3	43 33	130 00	45 00	8
Hammond	1	75 00	2	45 00	165 00	55 00	9
Harney	1	76 16	2	50 00	176 16	58 72	6½
Harrisburg	1	70 00	4	45 00	250 00	50 00	8
Hellix	1	75 00	1	65 00	140 00	70 00	9
Heppner	1	125 00	7	51 43	485 01	60 63	9
Hillsboro	1	95 00	8	48 50	488 00	53 67	9
Hood River	1	100 00	12	53 00	738 00	56 62	9
Houlton	1	60 00	1	50 00	110 00	55 00	9
Hubbard	1	60 00	2	40 00	140 00	46 67	8
Huntington	1	80 00	3	55 00	245 00	61 25	9
Imbler	1	65 00	1	45 00	110 00	55 00	7
Independence	1	100 00	8	42 50	440 00	48 89	9
Ione	1	65 00	3	50 00	215 00	53 75	9
Irving	1	50 00			50 00		8
Island City	1	75 00	3	45 00	210 00	52 50	9
Jacksonville	1	100 00	3	55 00	285 00	66 25	9
Jefferson	1	80 00	3	45 00	215 00	53 75	9
John Day	1	80 00	2	60 00	200 00	66 67	8
Jordan Valley	1	75 00			75 00		9
Joseph	1	75 00	3	50 00	225 00	56 25	8
Junction City	1	75 00	4	46 25	280 00	62 00	9
Klamath Falls	2	95 00	8	63 50	698 00	60 98	9
Lafayette	1	75 00	2	35 00	145 00	48 33	8
La Grande	1	133 33	21	49 75	1,178 08	53 55	9
Lakeview	1	112 50	5	60 00	412 50	68 75	8
Lebanon	1	90 00	6	44 17	365 02	50 72	9
Lexington	1	70 00	3	50 00	220 00	55 00	8
Liberty	1	55 00	1	45 00	100 00	50 00	7
Lone Rock	1	75 00	1	50 00	125 00	62 50	8
Long Creek	1	65 00	1	50 00	115 00	57 50	6
Lostine	1	100 00	3	55 00	285 00	66 25	8
Malheur	1	75 00	1	45 00	120 00	60 00	6
Marshfield	1	125 00	8	52 75	547 00	60 77	9
McMinnville	1	95 00	10	48 50	580 00	52 73	9
Medford	1	111 11	14	46 42	760 99	50 73	9
Merlin	1	50 00	1	45 00	95 00	47 50	7
Merrill	1	73 12	1	46 88	120 00	60 00	8
Milton	1	90 00	9	50 00	540 00	54 00	9
Milwaukie	1	65 00	3	53 33	225 00	56 25	9
Mitchell	1	75 00	1	50 00	125 00	62 50	9
Molalla	1	60 00	1	50 00	110 00	55 00	6
Monmouth	1	144 44	3	75 00	349 44	92 36	9
Monroe	1	60 00		60 00	60 00	60 00	5½

TEACHERS' WAGE SCHEDULE — *Continued.*

Town.	Superintendent of principal.	Monthly salary.	Associate teachers.	Average monthly salary.	Aggregate salary.	Average.	Months taught.
Montavilla	1	\$ 80 00	9	\$ 50 00	\$ 530 00	\$ 53 00	10
Monument	1	70 00	1	50 00	120 00	60 00	7
Moro	1	110 76	4	76 14	415 34	83 06	6½
Mt. Tabor	1	125 00	15	60 00	1,025 00	64 06	10
Mt. Tabor (South)	1	100 00	5	50 50	352 50	58 75	9
Myrtle Creek	1	70 00	2	42 50	155 00	51 67	8
Myrtle Point	1	85 00	6	60 00	445 00	68 57	8
Nehalem	1		1	45 00	45 00	45 00	9
Newberg	1	75 00	11	46 00	581 00	48 42	9
New Astoria	1	80 00	2	50 00	180 00	60 00	9
North Yamhill	1	70 00	3	48 33	215 00	53 75	8
Newport	1	70 00	1	60 00	130 00	65 00	8
North Powder	1	75 00	3	48 33	220 00	55 00	9
North Bend	1	101 25	4	39 69	280 00	70 00	8
Nyssa	1	75 00	1	61 00	140 00	52 00	8
Oakland	1	80 00	4	55 00	300 00	60 00	9
Olex	1		1	50 00	50 00	50 00	8
Ontario	1	155 55	7	51 31	514 72	64 34	9
Oregon City	1	75 00	4	55 00	295 00	59 00	9
Oswego	1	70 00	3	40 00	190 00	47 50	8
Parkplace	1	80 00	5	45 00	305 00	50 83	9
Pendleton	1	177 78	28	68 90	2,050 98	70 72	9
Philomath	1	65 00	3	40 00	185 00	46 25	8
Pilot Rock	1	60 00	1	40 00	100 00	50 00	8
Portland	1	400 00	414	84 42	35,350 00	85 18	10
Phillips	1	50 00	1	42 50	92 50	46 25	8
Prairie City	1	85 00	3	63 25	274 75	68 69	8
Prineville	1	85 00	6	50 00	385 00	55 00	9
Quincy	1	74 67	4	44 00	250 67	50 13	9
Rainier	1	80 00	4	45 00	280 00	52 00	9
Reedville	1	55 00	1	35 00	90 00	45 00	8
Richland	1	65 00	2	50 00	165 00	55 00	8
Riddle	1	85 00	1	45 00	130 00	65 00	8
Roseburg	1	122 22	19	52 17	1,113 45	55 67	9
Saginaw	1	50 00	1	35 00	85 00	42 50	9
St. Johns	1	100 00	11	60 00	780 00	63 33	10
St. Helens	1	65 00	2	40 00	145 00	48 33	8
St. Paul	1		1	100 00	100 00	100 00	9
Salem	1	133 33	42	52 78	2,350 09	54 65	9
Salt Creek	1	50 00	1	35 00	85 00	42 50	7
Scappoose	1	55 00	1	35 00	90 00	45 00	9½
Scio	1	63 75	3	35 00	168 75	42 19	8
Scotts Mills	1	55 00	1	40 00	95 00	47 50	7
Seaside	1	80 00	3	55 00	245 00	61 25	9
Shanks	1		1	60 00	60 00	60 00	9
Sheridan	1	90 00	3	41 87	215 61	53 90	8
Sherwood	1	60 00	1	50 00	110 00	55 00	8
Silverton	1	100 00	6	45 00	370 00	52 86	9
Springfield	1	75 00	8	45 00	435 00	48 33	9
Stayton	1	75 00	3	42 50	202 50	50 62	8
Sublimity	1	60 00	2	45 00	150 00	50 00	9½
Sumpter	1	133 33	5	67 00	488 33	78 05	9
Summerville	1	75 00	3	55 00	240 00	60 00	8
Sweet Home	1	60 00	1	40 00	100 00	50 00	7
Sylvan	1	65 00	1	40 00	105 00	52 50	9
Talent	1	60 00	1	40 00	100 00	50 00	8
Tangent	1	65 00	1	35 00	100 00	50 00	7
The Dalles	1	180 00	18	65 83	1,304 94	71 84	9
Tillamook	1	100 00	6	45 83	374 98	53 57	9
Toledo	1	60 00	2	45 00	150 00	50 00	8
Troutdale	1	75 00	2	50 00	175 00	58 33	9
Turner	1	60 00	1	35 00	95 00	47 50	8

TEACHERS' WAGE SCHEDULE—*Concluded.*

Town.	Superintendent or principal	Monthly salary.	Associate teachers.	Average monthly salary.	Aggregate salary.	Average.	Months taught.
Umatilla			1	\$ 75 00	\$ 75 00	\$ 75 00	9
Union	1	\$ 111 11	11	52 27	686 08	57 17	9
Vale	1	100 00	2	55 00	210 00	70 00	9
Vernonia			1	40 00	40 00	40 00	6
Wallowa	1	75 00	3	50 00	225 00	58 25	8
Wamie	1	50 00	1	40 00	40 00	45 00	7
Warren	1	80 00	1	45 00	105 00	52 50	9
Warrenton	1	70 00	1	45 00	115 00	57 50	9
Wasco	1	85 00	4	58 75	320 00	64 00	9
Waterloo			1	50 00	50 00	50 00	6
Wendling	1	50 00	1	40 00	90 00	45 00	7
Westfall	1	77 14	1	32 86	110 00	55 00	7
Weston	1	85 00	6	50 00	385 00	55 00	8
Whitney			1	50 00	50 00	50 00	6
Wilbur	1	65 00	1	50 00	115 00	57 50	8
Willamina			1	50 00	50 00	50 00	8
Willamette	1	75 00	1	42 50	117 50	58 75	9
Winchester			1	45 00	45 00	45 00	9
Woodburn	1	90 00	6	47 50	375 00	53 57	9
Woodstock	1	95 00	3	60 00	275 00	68 75	01
Yoncalla	1	70 00	1	45 00	115 00	57 50	8

## MANUAL TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(By WM. J. STANDLEY.)

In the early history of our race, when the majority of men lived by the strength of their arms; the knight, the blacksmith, the hewer of wood and the tiller of the soil were mighty men in their respective planes. The craftsman that could create a piece of work a little better than his fellow workman was esteemed in his community; the cunning hand and unerring eye were regarded as manly virtues of a high order.

With the rise of modern art and literature, conditions changed, and when the sage wrote, "The pen is mightier than the sword," he might have coupled tools, for when men gave their attention to the pen, profound erudition became the highest standard of manhood, the practical side of life with its material problems were relegated to the commonplace and were deemed unworthy of serious consideration. Today, happily, we enjoy the reaction from this one-sided education, and manual training for such is the synonym of tool work. In its many phases, when correlated with the general branches

of study, it is recognized as a complement to mathematics, language, history, and science. In the kindergarten and through the grades one may discern the great advantage of hand and eye training, steadily developing the ability of the child as he ascends from stage to stage in all common education, learning to harmonize theory with practice, which rounds out the spiritual as well as the natural side of human life.

Manual training, in this country, was first propagated by philanthropists, in the face of strong opposition, and having stood the test of practical application, was introduced into a public school curriculum some twenty years ago. Finding favor alike with pupil, teacher, and parent, splendidly equipped workshops are now to be found in nearly every city of importance in the country. Many of the school systems have not only provided facilities for handwork in the elementary department, but have carried it into the secondary schools, housing the work in specially constructed buildings. The manual training high school of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, recently opened with its accommodation of 2,500 students, the building and equipment amounting to \$800,000. This is the first of a series of similar buildings destined for Greater New York. Within the past year the commercial men of Brooklyn demanded that more manual training workshops be installed within their school buildings.

The question may be asked, regarding manual training, why does the toolwork so fascinate a boy that he is ever willing to use his mental and physical powers to their fullness when in the workshop? He is learning to do by doing. An important feature of the childish instinct is the desire to make something. It matters little, for some time what he makes, or the method of construction, if he just be allowed to saw, plane and hammer, but right in with this muscular exercise are sandwiched in practical applications of his other studies, and scores of little problems that will cause him to think and work intelligently, concentrating the wandering attention, increasing the delicacy of touch, and developing as far as possible each and all the faculties.



Manual training does not aim to teach a trade, or graduate mechanics, any more than children are expected to be practical bookkeepers, mathematicians, or logicians, when they graduate from the common schools. The practice of manual training embodies the fundamental principles of many trades, but the teacher, skilled as he should be in handicraft, has as his object the rounding out of character, the development of power, using the tools and the workshop environment as a means to the end being distinctive from the trade school idea, which is to graduate a skilled worker regardless of character or his larger education.

Toolwork has been withheld from some school systems on account of the heavy outlay entailed according to the published cost. It should not be forgotten, however, that many of the elaborate equipments are evolutions from simple beginnings. A well equipped workshop is to be desired and is an object of joy to teacher and pupil, furthermore, it is an agent of economy, saving time, material and patience, but beginnings have been made by setting up planks for benches, the boys furnishing their own tools, but we will trust that this manner of introduction of toolwork into the school has become history.

L. D. Harvey, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin, and special Commissioner appointed by the Wisconsin legislature to investigate and report on manual training, etc., compiled an interesting and exhaustive document, from which we will cull three extracts.

The London School Board says, (Commissioner Harvey's report.)

It is usually found that the time deducted from the ordinary school hours of boys who are undergoing courses of manual training, as much and as good work in the ordinary subjects of study would be done in the remaining half as was then done in the full time.

The Board of National Education in Ireland (Commissioner Harvey's report.)

The work of the Commission included visits and personal investigations in Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, as well as in England and Scotland. The summary of the general conclusions reached by the Commission is as follows:

We may at once express our strong conviction, that manual and practical instruction ought to be introduced, as far as possible, into all schools where it does not at present exist, and, that, in those schools where it does exist, it ought to be largely developed and extended. We are satisfied that such a change will not involve any detriment to the literary education of the pupils, while it will contribute largely to develop their faculties, to quicken their intelligence, and to fit them better for their work in life.

### The United States (Commissioner Harvey's report.)

The unvarying reports from schools in the United States where manual training has been introduced are of the same tenor (as those of the Commissioners quoted above.) That this conclusion is a reasonable one will be evident to any person who realizes that children in the graded schools cannot possibly devote the whole of the six hours of school time daily to the profitable study of books. The manual training comes as a rest and change and enables the pupil to do better work than could be done without it.

Keeping in mind the all-important fact that the vast majority of American children look to the public school for all the education they will receive, it hardly appears reasonable or fair, according to the foregoing facts and statements, that our boys or girls be turned adrift in the world without being taught some skill of hand together with a general knowledge of the simple tools.

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## ACCIDENTS.

The number of accidents since January 1, 1905, is 230, and classified as below:

For 1905—

### SAWMILLS.

Fatalities .....	24
Injuries, serious .....	28
Injuries, severe .....	20
Injuries, slight .....	10— 82

### LOGGING.

Fatalities .....	11
Injuries, serious .....	6— 17

### FACTORIES.

Fatalities .....	6	
Injuries, serious .....	15	
Injuries, severe .....	6	
Injuries, slight .....	3—	30
Total for 1905 .....		129
For 1906—		

### SAWMILLS.

Fatalities .....	14	
Injuries, serious .....	25	
Injuries, severe .....	15	
Injuries, slight .....	15—	69

### LOGGING.

Fatalities .....	4	
Injuries, serious .....	5	
Injuries, severe .....	2—	11

### FACTORIES.

Fatalities .....	3	
Injuries, serious .....	9	
Injuries, severe .....	5	
Injuries, slight .....	4—	21
Total for 1906 to September 30.....		101
Total for 1905 and to September 30, 1906.....		230

## CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTS.

The total convict population of the Oregon State Penitentiary, September 30, 1906, was 349, representing different trades, professions, and occupations as follows: Attorneys, one; bakers, four; barbers, ten; bartenders, two; blacksmiths, three; butchers, one; bricklayers, one; bookkeepers, four; brickmakers, two; cabinetmakers, three; cigarmakers, one; carpenters, seventeen; clerks, five; cooks, twenty-three; Christian Science teachers, one; dentists, one; druggists, one; engineers, six; electricians, two; farmers, forty-one; fishermen, two; firemen, twelve; glassblowers, one; gardeners, one; house workers (female), one; horsemen, six; harnessmakers, two; laborers, seventy-one; laundrymen, one; lumbermen, three; mail clerks, one; musicians, five; machinists, six; miners, fifteen; moulders, three; mattressmakers, one; op-

ticians, one; plasterers, one; plumbers, six; printers, two; painters, eight; railroad men, four; saloonkeepers, one; stonecutters, one; sawfilers, one; salesmen, one; sailors, ten; stockmen, five; shoemakers, two; theatrical men, three; telegraphers, one; tanners, one; trained nurses, one; teamsters, ten; tailors, three; waiters, fifteen, and twelve without specified occupation.

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### CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

The Federal Census of 1900 gives a total of 10,397 Chinese and 2,501 Japanese in the State. The State Census of 1905 gives 4,321 Chinese and 1,451 Japanese. This does not include Curry, Lake, and Morrow counties, which have not sent in their returns. In these counties the 1900 census gives fifty-two Chinese and eight Japanese. Adding this to the 1905 census makes the total Chinese population 4,373, and the Japanese 1,459. This shows a decided decrease in both nationalities. I am satisfied that the Chinese population has decreased, but it is different with the Japanese. Other information received by this Bureau indicates that the Japanese population has greatly increased. The emigration from Japan has been large during the last eighteen months. Three and sixty-four hundredths per cent of the Chinese and 4 per cent of the Japanese population are females.

The Chinese and Japanese population in Oregon, according to the 1905 census is distributed among the several counties as follows:

*Chinese*.—Baker, 105; Benton, 4; Clackamas, 59; Clatsop, 726; Columbia, 8; Coos, 38; Crook, 3; Douglas, 11; Gilliam, 4; Harney, 9; Jackson, 21; Josephine, 14; Klamath, 15; Lane, 12; Linn, 21; Malheur, 46; Marion, 144; Multnomah, 2,754; Polk, 42; Sherman, 1; Umatilla, 106; Union, 41; Wasco, 100; Washington, 7; Yamhill, 5.

*Japanese*.—Baker, 92; Benton, 3; Clackamas, 6; Clatsop, 258; Columbia, 4; Coos, 22; Crook, 4; Douglas, 29; Gilliam, 28; Grant, 3; Jackson, 1; Josephine, 1; Lane, 12; Lincoln, 3; Linn, 3; Malheur, 13; Marion, 45; Multnomah, 683; Sherman,

5; Umatilla, 55; Union, 88; Wasco, 79; Washington, 11; Yamhill, 3.

The monthly per capita of living for a Chinese laboring man in the State of Oregon, which is naturally more than that of one not engaged in heavy physical labor, is \$7.40, while that of the same class of Japanese is \$9.50. Based upon the same estimates, it is shown that of the food and materials consumed by the Chinaman, 60 per cent is foreign and 40 per cent domestic. On the other hand, the Japanese only imports 11 per cent of his living requirements from his native land, the balance, or 89 per cent, being domestic. The Japanese purchases all of his clothing in the United States, amounting to 15 per cent of his articles of subsistence, while of his food, which represent 85 per cent of his living expenses, 87 per cent is domestic and 13 per cent foreign. Eighty-one per cent of the Chinaman's subsistence is food, of which proportion 75 per cent is foreign and 25 per cent domestic, and the balance, or 19 per cent, is clothing, all domestic.

The majority of the Chinese population of Oregon, as shown by reports received, engage in common labor, while the other classes of occupation followed by them generally are: Housework, farm work, wood chopping, canneries, hop yards, laundries, and railroad work, although in this latter they have lately been replaced to a great extent by white men and Japanese. Chinamen in this State receive from \$26 to \$35 for railroad work and \$26 to \$30 for farm work. Chinamen engaged in laundry and restaurant work receive from \$25 to \$50 per month, while cooks in families receive from \$20 to \$40. Very few Chinamen have wives.

Wages received by the Japanese is, for farm work from \$26 to \$35 per month; railroad work at \$28 to \$35; cooks and housework, \$20 to \$35; in canneries, \$25 to \$40.

The rooms occupied by the Chinese at seasons when they are all in affords air space of from ninety-five to 390 cubic feet to the person, some of the rooms, even the smaller ones, having no ventilation whatever. The Japanese lodging rooms, all of which are ventilated, gives, when fully occupied, from 264 to 780 cubic feet of air space to each person. This

refers to Japanese and Chinese quarters in Portland and to the rooms I inspected and took measurements of.

The crowded conditions existing in these quarters are readily apparent when it is considered that the State Board of Health recommended that the minimum air space in sleeping apartments for one person should be 1,000 cubic feet and provided with ventilation facilities sufficient to supply a complete change of air every two hours.

## POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.

Counties.	Total.	White.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indians.
Baker .....	16,320	16,100	23	105	92	—
Benton .....	6,751	6,743	—	4	3	1
Clackamas .....	20,478	20,406	5	59	6	2
Clatsop .....	15,848	14,885	5	728	258	24
Columbia .....	7,163	7,148	3	8	4	—
Coos .....	11,793	11,658	18	38	22	57
Crook .....	4,713	4,705	1	3	4	—
*Curry .....	1,888	1,806	2	27	—	83
Douglas .....	16,042	15,862	2	11	29	188
Gilliam .....	4,228	4,205	1	4	28	—
Grant .....	5,056	5,025	3	25	3	—
Harney .....	2,549	2,539	1	9	—	—
Jackson .....	13,583	13,580	23	21	1	18
Josephine .....	8,069	8,078	—	14	1	6
Klamath .....	3,896	3,814	—	15	—	7
*Lake .....	2,847	2,796	4	12	—	35
Lane .....	23,965	23,580	8	12	12	58
Lincoln .....	3,573	3,154	—	—	3	416
Linn .....	18,408	18,378	6	21	3	—
Malheur .....	6,021	5,985	6	46	13	21
Marion .....	29,016	28,199	24	144	45	604
*Morrow .....	4,151	4,130	—	18	8	—
Multnomah .....	129,185	125,139	598	2,754	683	11
Polk .....	10,184	9,993	—	42	—	149
*Sherman .....	3,860	3,853	1	1	5	—
Tillamook .....	4,524	4,470	10	—	—	44
Umatilla .....	19,229	18,012	49	106	55	1,007
Union .....	14,701	14,566	6	41	88	—
Wallowa .....	6,832	6,831	1	1	—	—
Wasco .....	15,974	15,709	6	100	79	80
Washington .....	16,673	16,647	6	7	11	2
Wheeler .....	2,422	2,422	—	—	—	—
Yamhill .....	14,187	13,979	5	5	3	195
Totals .....	463,799	454,247	817	4,373	1,459	2,903

\* No returns for 1905, and figures of 1900 substituted.

## \*OREGON BY COUNTIES.

*Baker.*—Population 16,220; county seat, Baker City; has a large number of mines, gold, silver, granite, limestone, platinum and quicksilver, and employs the largest number of

\* Denotes the counties that have failed to send in census returns for 1905, and figures used are those of United States Census of 1900.

miners of any county in the state; land mountainous; some fertile valleys; some small streams, water underneath the surface, water power fair, many springs abound; roads in fair condition, kept up by county taxation, and of which there are about 1,000 miles, mostly dirt and gravel; timber principally pine and fir; products sent to market by railroads; wood fuel \$5 per cord; principal productions are wheat, hay, rye, oats, vegetables, cattle, horses and sheep, of which cattle and hay are the most important; climate very healthy, water pure, atmosphere dry; railroads, O. R. & N. and Sumpter Valley; scenery beautiful; farm hands receive \$1 per day, except during harvest time, when the ruling price is \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; during harvest time only are all employed; miners receive \$3 per day; board costs \$1 per day; common labor receives from \$2 to \$2.50 per day without board. Total area of county, as reported by Commissioner of the General Land Office, June 30, 1906: Area unappropriated and unreserved, 878,550 acres, of which 860,438 acres are surveyed and 18,112 acres unsurveyed; there are 388,964 acres reserved and 677,492 acres appropriated, making a total area of 1,945,006 acres; the character of the unappropriated land is grazing and timbered; during the last two years 40,206 acres were appropriated by the public and 64,830 acres restored to the unappropriated land from the reserve.

*Benton.*—Population 6,751; Corvallis county seat; a good quality of building stone is found (granite and sandstone); one gold mine; eastern portion of county level and rolling, being fine farming land; western portion mountainous; Willamette River borders this county and is navigable; Mary's Long Tom, Alsea and Luckiamute Rivers furnish fine water power; sulphur springs north of Corvallis; general condition of roads improving; about 700 miles of road in county, of which 300 miles are good and 400 miles fairly good; coal prospects found in western portion of county, but nothing developed; fuel is wood, and costs from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cord; wheat, hay, oats and garden truck are grown; cattle and sheep abound; most important crops, wheat and sheep; county very healthful, being well drained; water good; two railroad lines, the O. & C. R. R. Co. and the C. & E. R. R. Co.;

poor are taken care of by contract; churches and fine schools. Peter Rickard, Corvallis, cut twelve tons of vetch hay from one and three-fourths acres of ground, July 2, 1904; it took four men a day to do the work. Total area of the county, as reported by the General Land Office, June 30, 1906, 439,000 acres, of which only 11,357 acres remain unappropriated, 440 acres only being unsurveyed; the area of the appropriated lands is 427,643, 1,218 acres having been appropriated in the last two years; the unappropriated land is broken and affords good grazing.

*Clackamas*.—Population 20,478; Oregon City county seat; soil is stone and mineral; land is rolling, mountainous, and level; roads fairly good, and are kept up by the county; county has 2,300 miles of roads, with 224 miles in good condition; coal is found in the county and mined to a limited extent; mineral springs, the waters of which are claimed to contain good curative qualities, exist in the county; timber consists of fir, oak, cottonwood, ash, cedar, maple and larch; good logging streams; produce marketed by railroads, wagon roads and the Willamette River; wood fuel is produced, and costs about \$2.50 to \$3 per cord; principal crops are wheat, oats, vegetables, hay, horses and cattle; the finest teasel in the world is grown in this county; health, water, climate, railroads, scenery, and fruit are the general advantages; no poor house; poor are cared for by monthly payments direct; there are seventeen male paupers and five females, of which sixteen are natives of the United States and six are foreign born. Total area of county 1,190,830 acres, classed as follows, surveyed and unsurveyed unappropriated lands 42,471 acres, of which 42,434 acres are surveyed and thirty-seven acres unsurveyed; there are 376,765 acres reserved; the total area of the appropriated land is 771,594 acres, 3,582 acres being appropriated during the last two years, and 34,869 acres more land placed in the reserve; the character of the land open to settlement is timbered, farming and grazing.

*Clatsop*.—Population 16,046; Astoria is the county seat; coal and granite building stone found; land partly mountainous and partly bottom; most of mountainous land covered with a heavy growth of fine timber; the Columbia, Youngs,



Clatskanie, John Days, Lewis and Clark, Nehalem or Wal-luski are the rivers; the timber is fir, hemlock and spruce; wood fuel costs \$2.50 to \$4 per cord; hay, getables and cattle are raised in the county; county has no poor-house; paupers are allowed a certain amount each month; salmon fishing and timber are the greatest industries. This is the most northwestern county in Oregon ;its area is 527,620 acres, of which 506,828 acres have been appropriated, 6,831 acres having been appropriated during the last two years and 800 acres reserved; there are 19,992 acres of unsurveyed and surveyed unappropriated land, of which 15,072 acres have been surveyed, leaving 4,920 acres unsurveyed; the public land is timbered and grazing.

*Columbia.*—Population 7,163; St. Helens is the county seat; very little stony land; iron is found in the county, also veins of coal, the latter of an inferior quality; a fine granite building stone is quarried near St. Helens; roads along the Columbia River front are in fairly good condition, those leading over the hills to the interior are good during the summer months; roads are kept up by general and special tax levy; timber is principal wealth of county; seven well equipped logging railroads, and numerous logging camps that haul their product to the Columbia River and its tributaries; timber is of the best quality, consisting of fir, cedar, spruce, larch, hemlock and oak; wood is used for fuel, the average price is \$3 per cord; principal crop is hay; all varieties of grains and vegetables are raised, but not extensively; the soil seems specially adapted for apples, of which some of the finest varieties are raised. Dairying and cattle raising are the principal industries; county has several breeders of thoroughbred cattle. County is very healthful; water is the very best; climate cool in summer and mild in winter; transportation by water and rail the very best; the railroad parallels the Columbia River, which bounds the county on the east and north; the poor are cared for by special contract; no poor-farm; numerous streams suitable for floating logs to market. The entire area of Columbia County has been surveyed, and there are only 2,206 acres that have not been appropriated, the total area of the county is 436,882 acres.

*Coos.*—Population 11,800; Coquille is the county seat; there are valleys, hills and mountains; coal, gold, silver, platinum, granite and sandstone are found; the Coos and Coquille Rivers flow through the county; there are 360 miles of roads in the county, in a very bad condition; \$40,000 beside the poll taxes were used this year to improve them; there are several coal mines in operation; fir, cedar and hardwoods are found; nine or ten sawmills in operation most of the time, with a total average daily cut of 315,000 feet; a number of streams suitable for logging purposes; wood and coal are used for fuel; wood sells for \$2 per cord, while coal retails at \$3.25 to \$4 per ton; hay, cattle, dairy products and fruits the principal crops; health good; water good; climate mild; thirty miles of railroad; sylvan scenery; county has a poor-farm with twelve males and two female inmates; no idle men in the county; deck hands receive \$40 to \$45, marine engineers \$75 to \$90, without board. Coos County has a total area of 1,189,600 acres; there are 89,339 acres reserved, and 992,538 acres appropriated; 17,680 acres appropriated in the last two years; of the total area unapportioned and unreserved, 45,346 acres have been surveyed and 62,377 acres remain to be surveyed; the land that is unappropriated is classed as timber and agricultural.

*Crook.*—Population 4,713; Prineville is the county seat; western part volcanic ash; eastern portion soil fair; gold and silver mined in the county; the Deschutes, Crooked and Ochoco Rivers; Trout, Metolius, Tumello and Camp McKee Creeks, with good power sites, flow through the county; fine natural roads at all times except during February and March; county has a road supervisor; yellow pine timber abounds in the county; wood fuel, cost about \$5.50 per cord; principal crops in order are hay, rye, barley and oats; good vegetables and apples are grown in certain portions; cattle leads in the matter of stock, sheep next, and horses third; climate healthful, and water good where not polluted; no railroads; light rainfall; the mercury registers from ten below in winter to ninety above in summer; nights always cool; no poor-house, and seldom any appeal for county aid; county court cares for its poor; land is rolling except in the

southeast, where are level plains of large area, covered with sage; in the east are mountains, and in the north the county is crossed by the western spur of the Blue Mountains; the soil is good, but generally needs irrigation; there is sufficient water, but it is not properly controlled. Crook County, the third in area in the State, has 1,743,869 acres of unappropriated and unsurveyed and surveyed land, divided as follows, surveyed land 1,618,402 acres, and unsurveyed, 125,467 acres; it has 1,552,054 acres appropriated, and 136,381 acres of this since June 30, 1904; there are 1,867,969 acres reserved, 126,593 acres having been added to the reserve the last two years; the total area of the county is 5,163,892 acres; that portion in the Lakeview land district open to settlement is one-tenth mountainous, two-tenths agricultural, and seven-tenths grazing, while that in The Dalles district is principally adapted to grazing purposes.

*Curry.*—Population \*1,868; Gold Beach is the county seat; land mostly rough and mountainous, a very small per cent being rich bottom land; extensive salmon fisheries at the mouth of Rogue River; there is some heavy timber; some lumber is exported; some grazing land; some merchantable sandstone; some gold produced; there is found iron, copper and platinum; the mouth of the Rogue River gives a seaport which admits vessels drawing from eight to nine feet most of the time; bar sometimes shoals, sometimes rough; river has been ascended by gasoline launches a distance of thirty-two miles; springs and streams are numerous; abundance of water power and but little used; roads are bad in winter and fair in summer; there is a special road tax; there are 100 miles of county roads and 100 miles of county trails; some coal prospects; no coal mines; the timber consists of fir, Port Orford cedar, tan oak, spruce, myrtle, alder; poor facilities for logging, as streams are too rocky, shallow and rough; not very good harbors; the fuel is wood, which costs about \$2 per cord for four-foot wood, and from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per tier, stove length, delivered; vegetables, hay, cattle, butter, sheep, hogs, wool and hides are exported; no grain grown; hay and horses principally for home use; general health is good; water good; climate mild; scenery grand;

no railroads; no poor-house; only one pauper in the county; he is cared for by a private party at the county's expense; loggers receive from \$35 to \$45 per month and board; milkers \$40 per month and board. Curry County's total area is 1,007,900 acres, of which 460,800 acres have been placed in the public reserve; there is a total of 217,020 acres of unreserved and unappropriated land, 59,683 acres being unsurveyed and 157,337 acres surveyed; the appropriated land amounts to 330,080 acres, 9,091 acres have been appropriated since 1904; the unappropriated land is mountainous and covered with fine timber.

*Douglas.*—Population 16,042; Roseburg is the county seat; the land is about 10 per cent stone, 20 per cent minerals, 30 per cent rolling, 50 per cent mountainous, and 20 per cent level; there are rivers, springs and good water power; mineral springs with good curative qualities exist in the county; the roads are not in good condition; there are 800 miles of county roads; coal prospects are found; a number of gold and silver mines are operated; also nickel and platinum is found, beside marble and sandstone; fir, cedar, oak, spruce, laurel, hemlock and yew abound; timber is sent to market by means of railroads and water; the fuel is wood and retails at \$3 per cord; wheat, cattle, sheep, hogs, fruits and hops are the principal crops; the general climatic conditions are good; county has a poor-house, but not all county paupers are inmates; some are given allowances; no females in the poor-house; there are ten male paupers. Douglas county has 2,110,311 acres of appropriated land, 26,241 acres being appropriated since 1904, and 808,595 acres included in a public reserve, 51,020 acres having been taken from the reserve and restored to the unappropriated and unreserved land during the last two years; the total area of the county is 3,076,460 acres, of which 52,644 acres are unsurveyed and unappropriated and 104,910 acres surveyed and unappropriated; the land open to public entry is mineral, timber, grazing and agricultural.

*Gilliam.*—Population 4,238; Condon is the county seat; Gilliam County has only 28,741 acres of unsurveyed land; since 1904 63,360 acres of land have been set aside as a

reserve; the area of the county is 773,000 acres, of which 504,671 acres have passed from the government to private parties, 11,157 of this in the last two years; of the 204,969 acres that are unappropriated and open for public settlement, 176,228 acres are surveyed; this public land is broken and hilly and adapted to grazing purposes; seven-tenths of the county's area is tillable; granite is found in the county; no water power; numerous springs and small rivers; an abundance of water underneath; roads in good condition; no timber or coal in county; wood fuel costs \$5 per cord; wheat and sheep are the principal crops; health good; water good; climate good; the Columbia River and Oregon Central Railroad extends from Arlington to Condon, forty-five miles; no poor-house; poor kept in hospitals only; only two paupers in county, both males.

*Grant.*—Population 5,056; Canyon City is the county seat; land mountainous; minerals found; gold mining has been followed for fifty years; the roads are in fair condition, being kept up by the county; there are 700 miles of county roads; some coal prospects; copper, limestone, platinum and cobalt found in the county; pine timber abounds; there are a few streams that will float logs; produce is marketed by teams; wood fuel costs \$4 to \$5 per cord; cattle and sheep principal industry; poor are kept by contract; there are eight males and nine females; some floating population; all employed; stage drivers receive \$35 per month, for two-horse rigs, and \$50 per month for four-horse coaches, board included; wages for stockmen \$30 to \$40 per month, with board; miners receive \$3 to \$3.50 per day, without board; stock herders work the full year and receive from \$30 to \$40 per month and found; a day's work is about ten or twelve hours; many oppose the forest reserve, claiming that immigration is checked by its operation; it is claimed that 160 acres are not sufficient land on which to make a living, and those holding that amount are kept from taking more. With a total area of 2,922,200 acres, Grant County has 682,328 acres unsurveyed and surveyed unappropriated land, the unsurveyed land being 23,243 acres and the surveyed land 659,085 acres; the appropriated land is 939,787 acres, 33,197 acres of this has

been appropriated since 1904; the Government has reserved 1,300,085 acres of Grant County's domain; 283,252 acres have been taken from the reserve and opened to settlement in the last two years. The unappropriated land is broken, hilly and mountainous, suitable for stock grazing.

*Harney.*—Population 2,549; Burns is the county seat; this county has the distinction of being the largest county in Oregon, containing a grand total of 6,428,800 acres, 538,086 acres being included in a public reserve; 18,238 acres have been taken from the reserve since 1904; 1,132,315 acres have been appropriated, 20,695 acres in the last two years; there are 4,758,399 acres of unreserved and unappropriated land, of which 1,549,755 acres are unsurveyed and 3,208,644 acres surveyed; 18,238 acres have been transferred since 1904 from the reserved land to the unappropriated; the Government lands are grazing, timber and farming; the other land is both mountainous and level; about 45 per cent of the land is farming and agricultural, 30 per cent stone and 25 per cent timber. The Dunder and Blitzen and the Silvies Rivers are in the county; in some localities artesian water has been found; the roads, which are kept up by the county by a tax levy of 2½ mills and a road poll tax, are in good condition; lignite coal of no commercial value has been found; gold mining is carried on in the southern part of the county; Pueblo mining district is principally in Harney County; pine, cedar, spruce, hemlock and some other varieties of timber are found; the fuel used is wood, which costs \$4.50 per cord; wheat, oats, barley and rye and all garden truck, hay, several varieties of native grasses, timothy, clover and alfalfa, cattle, sheep and horses, important as named; general health very good; water fair; climate as fine as in any section of the State; cold in winter and moderate in summer; no poor-house; poor are cared for by the county by contract with private parties; county's poor costs about \$3,000 a year for care and keeping; stock raising is the chief industry, farming being secondary; floating population very small; carpenters' wages \$4 per day, farm laborers \$2 per day, and ranch men \$35 per month and upward.

*Jackson.*—Population 13,628; Jacksonville is the county seat; Jackson county has 199,183 acres in public reserve, out of a total area of 1,779,662 acres; of her total area, 1,282,463 acres have passed from the Government, 8,934 in the last two years, leaving a total of 298,016 acres unappropriated land, of which 220,741 acres are surveyed and 77,275 acres unsurveyed; the latter is timber, grazing and fruit. There is some building stone in the county of an excellent quality; mining for gold is extensively followed; asbestos, coal, copper and quicksilver found in the county; the land is rolling, mountainous and level; Rogue River furnishes an excellent water power; the roads are good; pine and fir timber abound; Rogue River is used for floating logs and lumber; the fuel is wood, which brings from \$4 to \$6 per cord; wheat is the principal product; there is a poor-house, occupied by fourteen males; the general health is good; climate fine; mineral springs with great curative qualities exist in the county. R. P. Neil, of Ashland, Oregon, cut seventy tons of alfalfa hay from sixteen acres of land in Jackson County in July, 1904; the ground is what is known as the black, sticky land; no irrigation. Jackson County peaches find a ready sale in New York and Boston; Southern Pacific Railroad passes through the county.

*Josephine.*—Population 8,035; Grants Pass is the county seat; clay upland and sandy bottoms; very little loam; granite and lime are found; there is mining of both gold and copper; land rolling in parts of the county, but greater portion mountainous and very little level; sandstone slate found in large quantities, also marble; many springs; water power very best; water underneath surface; three rivers; roads very poor; are kept up by taxation and subscription; 500 miles of county roads; all bad in winter; about 200 miles good in summer; coal is found, but not in paying quantities; oak, pine, fir and ash timber in abundance; one good logging stream; produce marketed by railroad; wood fuel costs from \$2.50 to \$3 per cord; vegetables and hay principal crops; mining and lumbering chief industries; health most excellent; climate mild and agreeable; scenery most beautiful; S. P. R. crosses county; pure mountain water; eight males are in the poor-house. Josephine's total area is 1,072,016 acres,

378,731 acres having been appropriated, 3,469 acres in the last two years, and 599,040 acres reserved; out of a total of 94,245 acres of unappropriated land in the county, there are 15,739 acres unsurveyed and 78,506 acres surveyed; the public land is fruit, farming and mining.

*Klamath.*—Population 3,836; Klamath Falls is the county seat; about 900 Indians on the Klamath Reservation; about half of county covered with timber; good building sandstone is found within a mile of Klamath Falls, also elsewhere in county; a fine grade of granite is to be found near Dairy; lava and basalt composition; county mostly rolling and mountainous; the Klamath and Keno Rivers furnish excellent sites for water power, Klamath Falls particularly; springs abound throughout county; the rivers are the Klamath, Link, Keno, Lost, Sprague, Williamson, Lescardo, Des Chutes, Crystal Wood and Sun Creek; roads are kept up from the road fund under the direction of supervisors; yellow and white pine, yellow and white fir and juniper constitute the timber; the Klamath, Link, Williamson, Lost, Sprague and Wood Rivers are used for floating logs; wood fuel averages \$5 per cord; wheat, oats, hay and alfalfa are the principal crops, and cattle, sheep and horses constitute the livestock; according to the assessment roll cattle lead in the matter of livestock; the chief advantages are the timber lands, stock and alfalfa; climate healthful; there are eighteen miles of railroad and thirty miles of irrigation ditches; no poor-house, the paupers being cared for at the expense of the county by private individuals; there are eight males thus cared for by the county. Common labor about town is paid an average of \$2.50 per day; hay harvest hands receive \$2 and board; carpenters are paid \$3.50 to \$4.50, and are in big demand; business men pay \$1 a day for board; workmen pay about \$4 per week for board; loggers receive from \$2.50 to \$3 a day and board themselves; in the sawmills filers receive about \$7.50 per day, sawyers \$5 a day, setters \$3 a day, firemen \$2.50 a day; common laborers receive an average wage of \$2.50 per day; these pay about \$5 a week for board. The United States Government is now at work on the great Klamath Project, under which 250,000 acres of land are to be reclaimed; over 20,000 acres



are now under irrigation, and this will be greatly increased next year when the first unit of the Government irrigation project is finished; the Klamath Basin now has about 20,000 acres of irrigated land. Klamath County has an area of 3,835,360 acres; of this area 1,231,927 acres have been appropriated, 28,907 acres in the last two years, and 2,284,629 acres reserved; 51,480 acres have been added to the reserve since 1904; there is a total of 318,804 acres of unreserved public land, of which 191,551 acres are surveyed and 127,253 acres unsurveyed; this land, which is offered to legitimate settlers, is about two-tenths timber, three-tenths agricultural and five-tenths grazing.

*Lake.*—Population \*2,847; Lakeview is the county seat; land rolling; borax, gold and copper found; water abundant; water underneath surface; good water power facilities; roads bad; roads kept up by tax levy; about 1,000 miles of county roads; market local; no streams for logging; some good timber lands; wood costs about \$5 a cord; hay, cattle, horses and sheep principal industries; health good; good climate; grand scenery; soil is rich alluvial loam; stock raising county; county has numerous lakes; unimproved farm lands cost from \$4 to \$12 per acre; no railroads; the maximum temperature is about fifty-nine degrees; snow falls in the mountains in the winter. Wages, herders \$30 to \$40 per month, vacqueros \$40 to \$60 per month, wood choppers \$2 to \$2.50 per day, day laborers about \$2 per day, bartenders about \$75 per month, carpenters \$3.50 per day, clerks \$40 to \$75 per month, bricklayers \$5 per day, stone masons \$4 per day, tenders \$2.50 to \$3 per day, teachers \$40 to \$90 per month, painters \$3 to \$3.50 per day. There is sold annually out of this county about 10,000 head of beef cattle, 60,000 head of mutton sheep, and 1,200,000 pounds of wool; in the county is pastured about 220,000 sheep, 10,000 head of horses, and 70,000 head of cattle, besides a large number of mules, goats, swine, etc. The hours of labor vary; the cowboys work from three to twenty hours each day, while sheep herders average about twelve hours a day. Lake county is fourth in size in the State, containing 5,069,300 acres, 1,644,924 acres is included in a public reserve, 156,626 acres having been taken

from it in the last two years, and 969,085 acres having passed from the Government's ownership, 47,628 acres since 1904; there are 1,772,786 acres of unreserved land that has been surveyed, and 682,505 acres yet unsurveyed, or a total of 2,455,291 acres of land which the Government offers, or will offer, to the intending settler or purchaser of timber land; this land is three-tenths timber, one-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural and three-tenths grazing.

*Lane.*—Population 23,665; Eugene is the county seat; county extends from the Pacific Ocean on the west to the Cascade Mountains on the east, a distance of about 150 miles in length; the county has an average breadth of about fifty miles, and contains about 7,000 square miles; about one-fourth is valley land, mostly prairie, with very rich soil, producing abundant crops of grain, grass, fruits, vegetables, etc., every year; the other three-fourths is mostly hilly or mountainous; the valley is undulating; the Willamette River drains the valley; the Coast Range of Mountains is on the west, the Cascades on the east, and the Calapooia Mountains on the south; roads fairly good; the hill or tableland bordering on the valleys is usually covered with timber or brush, while the table lands are very fertile. Lane ranks among the largest mining counties of the State in gold and silver; other metals also found, beside lime and sandstone. Fir, cedar, hemlock, oak and ash, as well as sugar pine timber, estimated officially at 34,006,000,000 feet, make this county a lumber center; logs can be floated on about all the streams; lumber is sent to market by means of the S. P. R. R. and ships from the mouth of the Siuslaw River. Wood fuel is used; it costs from \$3 to \$4 per cord; grain, hops, fruit and cattle are the stock in trade, grain and cattle the most important; general health is good; the State University is situated at Eugene. Lane County lays claim to having the best hop yard in the world, a thirteen-acre yard belonging to George B. Dorris averaged 2,400 pounds per acre for four years. Lane County contains 2,714,500 acres, of which 835,593 acres are public reserve, 40,463 acres having been transferred from the reserve to the unappropriated land in the last two years; 1,548,787 acres appropriated, and 330,120 acres

of unappropriated land, 75,517 acres of this being unsurveyed and 254,603 acres surveyed; the public land is timber, farming and mining.

*Lincoln.*—Population 3,573; Toledo the county seat; the valleys are alluvial and the hills are soapstone, clay and black loam; first-class sandstone is found; also granite in large quantities; the minerals are gold, platinum and some copper prospects; coal is found; also some iron; land is rolling; there are five navigable rivers, viz: Salmon, Siletz, Yaquina, Big Elk and Alsea; some water power; there are 350 miles of roads in the county, mostly in poor condition; the county maintains 350 miles of trails; the county is credited with 7,200,000,000 board feet of fir, 760,000,000 board feet of spruce, \$75,000 worth of chittim bark, 1,500 acres of coal lands, 1,200 acres of granite, 3,000 acres of good sandstone, 35,000 acres of good valley lands, 300,000 acres of grazing land; wood is used for fuel and costs from \$1.50 to \$3 per cord; wheat, some corn, rye, oats, vegetables, hay, cattle, horses, sheep and goats are found here; general health is good; Newport is a great summer resort; no poor-house; only one person in county receiving aid; county has a poor farm, but not enough paupers to justify running it. Lincoln County contains an area of 647,380 acres, there being 428,264 acres of this amount that have passed from the Government into the hands of private individuals, 12,252 acres having been appropriated during the last two years; there is a reservation of 1,434 acres; the unreserved public land amounts to 217,682 acres, 74,295 acres being unsurveyed and 143,387 acres surveyed; the public land in this county is broken grazing. In Lincoln County can be found, near where the Yaquina River empties into the Pacific Ocean, one of the few beds of rock oysters to be found on the globe.

*Linn.*—Population 18,408; Albany is the county seat; land is rolling, level and mountainous; there is water underneath and on top; numerous springs; water power unlimited; wheat is the principal crop; oats, barley, rye, corn, hay, clover, vetch, vegetables, cattle, horses, sheep and poultry thrive; the county is admirably adapted for diversified farming; produce is marketed by rail and other conveyances; the

lumber industry is an important one; red, white and yellow fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, maple, oak, ash, balm, willow and other varieties of timber grow in abundance; there are many streams on which logs can be floated; wood retails at from \$3 to \$4.50 per cord; minerals of many kinds lie buried throughout the eastern part of the county, and a good quality of building stone is found in the mountains; healthful climate; mineral springs with great curative qualities exist in this county; grand scenery; best of pure mountain water; churches and schools everywhere; roads compare favorably with those anywhere in the Valley; the S. P. R. R. and C. & E. R. R. form a junction at Albany. Linn County's area is 1,494,500 acres, 384,900 acres being included in a public reserve, 1,900 acres having been taken out during the last two years; there are 24,300 acres of public land that have been surveyed, and there are 59,656 acres of unsurveyed unappropriated land; there are 1,025,644 acres of appropriated land, 799 acres of this amount since 1904; the portion of the public land included in the Oregon City Land District is timber and grazing, while that in the Roseburg District is hilly and grazing.

*Malheur.*—Population 6,024; Vale is the county seat; sandstone, basalt, slate and granite are to be found; soil is sandy loam and volcanic ash; gold, silver and gypsum are produced; platinum and quicksilver are also found; land mostly rolling; portion of county mountainous; small per cent level land; the Malheur and the Owyhee Rivers flow through the county; water power unused; numerous springs throughout the county; much water underneath the surface; there are several natural gas wells in the county and a strong flow from the same; roads are fairly good, of which the county has 500 miles; they are kept up by poll tax; coal has been discovered in the county, but prospects are undeveloped; the timber consists of fir and pine; the Malheur River is used to some extent for floating logs; the fuel used is principally wood, which costs \$5 per cord; coal is shipped in here and sells for \$8 per ton; sheep and cattle the principal industry; general health good; water in the valley is poor; climate agreeable for the latitude; the Oregon Short Line has twelve and one-half miles of track in the county, and the Malheur Valley

Railroad extends from Ontario to Vale, a distance of eighteen miles; mountainous scenery; poor are cared for by the county appropriation. Malheur County contains 6,346,500 acres, of which 298,324 acres are in the public reserve, 126,036 acres having been added since 1904; 670,550 acres are appropriated, 35,254 acres during the last two years, and 5,377,626 acres are unappropriated, of the latter there being 2,232,684 acres unsurveyed and 3,144,942 acres surveyed; the public land is principally grazing; some timber. Malheur is the second county in the State in size.

*Marion.*—Population 29,670; Salem is the county seat; soil is mainly valley land; fine agricultural; eastern portion mountainous; good water power; coal prospects, none developed; timber mainly fir; Santiam and tributaries excellent for logging; Willamette principal stream; wood for fuel, averages from \$2.75 to \$5 per cord; wheat, oats, fruit and hops principal products; Salem, the capital of the State, principal city; Willamette University located in Salem; State Penitentiary, State Insane Asylum, State Reform School, School for the Blind, School for the Deaf and Dumb located here; general health good; pure water; unexcelled climate; mineral springs with good curative qualities exist in the county; beautiful scenery; paupers are cared for principally at the poor-farm; there are eight inmates, all males; a few are cared for at their homes, the county furnishing aid; the general wage scale that prevails throughout the western portion of Oregon governs here; county out of debt and transacting business upon a strictly cash basis; a line of boats ply the Willamette River the year through between Salem and Portland; the S. P. R. R. runs through the county; an electric line is being built from Salem to Portland; three passenger trains daily to and from Portland; greatest hop-growing center in the world for quality and quantity; there is an excellent grade of flax grown in this county for linen fiber, the average yield being about three and one-half tons of straw and twenty bushels of seed to the acre. Marion County has no unsurveyed land, but there are 6,855 acres of surveyed public land to be taken; it is broken, but good farming and grazing; Marion's area is 778,000 acres; there are 120,897

acres in the public reserve, 1,923 acres having been transferred from the reserve to the unappropriated land since 1904; the acres appropriated are 650,248, of the amount 1,332 acres were taken during the last two years.

*Morrow.*—Population \*4,151; Heppner is the county seat; the land in the main is rich alluvial; some mineral; some rolling; the northern part of the county being arid, is the seat of large irrigation projects, and under the Government survey of the Umatilla Irrigation Ditch; southern and eastern portion of county is mountainous; Columbia River flows along the northern border; county fairly well watered with springs; numerous small mountain streams; roads, which are kept up by the county, are rather poor; the H. R. R. & Coal Co. is operating coal mines in the southern part of the county; a mineral is also found from which is manufactured a fine curative soap; wheat is the principal crop; vegetables are largely produced; the main industry is the raising of livestock, such as sheep, horses and cattle; climate is healthful; good water; fair railroad facilities; scenery limited; county has a poor-house, but only two inmates, both males; Heppner, the county seat is located in a beautiful, fertile valley. Morrow County has all been surveyed; the county's total area is 1,314,500 acres; of this there are 195,895 acres in the public reserve, 70,992 acres having been added since 1904; the public land surveyed amounts to 100,572 acres; the appropriated land, practically all of which is in use, has an area of 1,018,033 acres.

*Multnomah.*—Population 129,116; Portland is the county seat; land is rolling in the western and mountainous in the eastern portion of the county; no water power; Willamette River flows through county; Portland, Oregon's largest city, is located in this county; roads in good condition; kept up by general tax; about 300 miles of roads in county; fir timber in county; any vessel entering the Columbia River can enter the Willamette; no coal found; coal brought in by train and vessel; wood fuel costs about \$4 per cord, four-foot lengths; fruit and vegetables principally raised; climate healthful; Mt. Hood water, the purest on earth; the N. P., S. P., and the O. R. & N. terminate at Portland; other lines reach Port-

land over these tracks; suburban lines well patronized; county has a poor-farm, and paupers are cared for at the farm; there are 130 males and ten females at poor-farm; all nationalities represented; Portland, the chief city, affords a market for the produce of Oregon; vessels load here for foreign countries; wheat, corn, rye, oats, vegetables, hay, cattle, horses, sheep and poultry extensively raised; some iron ore is found in the county; general health good; grand view of snow peaks and the Columbia and Willamette Rivers from South and West Portland. Multnomah contains 297,520 acres; there are 1,014 acres unappropriated surveyed land in the county, all timber; there is no unsurveyed land; the county has 41,468 acres in the public reserve, 534 acres added in the last two years; it will be seen that the number of acres appropriated is 255,038, 212 acres having been taken up since 1904. Portland holds the record for the largest flour cargo ever sent abroad; on November 6, 1903, the steamship *Algoa* left the harbor for the Orient carrying 85,276 barrels of flour, made in Oregon; in addition to this, she had on board 17,862 bushels of wheat. The largest lumber cargo ever floated was also sent from Portland, the steamship *Oceano* sailing with 3,944,823 feet.

*Polk.*—Population 10,184; Dallas is the county seat; land mountainous, rolling and level; some building stone; good mountain streams; some water power; numerous springs; roads fairly good; kept up by taxation; fuel used is wood, of which fir and oak are grown, former selling from \$2 to \$2.50 per cord, and latter from \$2.50 to \$3 per cord; hops most important crop; wheat, oats, hay, corn, rye, vegetables, cattle, sheep, horses, goats and hogs sufficient for home consumption and some for market; lumber industry quite extensive; granite and limestone found in the county; general advantages are many; healthful; water pure; scenery grand; good railroad and steamboat facilities; fine churches and good schools; county poor are cared for by the county, the latter paying about \$8 per month for each person cared for; all that can be said for the Willamette Valley can be claimed for Polk County; farm hands receive wages equal to those paid in other sections of Oregon; the second growth of oak found in

this county is particularly adapted to the purpose of tool handles. Polk County has an area of 449,000 acres, of which 428,104 acres are appropriated, 15,891 in the last two years; 14,040 acres reserved, 14,650 acres having been taken from the reserve and opened for settlement since 1904; there are 6,856 acres of public land unappropriated, of which 5,640 acres are yet unsurveyed and 1,216 acres surveyed; the unappropriated lands are broken, grazing and timbered.

*Sherman.*—Population 3,882; Moro is the county seat; soil is rolling prairie; county is bounded by rivers; good water power; county has 2,000 miles of roads that are kept up by labor and taxes; wood and coal are used for fuel, neither of which is found in the county; wood costs about \$6 per cord, and coal \$12 per ton; principal crop is wheat, although corn, rye, oats, vegetables, hay, cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are raised in the county; general advantages are good; no poor-house; no paupers; farm labor commands the ruling price; produce is taken to water and rail by teams. Sherman County has an area of 539,000 acres, 498,972 acres being appropriated land, 4,178 acres being appropriated in the last two years; there is no unsurveyed land, and only 988 acres unappropriated surveyed land in the county; 39,040 acres have been reserved by the United States since 1904.

*Tillamook.*—Population 4,524; Tillamook is the county seat; land is river bottoms, sandy loam, prairie, level with black soil; Coast Range of Mountains on eastern border of county; there are five rivers sufficiently large to float logs; good well water; good water power; springs in the mountain districts; the roads, which are in ordinary condition, are kept up by county road tax and by toll; about 200 miles of roads in county; timber consists of fir, hemlock, spruce, cedar, larch and ash; largest hazel brush in the world, the hazelwood being used for making hoop poles; wood retails at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cord; coal is found in the county; butter and cheese principal products; in 1905 there were produced 2,272,193 pounds of butter and cheese; root crops grown for dairy cows; fine dairy district; healthful climate; best of water; fine scenery; one railroad now in course of construction into



county, and another being surveyed; expect two railroads within two years; no poor-house; poor cared for by county on contract; only two males cared for in this manner; the rivers are full of fish, the bay full of clams, crabs and oysters, and the forests abound in game; some vacant Government land to be had; wages good and farm hands scarce; four saw-mills in the county, all busy; several logging camps in operation; the salmon fishing industry furnishes employment for all who wish to work during fishing season. Ranch hands receive \$30 per month and board; common labor \$2 per day, without board; carpenters command from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, without board; loggers work about 170 days in the year and receive \$2 per day and board for ten hours work. In Tillamook County there are 91,037 acres of public land, of which amount 87,357 acres are surveyed, leaving only 3,680 acres unsurveyed; only 200 acres are placed in a reserve, while 626,763 are now appropriated, having passed from the Government, 12,454 during the last two years; the total area of Tillamook County is 718,000 acres; the public land is timbered, grazing and broken.

*Umatilla.*—Population 19,229; Pendleton is the county seat; land level and mountainous; no minerals found in the county; Columbia, Umatilla and Walla Walla Rivers furnish good water power and irrigation; numerous springs abound; roads are both good and bad; are kept up by county poll tax and road levy of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mills; fir, pine and tamarack grow in the county; granite building stone and copper are found in the county; produce reaches the towns and railroads by team; health good; water good; climate fine; O. R. & N. and W. & C. R. R. in county; good poor-farm and buildings; harvest hands work about fourteen hours a day and receive from \$2 to \$5 per day, owing to class of work; coal sells for \$8 per ton, and wood \$6 per cord; the most important crop is wheat; corn, rye, oats, vegetables, hay, cattle, horses, sheep and hogs thrive here; county prosperous. One farmer reported to this Bureau in 1904 as having harvested forty-five bushels an acre from a 200-acre farm, and sold the wheat for  $70\frac{1}{2}$  cents a bushel. Umatilla, the wheat county of Oregon, offers to the public through the National Government, 108,784 acres

of free land, of which 108,245 acres are surveyed and 539 acres are unsurveyed; the Government has placed 505,965 acres in the public reserve, 11,206 acres being added in the last two years; the county's area is 1,991,000 acres, 1,376,251 acres being appropriated, 53,604 acres since 1904.

*Union.*—Population 14,701; La Grande is the county seat; Grande Ronde Valley very fertile, and land level; balance rolling; about 1,500 miles of county roads in good condition; fir and pine timber in abundance; Grande Ronde River good for logging purposes; wood costs from \$2.50 to \$4 per cord; wheat most important crop; corn, rye, oats, vegetables and hay grown extensively; land particularly adapted to the growing of sugar beets and fruit culture; cattle, horses and sheep thrive well; several mines in the county, gold, silver, copper, granite, sandstone and limestone are found; winters mild and summers pleasant; scenery grand; healthful climate and good railroad facilities; county has a poor-house, occupied by six males. Farm hands are employed about 200 days a year; harvest hands work about fourteen hours per day and receive from \$2 to \$4.50 per day for their labor; help is plentiful except during harvest time. Union County with a total area of 1,458,994 acres, has 804,881 acres appropriated and 626,032 acres in a public reserve, 150,669 acres having been added since 1904, leaving 28,081 acres of public unreserved land; there are 18,358 acres yet unsurveyed, while 9,723 acres are to be had for the taking.

*Wallowa.*—Population 6,833; Enterprise is the county seat; land is mountainous, level, rolling and in places stony; roads are in good condition; pine and fir timber grow here; some coal prospects; wood fuel sells for \$3.50 per cord; stock raising is the most important industry; wheat, oats and hay, corn, rye and vegetables are extensively grown; horses, cattle and sheep do well the year round, requiring but little feed in the winter time; some gold and silver mines; platinum and limestone also found in the county; no poor-house and no paupers. Wallowa County's total area is 1,883,000 acres; the government has reserved 641,060 acres, 168,892 acres having been taken from the reserve and added to the public lands during the last two years, and citizens of the United

States have appropriated 660,933 acres; there are 581,007 acres of public land, 317,333 acres being surveyed and ready for entry, while 263,674 acres are unsurveyed; the public land is half timbered mountains, 45 per cent grazing and 5 per cent farming.

*Wasco.*—Population 15,974; The Dalles is the county seat; land rolling and more or less mountainous; the great Columbia River bounds the county on the north; there are about 1,000 miles of county road in fair condition, maintained at the county's expense; little coal found in the county, also platinum and infusorial earth; fine timber along Hood River and Mosier Creeks, and at the foot of Mt. Hood, as well as in the western portion of the county, in the Cascade range of the mountains; wheat and fruit the principal crops, and sheep raising the most important industry; healthful climate; good water, and the scenery along the Columbia River compares favorable with that of any portion of the world; the O. R. & N. R. R. crosses the northern part of the county, the Great Southern Railroad runs from The Dalles south to Dufur, covering a distance of about thirty miles; the poor of Wasco County are cared for in Multnomah County. In Wasco County there are 245,744 acres of public land, 105,751 acres yet unsurveyed and 139,993 acres surveyed, open to settlement; the greater portion of this public land is broken, hilly and mountainous; the county comprises 1,873,000 acres, 1,318,022 acres having been appropriated, 37,769 acres of this during the last two years, and 309,234 acres placed in the public reserve, 20,480 acres added since 1904.

*Washington.*—Population 16,673; Hillsboro is the county seat, situated about eighteen miles west of Portland on the S. P. R. R.; at one time citizens of what is now Portland wended their way to Hillsboro to transact the county business; county mostly level; a portion is mountainous; soil a dark loam; much beaver dam in all parts of the county, the latter the most productive land in the State; Tualatin River flows through the county; good water power; numerous springs; some lakes; about 1,700 miles of county roads in fair condition; the county is out of debt; coal has been found in the northwestern part of the county, in the Nehalem Hills;

asbestos has also been found, beside there is some good building stone (granite and sandstone) in the county; produce reaches market by rail and by wagon; the timber of the county is chiefly fir; there are numerous logging streams; wheat, oats, barley, clover, hay, timothy, vegetables and fruits thrive remarkably well in this county; horses, cattle, sheep and goats thrive on the grain and grasses grown in the county; dairying is an important growing industry; climatic conditions are conducive to good health; water is pure and plentiful; railroad facilities good; county owns a farm on which the poor of the county are kept; there are eight males and four females kept by the county. This county, out of an area of 360,160 acres, has only 3,469 acres of public land left for settlement, all of which has been surveyed and is fairly well timbered, some of it rolling and excellent for grazing of stock; none of the county's area has been reserved, the total appropriated land being 356,691 acres, 3,401 appropriated since 1904.

**Wheeler.**—Population 2,422; Fossil is the county seat; stone, mineral, mountainous and valley lands form the county; numerous creeks and springs are found within the county limits; there is but one river; much water underneath the surface; roads in fair condition; they comprise 360 miles and are kept in condition at the county's expense; pine, fir, tamarack and juniper timber cover a portion of the county; produce is conveyed to market by team; wood costs \$4 per cord; hay is the principal and most important crop; all varieties of vegetables are grown, but wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley are grown to advantage and make excellent yields; cattle, sheep, horses and hogs are fattened and sent to the respective markets; hog cholera never known in this section; poultry does remarkably well; healthful climate, excellent water, mountain scenery, and a happy and contented people make up the general advantages; no railroads; no paupers; parties are developing coal prospects within fourteen miles of Fossil; gold and silver also, found in the county. Wheeler, the baby county of Oregon, contains 1,097,000 acres, out of whose area the Government has reserved 114,919 acres, leaving 453,469 acres of appropriated land, 19,138 acres of this since

1904, and 528,612 acres to be appropriated; there are only 200 acres of unsurveyed public land in the county; the unappropriated public land is particularly adapted to grazing purposes; there are some small valleys and some undulating tableland, adaptable to farming.

*Yamhill.*—Population 14,187; McMinnville is the county seat; about one-third of the soil tillable valley land, the remaining portion being timbered with fir, oak and cedar, fir leading; springs, rivers and creeks make up the water supply; an abundance of water underneath surface; the roads are under the supervision of the county board, and are in fairly good condition; near North Yamhill coal has been found and is being mined; wheat, corn, rye, barley and vegetables yield abundant crops in the rich soil of Yamhill; sheep and goats find the county particularly adapted to their needs; goats have proven benefactors to the owners of oak grub land; wheat is an important crop; the flour made of Yamhill wheat has an international reputation; hoop poles made from hazelwood is an industry that yields a good revenue; the crawfish industry of the Yamhill River is yielding a good revenue to a number of men; the demand for this variety of fish is far greater than the supply; fir wood sells in this county at \$2 to \$2.50 per cord, while oak wood brings \$4 per cord; gold and silver, granite, sandstone and gypsum found in the county; the number of paupers is very small, and are cared for at the expense of the county; hops are becoming a very profitable industry in this county. Yamhill County's entire area of 461,000 acres has been surveyed; there are 34,452 acres of surveyed public land that are offered to those who are desirous of securing rolling, timber or grazing lands; the appropriated area amounts to 392,322, 2,994 acres of this being appropriated since 1904; there are 34,226 acres in the reservation, 1,670 acres having been taken from the same during the last two years.

## \*POPULATION OF OREGON BY COUNTIES.

County.	Population: Census of 1900.	Population: Census of 1905.	1904 popu- lation as based on the school chil- dren of that year.	Population Based on school census of 1906.	Population Based on school enrollment 1906.	Population Based on school attendance 1906.	† Average of census enrollment and attend- ance of 1906.
Baker.....	15,597	16,320	22,413	21,679	21,354	22,097	21,673
Benton.....	6,706	6,751	8,379	7,312	5,055	7,760	6,709
Clackamas.....	19,658	20,478	20,631	22,012	22,352	20,552	21,638
Clatsop.....	12,765	15,848	13,755	15,322	15,287	13,770	14,793
Columbia.....	6,237	7,163	7,081	7,677	8,264	7,313	7,751
Coos.....	10,324	11,793	10,771	11,760	12,986	11,125	11,957
Crook.....	3,964	4,713	5,045	8,440	6,594	7,201	7,412
Curry.....	1,888	†	1,756	1,852	2,088	1,470	1,808
Douglas.....	14,565	16,042	16,042	15,326	17,219	15,329	15,958
Gilliam.....	3,201	4,238	3,105	3,813	4,884	4,906	4,534
Grant.....	5,948	5,056	6,599	6,752	7,019	5,655	6,475
Harney.....	2,598	2,549	2,352	2,896	2,621	2,843	2,787
Jackson.....	13,698	13,593	15,787	15,211	16,237	20,859	17,438
Josephine.....	7,517	8,099	8,950	9,348	10,275	9,462	9,065
Klamath.....	3,970	3,836	4,108	5,776	5,513	4,338	5,209
Lake.....	2,847	†	2,807	2,687	2,883	1,947	2,506
Lane.....	19,604	23,665	22,753	23,141	20,715	21,595	21,817
Lincoln.....	3,575	3,573	3,290	3,848	4,304	8,470	3,875
Linn.....	13,603	13,408	17,506	18,232	20,003	15,099	17,778
Malheur.....	4,203	6,021	6,121	6,924	7,908	7,402	7,211
Marion.....	27,713	29,016	26,801	29,298	28,711	27,610	28,539
Morrow.....	4,151	†	4,199	4,634	4,185	3,913	4,244
Multnomah.....	103,157	129,185	130,961	140,053	154,099	150,641	148,264
Polk.....	8,923	10,184	9,926	10,488	10,250	11,179	10,639
Sherman.....	3,477	3,880	3,531	3,628	4,056	3,750	3,811
Tillamook.....	4,471	4,524	4,006	4,437	4,903	4,783	4,708
Umatilla.....	13,049	19,229	19,688	19,781	21,771	19,692	20,395
Union.....	16,070	14,701	16,722	16,007	17,258	17,847	17,067
Wallowa.....	5,538	6,832	6,777	6,680	4,477	5,250	5,529
Wasco.....	13,199	15,974	14,844	16,398	17,242	17,404	17,011
Washington.....	14,467	16,673	14,650	15,613	15,721	15,586	15,640
Wheeler.....	2,443	2,422	2,655	2,713	2,729	2,667	2,703
Yamhill.....	13,420	14,187	14,675	15,416	19,620	16,289	17,112
Totals.....	413,536	454,933	466,986	495,324	518,483	500,754	504,619

\* See article on this subject in "Recommendation and Revenue" in this report for object in making above table.

† All based on the figures of this year and of 1900.

‡ No returns from 1905 census.

## INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS.

**Adams.**—Umatilla County. Population 275; elevation 1,500 feet; situated fourteen miles from county seat, on O. R. & N. Railroad ~~between~~; has one school house, valued at \$4,500; volunteer fire department; city marshal is paid \$450 per year and city recorder by the fee system; other public buildings, aggregate value of \$4,000; expended \$200 in 1905 for street improvement; municipal indebtedness \$6,500; average wages paid day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$3; maintains own water works system, cost of service \$1 per month for domestic purposes.—T. A. LIEUALLEN, Mayor.

*Albany.*—County seat of Linn County. Situated on Southern Pacific and C. & E. Railroads and on Willamette River; elevation 212 feet; population 5,000; has three school houses, valued at \$52,000; court house, valued at \$40,000, only other public building; police force consists of marshal, \$60 per month, and night police at \$50 per month; salary of city recorder \$75 per month; expenditure for street improvements \$2,500, and for sewers \$200; electric lights and water works plants owned by Willamette Valley Company, cost of service to consumers 20 cents per 1,000 kilowatts for light, and \$1.50 per month for water for domestic use; volunteer fire department, well equipped; average wages for day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$3; municipal indebtedness \$115,000.—J. P. WALLACE, Mayor.

*Amity.*—Yamhill County. Eight miles from county seat; situated on Southern Pacific Railroad, and ten miles from Willamette River; elevation 187 feet; population 600; has one school house valued at \$4,000; expended \$7,000 on public buildings during year 1905, and \$50 on streets; city marshal under fee system; average wages paid day laborers \$1.50 and \$3 for man and team; fire department, volunteer, well equipped.—R. O. JONES, Mayor.

*Antelope.*—Wasco County. Elevation 2,600 feet; population 300; seven miles from Columbia Southern Railway; ninety-five miles from Columbia River, and the same distance from the county seat; owns one school building; city marshal and one policeman receive monthly salaries of \$50 each; city owns water works and supplies residents at rate of \$1 per month; day laborers receive average wages of \$2.50 per day, and man and team \$4; volunteer fire department has twenty-four members and equipment; amount expended on street improvements for year of 1905 \$300; municipal indebtedness \$2,500.—H. C. ROOPER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising.)

*Arlington.*—Gilliam County. Elevation 252 feet; population 250; situated on O. R. & N. Railroad and the Columbia river, forty-five miles from the county seat; one school building, cost \$3,000; four other public buildings, cost an aggregate of \$5,500; city marshal receives \$70 per month, and an

engineer \$60; average wages to day laborers \$2.25, man and team \$4; expended \$200 on street improvement during year 1905; city owns water works system, cost of service to consumers \$2 per month per family; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$2,000.—O. P. Low, Recorder. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Ashland.*—Jackson County. Situated on Southern Pacific Railroad, sixteen miles from county seat; elevation 1,897 feet, and population 4,250; three school buildings cost an aggregate of \$54,000, and city hall \$5,000; chief of police receives \$65 per month, night watchman \$50, recorder \$65, superintendent of water works \$90; city owns water works and electric light and power plant, and charges consumers \$1 per month per light for light service, and \$13 per year for water; day laborers receive an average of \$2 per day and man and team \$3.50; municipal indebtedness \$65,000.—D. S. BUTLER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, lumber, and mining.)

*Astoria.*—County seat of Clatsop County. Situated at the mouth of the Columbia river on the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad; elevation sea level; population 14,000; six school buildings cost a total of \$48,000; three other public buildings cost an aggregate of \$200,000; expended on public buildings in 1905 \$50,000, streets \$44,000, and sewers \$875; chief of police receives \$100 per month, six patrolmen and one desk sergeant \$75 per month each; day laborers receive an average wage of \$2.50, man and team \$5; Astoria Electric Co. furnishes gas at rate of \$1.90 per 1,000 feet, and electric lights for flat rate of \$2.50 per month for six lights, 5 cents per kilowat when meter is used; water works system owned by the city, cost of service to consumers 75 cents per month; volunteer fire department, well equipped and organized; municipal indebtedness \$19,445.01.—HERMAN WISE, Mayor. (Principal industries, fishing and manufacturing.)

*Athens.*—Umatilla County. Eighteen miles from the county seat; forty miles from the Columbia River; on O. R. & N. and W. & C. Railroads; elevation 1,745 feet; population 1,200; one school building cost \$12,000; the city hall cost \$1,000;



city marshal receives \$50 per month; day laborers receive an average wage of \$2, man and team \$3; the Preston Parton Milling Co. owns and operates electric light plant, cost of light to consumer 35 to 75 cents per light per month; city owns water works, \$1.50 per month for residence service; fire department, volunteer, well equipped; municipal indebtedness \$28,000.—J. D. PLAMONDON, M. D., Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Aurora.*—Marion County. Situated on Southern Pacific Railroad, four miles from Willamette River; elevation 144 feet; population 300; one school building cost \$1,500; expended on streets in 1905 \$200; city marshal receives \$120 per year, and recorder under fee system; Aurora Electric Company owns electric lighting plant, rates 50 cents per month for sixteen candle power light; fire department, volunteer; no indebtedness.—A. F. WILL, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Bandon.*—Coos County. Twenty-eight miles from county seat, at mouth of Coquille River, twenty-eight miles from Coos Bay Railroad; elevation thirty-five feet; population 900; one school house cost \$3,300; one public building cost \$1,000; water supply furnished by Bandon Light & Water Company, at rate of \$1 per month to residences; volunteer fire department; city marshal salary \$25 per month and 25 cents per hour for labor, night watch \$43 per month, city recorder \$8, and treasurer  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of money handled; average wages day laborers \$2.25, man and team \$5; no indebtedness. A. RICE, Recorder. (Principal industries, lumbering, mining, fishing, and agriculture.)

*Baker City.*—County seat of Baker County. On the O. R. & N. and Sumpter Valley Railroads; population 7,500; five school houses; chief of police receives \$100 per month, and five officers receive salaries of \$75 per month each; water superintendent receives \$100 per month; city owns water works system, and supplies residents at rate of 10 cents per 100 gallons; has gas and electric lighting plants, owned by Baker City Light & Power Company, cost of service 20 cents per kilowatt to consumers; city hall cost \$50,000; average

wages for day laborers \$2.75, man and team \$4.50.—CHAS. A. JOHNS, Mayor. (Principal industries, mining, agriculture, and lumbering.)

*Barlow.*—Clackamas County. On the Southern Pacific Railroad, three miles from the Willamette River, and ten miles from the county seat; elevation 185 feet; population 250; has one school house valued at \$1,200; city marshal serves without pay; electric light service furnished by Fred Hurst, of Aurora, at rate of 50 cents per light per month; no indebtedness; average wages paid day laborers \$1.75, man and team \$3.50.—WILLIAM S. TULL, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Beaver Hill.*—Coos County. Population 400; situated on line of C. B. R. & E. Railroad, three miles from Coquille River, twelve miles from Coos Bay, and seven miles from county seat; school house; electric light and water works plants owned by the B. H. C. Company; water service free.—J. D. HAMLIN, Recorder. (Principal industries, lumbering, fishing, agriculture and mining.)

*Beaverton.*—Washington County. Elevation 216 feet; population 500; situated on line of S. P. (West Side) Railroad, seven miles from Willamette River, and nine miles from county seat; school building cost \$1,000; other public buildings cost an aggregate of \$4,000; expended \$600 on public buildings during year 1905, and \$100 on street improvement; city marshal, also street commissioner, is under fee system, treasurer receives 5 per cent of all revenue, and recorder receives \$1.50 per month; electric light and water plants in prospect; municipal indebtedness \$500.—EARL E. FISHER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, dairying, and lumbering.)

*Bend.*—Crook County. Ninety miles from the terminus of the Columbia Southern branch of the O. R. & N. Railroad; thirty miles from the county seat, and 150 miles from the Columbia River; elevation 3,620 feet; population 400; two school buildings, value \$8,500; expended on public buildings during 1905 \$250, on streets \$350; city marshal receives \$65 per month, and city recorder \$100 per year; water supply furnished by Bend Water, Light & Power Company, at rate

of \$2 per month to consumers; fire department, volunteer, with good equipment; no indebtedness.—A. L. GOODWILLIE, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and lumbering.)

*Bourne.*—Baker County. Forty-five miles from the county seat, six miles from the S. V. Railroad, and 400 miles from the nearest navigable stream; elevation 5,400 feet; population 400; one school house valued at \$2,400; Miners' Hall cost \$5,000; expended on public buildings during 1905 \$700, and on streets \$500; electric light service furnished by Baker City Electric Light & Power Company, at rate of \$1 per month, one sixteen candle power light; water supply furnished by city plant at \$1 per month to consumers; fire department, well equipped volunteer; city marshal receives \$90 per month, city recorder \$20; average wages of day laborers \$3 per day, man and team \$6; no indebtedness.—G. W. HEWITT, Mayor. (Principal industry, mining.)

*Brownsville.*—Linn County. Elevation 345 feet; population 1,000; situated on Springfield branch of S. P. Railroad, twenty-two miles from county seat; two school houses cost \$7,000; five other public buildings cost an aggregate of \$9,800; city marshal receives \$20 per month and fees; volunteer fire department; gas and electric light plants owned by Crume & Rector; water works owned by private interests, cost of service to consumers \$1 per month per faucet for domestic purposes; average wages for day laborers \$1.50, for man and team \$3.—W. P. ELMORE, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and lumbering.)

*Buena Vista.*—Polk County. Eighteen miles from the county seat; two and one-half miles from the S. P. Railroad; situated on Willamette River; population 139; one school house, valued at \$1,600; has two churches, valued at \$2,800; average wages day laborers \$1.50, man and team \$3.—J. K. NEAL, Postmaster. (Principal industry, agriculture, hops.)

*Burns.*—County seat of Harney County. One hundred and fifty miles from O. R. & N. and O. S. L. Railroads, and 200 miles from nearest water transportation, Columbia River; good prospects of direct railroad connection; elevation 4,100 feet; population 1,200; has two school houses, valued at \$9,000; city hall, valued at \$6,000; expended on streets during

year 1905 \$500; city marshal receives \$65 per month, city recorder \$18, and treasurer \$9; electric light service furnished by Electric Light & Power Company; average wages to day laborers \$1.50, man and team \$4; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$5,000.—C. CUMMINS, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Butteville*.—Marion County. Twenty-five miles from county seat, and five miles from the S. P. Railroad, on bank of Willamette River; population 100; has one school house, valued at \$3,000; eight public buildings aggregate total value of \$8,000; expended on public buildings during 1905 \$250, and on streets \$200; recorder and marshal paid by fee system; average wages of day laborers \$1.50, man and team \$3.50; municipal indebtedness \$150.—WILLIAM RYAN, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture, hops.)

*Canby*.—Clackamas County. Nine miles from the county seat, on the S. P. Railroad, and two and one-half miles from the Willamette River; elevation 179 feet; population 600; has one school building, cost \$2,000; expended \$350 on street improvements in 1905; two regular policemen receive \$8 per month each; electric lights furnished by Aurora Electric Light Company at rate of 60 cents per month for single light; fire department, volunteer; no indebtedness.—V. L. MACK, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Canyon City*.—County seat of Grant County. Situated forty miles from S. V. Railroad; elevation 3,300 feet; population 350; has one school house, valued at \$4,000; city marshal receives \$30 per month; city owns water works and furnishes consumers at rate of \$1.25 per month for domestic purposes; volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$4,500; average wages to day laborers \$2.50, and to man and team \$4.—F. S. SLATER, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Carlton*.—Yamhill County. Seven and one-half miles from the county seat, eight miles from the Yamhill River, on the S. P. Railroad line (West Side branch); elevation 222 feet; population 400; one school building, cost \$3,000; city hall, cost \$1,000; city marshal receives \$100 per year, and recorder \$12 per year; W. A. Howe furnishes residents with

gas for light and fuel at rate of \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and water also, at rate of 50 cents per 100 cubic feet; volunteer fire department; average wages paid day laborers \$2.50, man and team \$4; no indebtedness; expended \$800 on street improvements in 1905.—A. D. MORRISON, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Clatskanie.*—Columbia County. Forty miles from the county seat, one mile from the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, on the bank of the Clatskanie River; elevation fifty feet; population 800; has one school house, valued at \$3,000; two other public buildings, cost an aggregate of \$1,000; city recorder receives \$30 per annum, and treasurer \$20 per annum; city owns water works and furnishes residences at rate of \$1 per month; well equipped volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—S. C. TICHENOR, Mayor. (Principal industries, lumbering and fishing.)

*Condon.*—County seat of Gilliam County. Situated on the Columbia River and Oregon Central Railroads; elevation 2,881 feet; population 1,200; has two school houses, valued at \$8,000; two marshals receive \$75 per month each; the Condon Electric Company furnishes electric lights at the rate of \$1 per month per sixteen candle power light; water supply furnished by city at rate of \$1.50 per month for domestic use; fire department, volunteer; municipal indebtedness \$50,000.—EDWARD DUNN, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Coquille.*—County seat of Coos County. Situated on C. B. R. & E. Railroad & Navigation Company line; two harbors, Coquille River and Coos Bay, eighteen miles distant; elevation sixty-nine feet; population 1,257; has two school buildings valued at \$10,000; county court house cost \$15,000; expended \$728 on street improvements during year 1905; city marshal receives \$720 per year, and nightwatch \$50 per month; electric light service supplied by Coquille River Electric Company, at graduated rate from 50 cents per month up; water supply furnished by city at rate of \$1 per month for domestic purposes; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$20,000.—J. J. STANLEY,

Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, mining, and lumbering.)

*Cornelius*.—Washington County. Three miles from county seat, on S. P. (West Side) Railroad; twenty miles from water transportation facilities; elevation 204 feet; population 600; has one school house valued at \$1,000; expended on street improvements during year 1905 \$1,000; city officers on fee system; electric light plant owned by private interests of Forest Grove; volunteer fire department, well equipped; no indebtedness; average wages for day laborers \$1.50, man and team \$3.50.—THOMAS TALBOT, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, dairying, and lumbering.)

*Corvallis*.—County seat of Benton County. Terminus of S. P. (West Side) Railroad, and junction of Corvallis & Eastern Railroad; head of navigation of Willamette River; elevation 256 feet; population 2,500; two school buildings, cost \$26,000; Oregon State Agricultural College and Government Experiment Station located here; other public buildings, city hall and court house, valued at \$100,000; expended on street improvements for year 1905 \$500, and on sewers \$1,000; chief of police and nightwatch receive salary of \$50 per month each; Willamette Valley Company owns electric light plant and supplies residents at average of \$1.50 per month; city owns water works and furnishes consumers at flat rate of \$1 per month for domestic purposes; city bonded for mountain water system for \$75,000; well equipped volunteer fire department.—J. F. YATES, Police Judge. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Cottage Grove*.—Lane County. Twenty-one miles from the county seat, on the S. P. Railroad and Oregon Southeastern Railroad, fifty miles from water transportation; elevation 669 feet; population 1,405; two school buildings, cost \$27,000; another public building valued at \$700; expended on public streets in 1905 \$3,400, and on sewers \$275; chief of police receives \$70 per month and night watchman \$60 per month; the Willamette Valley Company furnishes electric lights at rate of 75 cents per month per sixteen candle power light, and the city furnishes water supply at rate of 74 cents per month for domestic use; well equipped volunteer fire depart-

ment; average wages, day laborers \$2, man and team \$3.50; municipal indebtedness \$50,000.—R. P. JOB, Mayor. (Principal industries, mining, lumbering, and agriculture.)

*Dallas*.—County seat of Polk County. On S. P. (West Side) branch, and terminus of Salem, Falls City & Western Railroad; twelve miles from Willamette River; elevation 339 feet; population 1,800; has public school valued at \$8,000; Dallas College located here, value of buildings \$6,000; city hall cost \$3,000; college employs seven teachers, five males and two female; city marshal and policeman paid by fee system; electric light plant owned by Dallas Electric Light Company, services cost 40 cents per month per sixteen candle power for residences, and 75 cents for business houses; city owns water works system but leased to private party, basic charge for service \$1.25 per month for residences; well equipped volunteer fire department; expended for street improvements in 1905 \$600, and \$100 for sewers; average wages for day laborers \$1.75, and for man and team \$3.50; municipal indebtedness \$16,000.—ED. BIDDLE, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and dairying.)

*Dayton*.—Yamhill County. Eight miles from county seat; one mile from S. P. (West Side) Railroad, on banks of Yamhill River; elevation 239 feet; population 800; one school building valued at \$4,000; five churches; expended on public buildings in 1905 \$700; city recorder receives \$100 per year; city indebted \$8,000 for water works; average daily wage for laborers \$1.75, and for man and team \$3.50.—R. B. CONOVER. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Drain*.—Douglas County. Situated on the S. P. Railroad, thirty-six miles from Winchester Bay, and the same distance from the county seat; elevation 326 feet; population 600; one school house, value \$25,000; volunteer fire department; average wages for day laborers \$1.25, and for man and team \$4; municipal indebtedness \$500.—G. M. BASSETT, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and horticulture.)

*Drewsey*.—Harney County. Fifty miles from the county seat, and 100 miles from the O. S. L. Railroad; elevation 3,400 feet; population 300; one school building, value \$3,200; other public buildings valued at \$1,000; expended \$150 on public

buildings, \$200 on streets during year 1905; town marshal receives \$45 per month and fees, and recorder \$10 and fees; volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—W. D. BAKER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and stock raising.)

*Dufur*.—Wasco County. Fifteen miles from the county seat, and the Columbia River, and is the terminus of the Great Southern Railway; elevation 1,200 feet; population 450; one school building, cost \$6,000; city hall, cost \$1,000; expended \$400 on street improvements in 1905; city marshal receives \$25 per month; electric light service furnished by Wasco Warehouse & Milling Company at average family rate of \$2.50 per month; city owns water works and furnishes water at rate of \$1.50 for families; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$10,000.—H. C. DODDS, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Dundee*.—Yamhill County. Situated on the S. P. (West Side) Railroad, one mile from the Willamette River, and fourteen miles from the county seat; elevation 219 feet; population 150; has one school building valued at \$2,500; three other public buildings cost an aggregate of \$600; average wages for day laborers \$1.50, man and team \$3; no indebtedness. Dundee claims the distinction of having one of the largest prune orchards in the world, and also the largest walnut groves in the State. The citizens are also proud of the fact that there is no saloon there and that their jail has had but one occupant in eight years, and he was in for house-breaking.—M. M. EDWARDS, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Echo*.—Umatilla County. Situated on the O. R. & N. Railroad, sixteen miles from the Columbia River, and twenty-six miles from the county seat; elevation 629 feet; population 700; has one school house valued at \$4,500; expended \$5,000 on public buildings and \$5,000 on street improvements during year 1905; city marshal receives monthly salary of \$75, policeman \$50, and water superintendent \$50; city owns water works and charges a flat rate of \$1.50 per month for service; volunteer fire department; day laborers receive av-



erage wage of \$2, and man and team \$3.50; no indebtedness.—L. A. ESTEB, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Elgin*.—Union County. Situated on the O. R. & N. Railroad, eighty-one miles from Snake River, and twenty-one miles from county seat; elevation 2,400 feet; population 1,300; one school house, cost \$4,500; other public buildings, three, cost \$10,000; expended \$600 on public buildings, \$2,500 on streets, and \$1,000 on sewers during year 1905; two policemen receive \$60 per month each; electric light service furnished by H. D. Spencer & Co., at rate of 4 cents per candle power per month; city owns water works system and supplies consumers at the rate of 75 cents per faucet per month; well equipped volunteer fire department; average wages day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$4; municipal indebtedness \$10,000.—J. A. MASTERSON, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and lumber.)

*Enterprise*.—County seat of Wallowa County. A branch of O. R. & N. Railroad is being built toward the town; elevation 2,749; population 600; school building cost \$7,000; city marshal receives \$50 per month, city recorder \$5 and fees, and city attorney \$5 per month; Enterprise Electric Company furnishes light at rate of 65 cents per sixteen candle power per month, and Enterprise Mercantile & Milling Company supplies city with water at rate of \$18 per year per hydrant; average daily wages of laborers \$2, man and team \$3.50; no indebtedness.—J. S. COOK, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Empire City*.—Coos County. Situated twenty-six miles from the county seat, and on Coos Bay, 100 miles distant from the S. P. Railroad; elevation fifty feet; population 250; school building cost \$2,500; city marshal paid by fee system; average wages for day laborers \$2, man and team \$4.50; no indebtedness.—DAVID MORSE, President Board of Trustees. (Principal industries, fishing, lumbering, dairying, and agriculture.)

*Estacada*.—Clackamas County. Situated on the O. W. P. & Ry. Co. line, thirty miles from the Willamette River, and twenty miles from county seat; elevation 550 feet; population 400; school house being built at cost of \$5,000; other public

buildings cost \$800; city marshal and city recorder receive salaries of \$15 per month each; electric light plant is owned by private parties and furnishes light at the rate of 50 cents per month per sixteen candle power; city owns water works and supplies consumers at rate of 75 cents per faucet per month; well equipped and drilled volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$7,000.—JOHN W. REED, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and lumbering. Estacada Wood Manufacturing Co. and the Estacada Brick & Tile Co., established within the past year.)

*Eugene.*—County seat of Lane County. Situated on the S. P. Railroad, and also on the Willamette River; population 6,000; four school buildings cost an aggregate of \$70,000; court house and churches, aggregate value of \$150,000; expended \$5,000 on street improvements, and \$20,000 on sewers during year 1905; one day and two night policemen receive salaries of \$60 per month each; modern gas plant installed this year; Willamette Valley Company furnishes electric light at rate of 15 cents per kilowatt, and same company furnishes water at rate of \$1 to \$2 per month to residences; average daily wage for laborers \$2, man and team \$3.50; municipal indebtedness \$50,000, and school indebtedness \$65,000.—F. M. WILKINS, Mayor. (State University also located here. Principal industries, lumbering, agriculture, and horticulture.)

*Falls City.*—Polk County. Eight miles from county seat; eighteen miles from Willamette River, and is terminus of Salem, Falls City & Western Railroad; elevation 500 feet; population 750; school building cost \$4,500; expended \$700 on street improvements in 1905; city marshal receives \$25 per month; average daily wage for laborers \$2, man and team, \$3.75; volunteer fire department; \$400 in treasury.—F. A. LUCAS, Mayor. (Principal industry, lumbering.)

*Florence.*—Lane County. On the Siuslaw River, eighty miles from the county seat; elevation twelve feet; population 350; school building cost \$3,500; other public buildings cost an aggregate of \$700; expended \$300 on public buildings during year 1905, and \$500 on street improvements; volunteer fire department; average wage day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$4; no indebtedness.—MARION MORRIS, Presi-

dent Council. (Principal industries, lumbering, fishing, and agriculture.)

*Forest Grove.*—Washington County. Six miles from the county seat, and twenty-eight miles from the Willamette River, on the S. P. Railroad; elevation 242 feet; population 2,000; school building cost \$5,000; city owns electric lighting and water works plants and supplies citizens with light at rate of 3 cents per candle power per month, and water to the city for 50 cents per month per hydrant; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$27,000.—M. PETERSON, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, and lumbering.)

*Fossil.*—County seat of Wheeler County. Twenty miles south of Condon, which is the terminus of the Columbia River & Oregon Central Railroad; sixty miles south of the Columbia River; elevation 2,400 feet; population 550; school building cost \$4,000; other public buildings aggregate cost of \$7,000; private parties own electric light plant and supply consumers at rate of \$3.50 per 100 candle power, and city owns water works, cost of service \$1.25 per month; well equipped volunteer fire department; average wage for day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$3.50; municipal indebtedness \$11,000.—CHAS. G. MILLETT, Mayor. (Country property values advancing. Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Freewater.*—Umatilla County. Thirty miles from county seat, and Columbia River, on O. R. & N. Railroad; elevation 1,010 feet; population 700; school building cost \$1,500; expended \$500 on street improvements during year 1905; city marshal receives \$50 per month, and recorder \$5; average wage for day laborers \$2.50, man and team \$4; volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—F. M. EVANS, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Gervais.*—Marion County. Fourteen miles from the county seat, and seven miles from the Willamette River, on the S. P. Railroad; elevation 212 feet; population 300; has two school buildings, costing \$6,000; other public buildings, three, aggregate a cost of \$6,000; expended \$500 on street improvements, and \$100 on sewers in 1905; city marshal receives

\$100, and recorder \$50 per month, and treasurer \$25 per year; private interests furnish water supply at rate of \$1.50 per month for household use; well equipped volunteer fire department; no indebtedness; city has \$1,350 in the treasury.—F. A. MANGOLD, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, hops, horticulture, and dairying. Land values increasing.)

*Glendale.*—Douglas County. On the S. P. Railroad, sixty-five miles from the county seat; elevation 1,444 feet; population 300; school building cost \$4,000; city hall cost \$500; expended \$500 on street improvement in 1905; city marshal receives \$25 per month, and recorder \$10; no indebtedness.—D. N. SNYDER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, lumbering, and stock raising. Land values increasing. Four lumbering companies and sawmills, one placer mining company, and a State Bank established within one year.)

*Gold Hill.*—Jackson County. Sixteen miles from county seat, on S. P. Railroad, on the Rogue River; elevation 1,109; population 600; has one school building valued at \$4,000; city marshal receives \$40, and recorder \$6 per month; two private corporations furnish city with electric lights and city owns the water works system; well equipped volunteer fire department; no indebtedness; no taxation or assessment; average wage to day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$4.—A. C. STANLEY, Mayor. (Principal industry, mining.)

*Granite.*—Grant County. Sixty-five miles from the county seat, fourteen miles from the Sumpter Valley Railroad, and 120 miles from the Columbia River; elevation 4,680 feet; population 235; school house cost \$650; other public buildings aggregate cost of \$5,000; expended \$300 for street improvements in 1905; city marshal appointed only when occasion requires at \$3 per day; Granite Electric Light & Water Co. furnishes water at rate of \$1.50 per month for household purposes; volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—H. E. HENDRYX, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and stock raising.)

*Grants Pass.*—County seat of Josephine County. On the S. P. Railroad; nearest water transportation is Pacific Ocean, 100 miles; elevation 900 feet; population 4,000; three school buildings, cost of \$37,500; city hall and court house valued

at \$20,000; expended \$6,000 on public buildings, \$3,500 on street improvements, and \$587 on sewers during 1905; city marshal receives monthly salary of \$75, and deputy marshal \$60; Condon Water & Power Company furnishes electric light at 10 cents per kilowatt, and water supply is furnished by the Grants Pass New Water, Light & Power Company, at the rate of 10 cents per 1,000 gallons; excellent volunteer fire department; bonded indebtedness \$24,000, warrants \$33,000.—GEORGE E. GOOD, Mayor. (Principal industries, mining, agriculture, lumbering, horticulture, and stock raising.)

*Grass Valley.*—Sherman County. Ten miles from county seat, on the Columbia Southern Railroad, and twenty-five miles from the Columbia River; elevation 2,265 feet; population 600; has one school building costing \$12,000; city marshal receives \$20 per month; city owns electric light and water works and furnishes former at rate of 60 cents per sixteen candle power per month, and water service at rate of \$2 per month for family use; well equipped volunteer fire department; average wage for day laborers \$2.50, man and team \$3.50; municipal indebtedness \$11,000.—C. W. MOORE, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture. Farm values increasing steadily.)

*Greenhorn.*—Baker County. Sixty miles from county seat; seven miles from Sumpter Valley Railroad, and 150 miles from the Columbia River; elevation 6,500 feet; population 100; city marshal and recorder each receive monthly salary of \$10, and treasurer 1 per cent of total revenue; city owns water works and supplies consumers at rate of \$1 per month per faucet; volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$1,500; average wage for day laborers \$3, man and team \$6.—WM. F. DRAPER, Mayor. (Principal industries, mining, lumbering, and stock raising.)

*Gresham.*—Multnomah County. Thirteen miles from the county seat, and nearest water transportation, Willamette River, and is on the line of the O. W. P. & Ry. Co.; elevation 150 feet; population 600; has one school building costing \$5,000; one other public building, cost \$1,000; expended \$1,000 on public buildings in 1905; volunteer fire department; no indebtedness; average wage to day laborers \$2,

and to man and team \$4.—LEWIS SHATTUCK, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Haines.*—Baker County. Ten miles from the county seat, on the O. R. & N. Railroad; elevation 3,400 feet; population 450; has one school building valued at \$4,000; city marshal receives \$50, and the recorder \$15 per month; volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—W. A. GREEN, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Halsey.*—Linn County. Eighteen miles from the county seat, on the S. P. Railroad, and six miles from the Willamette River; elevation 310 feet; population 400; has one school building valued at \$3,700; marshal receives salary of \$50 per year; arrangements being made for installation of water works system; no indebtedness; expended \$300 on public buildings and \$250 on street improvements during year 1905; average wage to day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$3.—JOSEPH A. STEVENSON, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture. Population and land values increasing.)

*Harney.*—Harney County. Fourteen miles from the county seat, 130 miles from the nearest railroad, and 150 miles from the nearest water transportation; elevation 4,163; population 100; has one school building valued at \$1,000; city hall cost \$1,500; expended \$250 for street improvements during year 1905; city recorder receives \$25 per year for services; no indebtedness; average wage for day laborers \$3, and for man and team \$4.50.—FRED HAINES, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Hardman.*—Morrow County. Twenty miles from county seat, and sixty miles from O. R. & N. Railroad, and the Columbia River; elevation 3,400 feet; population 200; has one school house valued at \$3,000; expended \$2,500 on public buildings in 1905, and \$400 on street improvement; city marshal receives \$20 per month, and recorder \$5; no indebtedness; average wage for day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$3.—J. C. OWEN, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and stock raising.)

*Harrisburg.*—Linn County. Twenty-five miles from the county seat, and is situated on the S. P. Railroad and the Willamette River; elevation 307 feet; population 600; has

one school house valued at \$8,500; four other public buildings cost an aggregate of \$16,000; expended \$9,000 on public buildings during the year 1905, and \$400 on street improvements; city marshal and one deputy each receive \$10 per month and fees; private interests furnish water supply to city at the rate of \$1 per month for domestic purposes; no indebtedness; average wage for day laborers \$1.75, and for man and team \$3.—BARNEY MAY, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, and dairying.)

*Helix*.—Umatilla County. Seventeen miles from the county seat, twenty-two miles from the Columbia River, and situated on the Washington & Columbia River Railroad; elevation 1,600 feet; population 150; has one school building valued at \$2,500; city marshal receives \$15 per month; city owns water works and supplies residents at rate of \$1 per month for family use; volunteer fire department; average wage for day laborers \$2.50, and for man and team \$3; municipal indebtedness \$1,600.—S. T. ISAAC, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and stock raising.)

*Heppner*.—County seat of Morrow County. On a branch line of the O. R. & N. Railroad, and forty-five miles from the Columbia River; elevation 1,950 feet; population 1,500; has one school building valued at \$25,000; thirteen other public buildings cost an aggregate of \$56,000; expended \$4,500 on public buildings, and \$1,500 on street improvements in 1905; city marshal receives \$60 per month; private corporations own electric lighting and water works, and furnishes the water supply at the rate of \$1.50 per month for domestic purposes; volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$18,000; average wage for day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$4.—FRANK GILLIAM, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock and wool raising, and dairying. Lexington Creamery Association established in 1905. Increased land and stock values.)

*Hillsboro*.—County seat of Washington County. Seventeen miles from the Willamette River, and is situated on the S. P. and terminal of the Portland Railway & Navigation Co.'s Railroads; elevation 200 feet; population 1,500; has one school building valued at \$10,000; city hall valued at \$5,000;

expended \$2,000 on public buildings during the year 1905, and \$500 for street improvement; city marshal receives salary of \$40 per month; city operates electric lighting plant and furnishes light at the rate of 3 and 4 cents per candle power per month for residences and business houses, respectively, and also owns water works system and supplies citizens at rate of \$1 for first 2,000 gallons and 30 cents per 1,000 gallons thereafter; well equipped and well drilled volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$35,000.—W. N. BARRETT. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, and dairying.)

*Hood River.*—Wasco County. Twenty-two miles from the county seat, and is situated on the O. R. & N. Railroad, and on the bank of the Columbia River; elevation seventy-three feet; population 1,900; three school buildings cost an aggregate of \$20,000; other public buildings, three, cost an aggregate of \$12,000; expended \$4,000 on public buildings during year 1905, \$1,600 on street improvements, and \$25,000 on sewer system; city marshal and one deputy each receives \$50 per month; Electric Light & Power Company owns and operates electric light and water works, and furnishes light at rate of 3 cents per candle power per month, and water at flat rate of \$1.25 per month for family use; good volunteer fire department, well equipped; no indebtedness.—A. S. BLOWERS, Mayor. (Principal industries, horticulture, agriculture, and lumber.)

*Houlton.*—Columbia County. On the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and one and a quarter miles from the Columbia River and the county seat; elevation ninety-nine feet; population 500; has one school house valued at \$1,000; other public buildings valued at \$1,500; private interests furnish water supply at rate of \$1.25 per month; average wage for day laborers \$2.25, and for man and team \$5; no indebtedness.—N. A. PERRY, Mayor. (Principal industries, manufacturing, dairying, and lumbering.)

*Hubbard.*—Marion County. Twenty miles from the county seat and seven miles from the Willamette River, and is situated on the main line of the S. P. Railroad; elevation 212 feet; population 400; has one school house valued at \$3,000;



other public building valued at \$2,000; expended \$800 on street improvement during year 1905; town marshal receives \$5 per month; Aurora Light Company furnishes electric lights at rate of 50 cents per month per sixteen candle power; no indebtedness.—J. L. CALVERT, Recorder. (Principal industries, agriculture and horticulture.)

*Huntington.*—Baker County. Situated on the O. R. & N. and O. S. L. Railroads, and is fifty miles from the county seat; elevation 2,105 feet; population 800; has one school building valued at \$8,000; two public buildings are valued at \$1,000; expended \$367 on street improvements during year 1905; city marshal receives \$75 per month, and recorder \$10; well equipped volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—R. W. FRAME, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and stock raising. Big railroad center. Property values increasing.)

*Independence.*—Polk County. Eight miles from county seat; is situated on S. P. (West Side) Railroad, also on the Independence & Monmouth Railroad, and the Willamette River; elevation 195 feet; population 2,000; one school building is valued at \$30,000; value of other public buildings \$4,000; city marshal receives \$50 per month and fees; Willamette Valley Company owns electric light and water works and supplies light at rate of 25 to 75 cents per sixteen candle power, and water at the rate of \$1 per month; well organized and equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$4,000; expended \$250 on public buildings during year 1905, and \$500 for street improvements; average wage for day laborers \$2.50, man and team \$4.—E. E. PADDOCK, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture, hops.)

*Ione.*—Morrow County. Eighteen miles from the county seat; is situated on the O. R. & N. Railroad, and twenty-seven miles from the Columbia River; elevation 1,090 feet; population 800; has one school building valued at \$6,000; cost of two other public buildings \$2,000; expended \$1,000 on public buildings during year 1905; marshal receives \$50 per month; city owns electric light and water works and supplies water to families at rate of \$1.25 per month; volunteer fire department; average wages for day laborers \$2, man and team

**\$3.50.—J. A. WOOLERY, Mayor.** (Principal industries, agriculture and stock raising. Value of farm property steadily increasing.)

**Island City.**—Union County. On the Elgin branch of the O. R. & N. Railroad, two miles from county seat; elevation 2,600 feet; population 300; one school building cost of \$2,000; expended \$400 on street improvement during year 1905; Grande Ronde Electric Company furnishes residents with light at graduated rate of from 50 cents to \$1 per month; city owns water works system; volunteer fire department, well equipped; municipal indebtedness \$2,000; average wage for day laborers \$2, man and team \$4.—**W. G. HUNTER, Mayor.** (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

**Jacksonville.**—County seat of Jackson County. Situated on the Rogue River Valley Railroad; population 1,000; has one school house valued at \$12,000, and court house valued at \$40,000; St. Mary's Academy is also located here; city marshal receives \$50 per month, and other officers are paid by the fee system; Jacksonville Electric Light & Power Co. furnishes light at the rate of 12 cents per kilowatt hour to family and 7½ cents to city; city has partnership interest in water works, cost of service to consumers being \$1.50 per month; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$4,600; average wage to day laborers \$2, man and team \$3.—**E. BRITT, Mayor.** (Principal industries, mining, milling, agriculture, horticulture, and dairying. Land values increasing, and unusual activity in development of mining properties.)

**Jefferson.**—Marion County. Situated on the S. P. Railroad and the Santiam River, twenty miles from county seat; elevation 268 feet; population 500; value of school building \$5,000; expended \$500 on public buildings in 1905, and \$250 on street improvements; marshal paid by fee system; city water plant in course of construction; average wage for day laborers \$1.50, man and team \$3; no indebtedness.—**C. M. SMITH, Mayor.** (Principal industries, agriculture and dairying.)

*John Day.*—Grant County. Two miles from the county seat, thirty miles from the Sumpter Valley Railroad, and 200 miles from the Columbia River, the nearest water transportation; elevation 3,300 feet; population 400; public school building valued at \$4,500, and four other public buildings aggregate a value of \$6,000; expended for street improvement during 1905 \$200; city marshal receives \$50 per month salary; private interests furnish electric light and water to consumers at rate of \$1 per month for sixteen candle power light, and \$1 per month water rent for family use; municipal indebtedness \$200; average wage to day laborers \$2.50, man and team \$4.50.—F. E. FOSTER, Mayor. (Principal industries, mining, agriculture, and stock raising.)

*Joseph.*—Wallowa County. Seven miles from the county seat, fifty-six miles from the nearest point on the O. R. & N. Railroad, and seventy-five miles from the nearest point on the Snake River or water transportation; direct railroad transportation facilities in prospect; elevation 4,500 feet; population 600; school building cost \$5,000, and town hall \$1,500; city marshal receives \$50 per month; electric light property owned by private party and consumers are charged 65 cents per month per single light; water works owned by corporation and consumers are supplied at rate of \$1 per month; average wage to day laborers \$2, man and team \$3.50; well equipped and regulated volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—GEORGE MACK, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and timber. New enterprise established within past year, Brown Brick Yard.)

*Junction City.*—Lane County. Fourteen miles from the county seat, on the S. P. Railroad, and 110 miles from Portland, the open harbor; elevation 352 feet; population 800; school building valued at \$7,000, and five churches aggregate a cost of \$9,600; expended \$2,000 on public buildings, and \$250 on street improvements during year 1905; marshal receives salary of \$15 per month and \$2.50 for each arrest made, assistant marshal receives \$2.50 for making arrest; Howard Electric Light Co. owns lighting plant and charges 30 cents per light per month for service, and the water works are owned by private parties, cost of service to consumers

**\$1 per month; splendidly equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$5,000.—J. L. OWEN, Mayor.** (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, and dairying.)

**Klamath Falls.**—County seat of Klamath County. Situated thirty miles from Klamath Lake Railroad, and on the Link River; new railroads under construction; elevation 4,200 feet; population 2,000; two school buildings cost \$50,000; other public buildings aggregate cost of \$10,000; expended \$50,000 on public buildings and \$2,000 on street improvements during year 1905; Klamath Falls Light & Water Co. owns electric lighting and water works, and furnishes lights at rate of 4 cents per candle power, and water for family use at the rate of \$1 per month; volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$25,000.—ALEX. MARTIN, JR., Mayor. (Principal industries, stock raising and agriculture. Large Government Irrigation Project, for the reclamation of about 500,000 acres of arid and swamp lands, under way, and extensive railroad building also. Real estate values 100 to 150 per cent higher than two years ago. Rents have increased 75 per cent in the same period; also large increase in sales of real property. New enterprises established within the past year: C. S. & R. S. Moore, sawmill; Klamath Sash & Door Factory; Klamath Falls Soda Works; Klamath Falls Steam Laundry; Klamath Falls Dairy; Klamath Falls Railway Company, and Rose Brick Yard.)

**La Fayette.**—Yamhill County. On S. P. (West Side) Railroad and Yamhill River, five miles from county seat; elevation 150 feet; population 500; school building valued at \$5,000, and two other public buildings cost an aggregate of \$8,000; expended \$400 on street improvements during 1905; officers on fee system; well organized volunteer fire department; no indebtedness; average wage for day laborers \$2, man and team \$3.—J. H. OLDS, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and dairying.)

**La Grande.**—County seat of Union County. Situated on the O. R. & N. Railroad, and seventy miles from the nearest water transportation point on the Snake River; elevation 2,300 feet; population 5,500; four school buildings aggregate a cost of \$40,000, and city hall is valued at \$30,000; expended

\$12,000 on public buildings during 1905, and \$8,000 on street improvements; city marshal receives \$85 per month, recorder \$75, policeman \$75, road supervisor \$65, poundmaster \$60, water superintendent \$85, engineer \$75, and surveyor \$7.50 per day; Grande Ronde Electric Company furnishes electric light service at a graduated scale of rates, and the city owns the water works system and supplies the household consumers at the flat rate of \$1.50 per month; well organized and equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$100,000; average wage for day laborers \$2.50, man and team \$4.—J. B. STODDARD, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Lakeview.*—County seat of Lake County. Ninety miles from the nearest railroad, and 500 miles from the nearest water transportation; elevation 5,000 feet; population 800; school building cost \$15,000, and city hall \$500; expended \$500 on public buildings during year 1905, and \$800 on street improvement; city marshal receives \$75 per month; Electric Power & Light Co. owns electric lighting plant and charges at rate of 5 cents per candle power for service per month, and Lakeview Water Co. operates the water system and charges at rate of \$1.50 per month for service; municipal indebtedness \$13,000.—J. W. MAXWELL, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing. Land market very much stimulated within past two years, account heavy immigration and investment of Eastern capital. More activity in business; property values increasing, and small farms in great demand. Rents are 10 per cent higher than two years ago.)

*Lebanon.*—Linn County. Fourteen miles from the county seat, and the nearest point on the Willamette River, and on the line of the S. P. Railroad; population 1,300; two school buildings cost an aggregate of \$8,000; city marshal receives \$40 per month; electric lighting and water systems owned by private interests and services are rendered at a graduated scale of rates; municipal indebtedness \$8,000; average wage to day laborers \$2, man and team \$3.—J. D. SMITH, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and dairying. General

business more active than year ago; property values increasing, and rents 20 per cent higher.)

*Lone Rock.*—Gilliam County. Population 150; situated twenty miles from county seat, and the same distance from the O. R. & N. Railroad, at Condon; has one school house valued at \$3,200; expended during 1905, on streets, \$50; average wages paid for men \$2, for man and team \$3; water works owned by private party, furnishes water at the rate of \$1.50 per month for domestic purposes; no indebtedness.—DAVID SPALDING, Mayor.

*Long Creek.*—Grant County. Thirty-two miles from the county seat, on the Columbia River, and forty-five miles from the nearest railroad point; elevation 3,450 feet; population 125; school house cost \$3,000, and one other public building \$800; city marshal receives \$25 per month, recorder \$12.50, and treasurer \$25 per year; well equipped volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—FRANK KAHLER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Lostine.*—Wallowa County. One hundred and fifty miles from nearest water transportation point, and one mile from the survey of an extension of the O. R. & N. Railroad, which promises to be in operation within the year; also ten miles from the county seat; elevation 2,500 feet; population 300; one school building valued at \$9,000; expended \$300 on street improvements during year 1905; city marshal receives \$20 per month; electric lighting plant is owned by private party and service rendered the inhabitants at the rate of 2½ cents per candle power per month; no indebtedness; average wage for day laborers \$2, man and team \$3.50.—R. B. BOWMAN, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing. Prospective railroad has caused property values to increase materially.)

*Marshfield.*—Coos County. Terminus of the C. B. R. & E. Railroad; is situated on tide water of Coos Bay, and eighteen miles from the county seat; elevation ten feet; population 2,000; school building cost \$15,000, and nine other public buildings, including churches, cost an aggregate of \$42,000; expended \$3,000 on street improvements, and \$5,000 on sewers during the year 1905; city marshal receives \$75 per

month; average wage paid day laborers \$2.50, man and team \$4.50; electric lighting plant owned by private party, cost of service to consumers 11½ cents per kilowatt; Marshfield Water Co. supplies city with water at flat rate of \$1 per month; well organized and equipped volunteer fire department; indebtedness \$15,000.—E. E. STRAW, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, and dairying. Property values greatly increased over two years ago.)

*McMinnville.*—County seat of Yamhill County. Head of navigation on the Yamhill River, on the S. P. (West Side) Railroad; elevation 182 feet; population 1,720, within corporate limits, and, estimated, 500 in additions; court house, city hall and other public buildings valued at \$80,000; expended \$300 for street improvements, and \$150 for sewers during the year 1905; city recorder receives monthly salary of \$50, marshal \$60, street commissioner \$50, chief engineer \$80, assistant engineer \$60, superintendent of water and lights \$75, and collector of water and light rates \$15; city owns electric light and water systems, service of former at rate of 4 cents per candle power or 15 cents per 1,000 watt hours, water is furnished at rate of \$1 per month per family; excellently equipped and organized volunteer fire department; bonded indebtedness \$20,000, and floating debt \$5,000; average wage of day laborers \$2, man and team \$4.—W. T. MACY, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, wool growing, and stock raising. A new gravity water system is under construction, estimated to cost \$60,000. April, 1905, taxpayers voted to bond city for sum not to exceed \$80,000 additional indebtedness for installing new water system and electric light plant, \$10,000 of which amount already sold.)

*Medford.*—Jackson County. Four miles from county seat, on Southern Pacific Railroad; elevation 1,390 feet; population 3,000; school building cost \$15,000; expended \$1,000 on street improvements, and \$1,500 on sewers during year 1905; city marshal and night policeman receive \$45 per month; city owns electric lighting and water works systems, cost of former service to consumers 10 cents per kilowatt, and of latter 50 cents per 1,000 gallons; well organized and equipped

volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$75,000; average wage to day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$4. F. OSENBRUGGE, Acting Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, mining, stock raising, and dairying.)

*Merrill.*—Klamath County. Sixty-seven miles from S. P., the nearest railroad connection, and twenty-two miles from the county seat; elevation 4,070 feet; population 200; school building cost \$4,700; expended \$600 on street improvements during year 1905; city marshal receives \$35 per month, city recorder \$100 per year, and treasurer \$50 per year; organized volunteer fire department; no indebtedness; average wage to day laborers \$1.50, man and team \$3.—G. W. JORY, President Board of Trustees. (Principal industries, agriculture and stock raising.)

*Milton.*—Umatilla County. Thirty-five miles from the county seat, and situated on the O. R. & N. Railroad, forty miles distant from Columbia River, nearest navigable stream; elevation 1,010 feet; population 1,200; four school houses, cost \$20,000, and five churches, an aggregate cost of \$25,000; expended \$4,500 on public buildings during 1905; city marshal receives \$60 per month, treasurer, fees; city owns electric lighting and water systems, charging consumers at the rate of \$1 per month per sixteen candle power lamp, and \$1 per month per faucet for water; well equipped volunteer fire department; bonded indebtedness \$27,000, and \$2,700 floating debt; average wage for day laborers \$2, man and team \$3.50.—S. A. MILLER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising. Steady increase in property values and big demand for small wheat and fruit farms.)

*Milwaukie.*—Clackamas County. Situated on the S. P. and the O. W. P. Railroads, and the Willamette River, and nine miles from the county seat; elevation 140 feet; population 800; school building cost \$6,000; \$10,000 expended in 1905 on public buildings; Portland General Electric Company furnishes electric light service at a graduated scale of rates; private interests own water system and supply consumers



for a minimum rate of \$1 per month per faucet; volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—WM. SHINDLER, Mayor.

*Mitchell.*—Wheeler County. Sixty miles from terminus Shaniko branch O. R. & N. Railroad; 100 miles distant from nearest point on Columbia river, and forty miles from county seat; elevation 3,000 feet; population 155; school building cost \$3,000; city marshal receives \$65 per month; water works owned by private party, cost of service to consumer \$2 per month; no indebtedness; average wage for laborers \$2, and for man and team \$3.50.—R. H. JENKINS, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Monmouth.*—Polk County. Situated on the Independence & Monmouth and the S. P. (West Side) Railroads, two and a half miles from the Willamette River, and nine miles from county seat; elevation 200 feet; population 700; school building cost \$10,000; expended \$100 on street improvement during the year 1905; electric lighting and water systems owned by private interests, rate for lights to private families 10 cents for each light per month and 6 cents per kilowatt; cost of water service to consumers \$1 per month for family use; municipal indebtedness \$1,100; average wage for day laborers \$1.50, man and team \$3.—P. O. POWELL, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Monument.*—Grant County. Fifty miles from the nearest point on the Heppner branch of the O. R. & N. Railroad, and 175 miles from the nearest point of transportation on the Columbia River; also fifty miles from county seat; elevation 2,000 feet; population 150; school building cost \$1,500; private interests own water system and supply consumers at rate of \$1.50 per month; volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—H. A. MURPHY, Mayor. (Principal industries, mining, agriculture, and stock raising.)

*Moro.*—County seat of Sherman County. On the Columbia Southern Railroad, and twenty miles from the Columbia River; elevation 2,100 feet; population 700; school building cost \$5,000; city recorder receives \$30 per month; city owns electric light and water system, cost of light to consumers 60 cents per month per sixteen candle power lamp, and

water service \$1.75 per month per family; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$12,000.—J. O. ELROD, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Mt. Angel.*—Marion County. Seventeen miles from the county seat, and eleven miles from Willamette River; situated on Woodburn-Natron branch of S. P. Railroad; elevation 196 feet; population 600; four school buildings, including those of Mt. Angel College and Sacred Heart Academy, valued at \$150,000; other public buildings valued at \$2,500; expended \$400 on street improvements during year 1905; city marshal on fee system with extra allowance of \$75 per year; Citizens Light & Traction Company, of Salem, furnishes electric light and power at graduated scale of rates; city owns water system and supplies private families at rate of 50 to 75 cents per faucet per month; well organized and equipped volunteer fire department; average wage for day laborers \$2, man and team \$3.50.—FRED SCHWAB, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture. Property values and sales increasing; rent rates raised about 10 per cent over two years ago; two banks and one creamery established here within the past year.)

*Myrtle Creek.*—Douglas County. Eighteen miles from county seat, on the S. P. Railroad; elevation 627 feet; population 350; school building valued at \$2,500; the Myrtle Water Works furnishes supply of water at rate of \$1 per faucet; volunteer fire department; no indebtedness; average wage for day laborers \$2, man and team \$3.50.—N. SELIG, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering, and dairying.)

*Myrtle Point.*—Coos County. Nine miles from county seat, and situated on tide water of Coos Bay, on Coquille River, and on line of C. B. & E. Railroad; elevation 88 feet; population 1,200; two school buildings, cost \$22,000; expended \$1,000 on street improvement during 1905; city marshal receives \$60 per month; private interests furnish citizens with electric lights at an average cost of 35 cents per month per light, and the city furnishes the water supply at a cost of \$1 per month per household to the consumer; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$35,000; average wage to day laborers \$2, man and team \$4.—K. A.

LEEP, M. D., Mayor, (Principal industries, agriculture, lumbering, and dairying.)

*Nehalem.*—Tillamook County. Situated on Nehalem River, thirty miles from Tillamook Bay; nearest railroad point twenty-eight miles; elevation ten feet; population 100; school building cost \$700, and city jail \$400; expended \$200 on street improvements in 1905; average wage day laborers 20 cents per hour, man and team \$4; city recorder receives \$6 for attending four board meetings and 75 cents for each special meeting; no indebtedness.—E. S. SVENSON, Recorder. (Principal industries, agriculture, lumbering, fishing, and dairying.)

*Newport.*—Lincoln County. Situated on Yaquina Bay and Pacific Ocean, eight miles from county seat and four miles from the terminus of Corvallis & Eastern Railroad; railroad to be extended here this year; elevation forty feet; population, winter 600, summer 10,000, (Seaside summer resort); school building cost \$8,000; expended \$1,200 in street improvement in 1905, and \$300 on sewers; city marshal receives \$50 per month, treasurer percentage of revenue; average wage for day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$4.50; municipal indebtedness \$1,500.—S. G. IRVIN, Mayor. (Principal industries, lumbering, fishing, and agriculture. Farm and city property values increasing; account heavy investments.)

*North Bend.*—Coos County. Situated on Coos Bay, twenty-eight miles from county seat, and sixty miles from nearest point on Southern Pacific Railroad; sea level; population 1,250; one school building, valued at \$10,000; expended \$3,800 on street improvement in 1905; all city work done by contract; city marshal receives \$50 per month, and recorder \$15; Simpson Lumber Company owns electric light plant, cost to consumers 50 cents per light per month; Marshfield Water Works owns water works system, cost to consumers \$2 per family; well organized and equipped fire department; municipal indebtedness \$5,000.—L. J. SIMPSON, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, and dairying.)

*New Astoria.*—Clatsop County. Seven miles from the county seat, and on the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, and the Columbia River; elevation sixteen feet; population 500; school building cost \$5,000, value of other public buildings \$800; expended on public buildings during year 1905 \$600, on streets \$1,500, and on sewers \$100; city marshal receives \$125 per year, and police judge \$50; average wage day laborers \$2.50, man and team \$4.50.—CHARLES E. FORD, Mayor. (Principal industry, fishing.)

*Newberg.*—Yamhill County. Fifteen miles from county seat, and situated on the S. P. (West Side) Railroad, and one-quarter mile from the Willamette River; elevation 205 feet; population 2,000; school building valued at \$20,000, and of other public buildings \$800; expended \$15,000 on public buildings during year 1905, and \$7,000 on street improvements; city marshal receives \$40 per month and nightwatch \$60; average daily wage for laborers \$1.75, man and team \$3.50; electric light plant owned by private party, cost to consumers 15 cents per 1,000 kilowatts; city owns water works, rate to consumers \$1 per month; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$15,000.—M. H. PINNEY, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*North Powder.*—Union County. Situated on O. R. & N. Railroad, thirty-five miles from county seat; elevation 3,260 feet; population 500; one school building valued at \$4,000; expended \$300 on street improvements during year 1905; average wage day laborers \$2, and for man and team \$3.50; city marshal and one policeman receive \$60 per month each; North Powder Mining & Milling Company furnishes electric light service, cost to consumers \$1 per month; well equipped volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—J. R. MCLAREN, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and stock raising.)

• *North Yamhill.*—Yamhill County. Situated on S. P. (West Side) Railroad, twelve miles from county seat; elevation 207 feet; population 500; one school building, cost \$4,000; average wage day laborers \$2, man and team \$3.50; city marshal receives \$5 per month, recorder \$25 per year; private party furnishes electric light service, cost to consumers \$50 cents per month sixteen candle power lamp; water works system

being installed; well equipped volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—W. R. BUNN, Recorder. (Principal industries, agriculture and dairying.)

*Nyssa*.—Malheur County. Situated on O. S. L. Railroad, and fifteen miles from county seat; elevation 2,231; population 350; school building cost \$2,500; expended \$500 on street improvement in 1905; average wage day laborers \$2, man and team \$5; no indebtedness.—A. S. TORREY, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Oakland*.—Douglas County. Situated on Southern Pacific Railroad, and eighteen miles from county seat; elevation 592 feet; population 500; one school building cost \$5,000; five other public buildings cost \$10,000; city marshal receives \$30 per month; average wage for day laborers \$1.75, man and team \$3; city owns electric light plant, cost of service to consumers 30 cents per month per light; municipal indebtedness \$3,000.—C. L. CHENOWETH, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, livestock, mining, and dairying. Property values higher than two years ago; increase in sales; good demand and good prices for products.)

*Olex*.—Gilliam County. Elevation 1,400 feet; population 75; four miles from Condon branch of O. R. & N. Railroad; nearest point on Columbia River eighteen miles, and twenty-two miles to county seat; one school building cost \$1,000, and one other public building \$100; expended \$100 on public buildings in 1905; no indebtedness; average wage for day laborers \$2, man and team \$4.—H. D. RANDALL, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Ontario*.—Malheur County. Situated on Oregon Short Line Railroad, on Snake River, tributary to Columbia, eighteen miles from county seat; elevation 2,143 feet; population 1,500; one school house cost \$15,000; five other public buildings cost \$12,000; expended \$3,000 on street improvements in 1905; sewer system under construction; city marshal receives \$75 per month, recorder \$150 per year, and city attorney \$150; average wage day laborers \$2, man and team \$4; Ontario Electric Light Company owns electric lighting plant, cost of service to consumers graduated scale of rates; water works

system under construction; well equipped volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—JAMES A. LACKEY, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, wool growing, and dairying. Real estate values higher than 1903; property sales increasing, due to natural growth of country and railroad activity; city property and improved farms in demand.)

*Oregon City.*—County seat Clackamas County. Situated on S. P. and O. W. P. Railroads; elevation 130 feet; population 5,000; two school buildings cost \$18,000; other public buildings, city hall \$2,500, fire department building \$2,500, and court house \$60,000; expended \$1,675 on street improvements in 1905; day laborers receive, average, \$2 per day, and man and team \$4; chief of police and two night officers receive \$60 per month each; Portland General Electric Company furnishes electric light at cost to consumer 75 cents per month sixteen candle power lamp; city owns water works, cost to consumer \$1 to \$1.25 per month, family use; well equipped fire department; bonded indebtedness \$50,000, floating debt \$34,900.—E. G. CRAWFORD, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and manufacturing. Business active; property values higher than two years ago, and rent proportionately so. About 50 per cent of laboring men buy property. New enterprises since January 1, 1905, Willamette Paper & Pulp Mill Co., new mill; furniture factory and planing mill.)

*Pendleton.*—County seat of Umatilla County. Elevation 1,070 feet; population 7,000; on lines of O. R. & N and Northern Pacific Railroads; five school houses cost an aggregate of \$90,000; average wage paid day laborers \$2.25, man and team \$3.50; city marshal receives \$100 per month, and two policemen receive \$75 per month each; expended \$6,169.50 on street improvement in 1905, and \$506.80 on sewers; Northwestern Gas & Electric Company own electric light plant, cost of service to consumers \$1, minimum rate, per month; same company now installing modern gas plant; city owns water system, cost of service to consumers \$1 per month, family rate; well organized and equipped volunteer fire department, chief receives pay; bonded indebtedness \$190,000.—THOMAS FITZ GERALD, Recorder. (Principal

industries, agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Philomath.*—Benton County. Elevation 295 feet; population 550; situated on the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, and six miles from the county seat, and the Willamette River; one school house cost \$4,500; average wage of day laborers \$1.50, man and team \$3; city marshal receives \$5 per month; expended \$400 on street improvements in 1905; new public water system being installed by Corvallis, county seat, and service will be extended here at same schedule of rates furnished Corvallis consumers; no indebtedness.—J. G. BECKER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture horticulture, and dairying; some lumbering.)

*Pilot Rock.*—Umatilla County. Population 250; fifteen miles from nearest point on O. R. & N. Railroad, sixty miles from Columbia River, and fifteen miles from county seat; one school building cost \$2,600; expended \$300 on street improvement in 1905; city marshal receives \$35 per month, and recorder \$15; average wage day laborers \$2, man and team \$3.25; volunteer fire department; city has \$1,100 in treasury; no debts.—EUGENE T. BEITEL, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising and wool growing.)

Answering your request for information required for your biennial report to the legislature, I have filled out the blanks you enclosed to the extent space would permit and have forwarded the same under separate cover, with a copy of the Mayor's Message, and Municipal Reports for 1905, which will give you the information you request. Very truly yours,

HARRY LANE, Mayor, Portland.

*Portland.*—County seat of Multnomah County; elevation thirty feet; population 150,000; thirty-three school houses cost an aggregate of \$1,622,895.69; aggregate cost of other public buildings \$7,752,143; expended on street improvement during the year 1905 \$61,084.76, on sewers \$64,124.89; average wage for day laborers \$2.50, for man and team \$4.50. Total number employed in police department 127, including one acting chief of police, salary \$200 per month; four captains of police, \$100; one matron, \$50; three sergeants, \$90; eight detectives, \$90; one electrician, \$85; one stenographer, \$75, and 108 patrolmen, \$80 each per month. Gas works owned by Portland Gas Company, cost of service to consumers

95 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; electric light plant owned by Portland General Electric Company; cost of service to consumers, 15 cents per watt hour; city owns water works system, gravity, cost of service to consumers, \$1.50 per month for family use. Fire department, fully paid, employs a total of 165 members; chief engineer receives monthly salary of \$200, assistant chief engineer and battalion chiefs \$110 each, superintendent of fire alarm telegraph \$130, captains \$85, lieutenants \$80, master mechanic \$100, engineers \$90, engine drivers, hose tender drivers, truck drivers, chemical engine drivers, drivers regular hose companies, hosemen, supply drivers, switchboard operators, stokers and hosemen, fire boat, \$75 each, hydrantmen \$85, master fire boat \$100, first engineer fire boat \$100, pilot and second engineer fire boat \$90 each. Bonded indebtedness \$5,276,500; municipal \$450,000. Situated on O. R. & N., S. P., Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Astoria & Columbia River, and Portland & Seattle Railroads, having direct connection with all trans-continental lines, and also deep water channel to the sea; near the mouth of Willamette River, twelve miles from Columbia River. Metropolis of the State and principal commercial and industrial center.

*Prairie City.*—Grant County. Elevation 3,220; population 525; situated sixteen miles from Sumpter Valley branch of O. R. & N. Railroad, fifteen miles from county seat, and 100 miles from Columbia River, nearest point of water transportation; one school house cost \$5,000; one other public building cost \$1,000; city marshal receives \$50 per month; electric lighting plant owned by private parties; cost of service to consumers \$1 per month per sixteen candle power lamp; city owns water works system, cost of service to consumers \$1 per month flat rate for families; well equipped and organized volunteer fire department; bonded indebtedness \$100,000.—V. C. BELKNAP, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Prineville.*—County seat of Crook County. Elevation 2,800 feet; population 1,200; sixty miles from Shaniko, terminus of branch of O. R. & N. Railroad; two school buildings cost \$40,000; city marshal and night policeman receive \$50 per



month each; private party owns electric light plant, and also water works system; well equipped volunteer fire department; bonded indebtedness \$10,000, floating debt \$3,500.—WM. WURZWEILER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, timber, stock raising, and wool growing. Business more active than in 1903; real estate values higher and sales increasing; farm and timber land most in demand.)

*Rainier.*—Columbia County. Elevation twenty-seven feet; population 1,000; situated on Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, and on the Columbia River, sixty miles from mouth, and is eighteen miles from the county seat; one school building cost \$4,000; one other public building cost \$1,000; city marshal receives salary of \$60 per month and police judge \$120 per year; average wage to day laborers \$2.25, man and team \$6; expended \$150 on public building improvements in 1905, \$2,000 on street improvements, and \$200 on sewers; two electric light and power plants in operation, that of Rainier Electric Light & Water Company, and the Rainier Light & Power Company; water works owned and operated by Rainier Water Company, cost of water service to consumers \$1 per month per faucet; newly organized volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—DEAN BLANCHARD, Mayor. (Principal industries, lumbering, fishing, and agriculture.)

*Richland.*—Baker County. Elevation 1,900 feet; population 300; situated nine miles from proposed route of Northwestern Railroad in course of construction along Snake River, and forty-five miles from county seat; one school building cost \$1,500; four other public buildings aggregate a cost of \$6,000; city marshal receives \$30 per month, and recorder \$5; average wage of day laborers \$2, man and team \$4; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$885.—JOHN FRASER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Riddle.*—Douglas County. Elevation 733 feet; population 200; situated on main line of Southern Pacific Railroad, twenty-seven miles from county seat; one school building cost \$3,200; three other public buildings, including city jail, opera house, and church, cost an aggregate of \$2,700; city marshal receives \$25 per month; average wage day laborers

\$1.50, man and team \$3; no indebtedness.—GEORGE M. RID-  
DLE, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture,  
mining, lumbering, and dairying.)

*Roseburg.*—County seat of Douglas County. Elevation 400  
feet; population 3,800; on main line of Southern Pacific  
Railroad; two school buildings cost \$50,000; two police officers  
receive \$100 each per month, cartman \$50, police judge \$25,  
and treasurer \$15; average wage to day laborers \$2.50, man  
and team \$4; has both electric light and water works service;  
well equipped and organized volunteer fire department;  
bonded indebtedness \$25,000, floating debt \$10,000.—E. V.  
HOOVER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticult-  
ure, mining, lumbering, and dairying.)

*Salem.*—Capital of State and county seat of Marion county.  
Elevation 171 feet; population 15,000. Five school buildings  
cost an aggregate of \$250,000; other public buildings belong-  
ing to city cost \$150,000. Expended about \$6,000 on street  
improvement during year 1905. Average wage for day  
labor \$2.50, man and team \$4. Police force consists of one  
chief, \$100 per month; two night watchmen, \$60 each per  
month, and three outside police, or poundmasters, under fee  
system. Gas works and electric lighting plants owned by  
Portland General Electric Company, of Portland; cost of gas  
service to consumers \$2 per 1,000 cubic feet; cost of electric  
light service to consumers 15 cents per watt hour. Salem  
Water Company owns water works system; cost of service to  
consumers \$1.50 per month flat rate for family use. Fire  
department consists of fourteen men, four fully and ten partly  
paid, fully equipped with modern fire fighting apparatus;  
chief receives salary of \$65 per month, engineer \$65, and two  
drivers receive \$60 per month each; ten hosemen receive \$10  
each per month, and sleeping accommodations. Bonded in-  
debtedness \$220,000; no municipal indebtedness; city affairs  
conducted on cash basis. Situated on Willamette River and  
Southern Pacific Railroad; also terminus of Oregon Electric  
Railroad from Portland, and proposed electric line to Me-  
hama. Situated in the heart of the Willamette Valley, one of  
the most fertile agricultural and horticultural districts in the  
country. Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, stock

raising, wool growing, milling, and manufacturing. Here are located the State House, valued at \$500,000, the State Insane Asylum, State Penitentiary, State Reform School, State Mute School, State Blind School, and preparations under way for establishment of State School for Feeble Minded. Chemawa, Government Indian Training School, situated four miles north of city. Business more active, property values and sales increased over 1905, and greater demand for small farms. About 75 per cent of laboring men buy property.—F. W. WATERS, Mayor.

*St. Helens.*—County seat of Columbia County. Elevation fifteen feet; population 350; situated on the Columbia River, one and a quarter miles from the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; one school building cost \$5,000, and one other public building cost \$1,500; new court house in course of construction cost \$30,000; city marshal receives \$40 per month; average wage for day laborers \$2.25, man and team \$4.50; city owns water works, cost of service to consumers \$1.25 per month for household use; organized volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$3,000.—JAMES DART, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, salmon fishing, lumbering, stone quarrying. Increased sales and values of real property over last year; timber land in greater demand.)

*St. Johns.*—Multnomah County. Elevation 100 feet; population 3,000; situated on O. R. & N. Railroad, and Northern Pacific Railroad is now building through the city; one school building cost \$24,500, and one other public building cost \$10,000; city recorder receives \$1,000 per year, city attorney \$720, and marshal \$900, night watchman \$75 per month; average wage for day labor \$2.25, man and team \$5; expended \$10,000 on public buildings during year 1905, \$12,000 on street improvements, and \$6,000 on sewers; St. Johns Light & Water Company owns and operates water works, cost of service to consumers \$1 per month for household use; well equipped and organized volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$2,000.—F. W. VALENTINE, Mayor. (Principal industry, manufacturing. Has fine harbor for deep-sea shipping and wharfage in great demand. Extensive rush of

manufacturing, milling, and packing enterprises to this point.)

*St. Paul.*—Marion County. Population 200; situated nine miles from S. P. Railroad, twenty-two miles from county seat; one school house cost \$1,200, and one other public building \$2,000; expended \$2,000 on public buildings last year; city recorder receives \$50 per year, and marshal \$150.—CHARLES D. RAY, Mayor. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Scio.*—Linn County. Population 500; two miles off Natron branch of Southern Pacific and Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, sixteen miles from the Willamette River, and eighteen miles from the county seat; one school building cost \$6,500, and three other buildings cost an aggregate of \$2,200; expended \$100 on street improvement in 1905; city marshal receives \$60 per month, and recorder under fee system; average wage for day laborers \$1.50, man and team \$3; city owns electric light plant and water works, cost of electric light service to consumers 60 cents per light per month, 10 per cent increase for each additional light; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$300.—L. E. MILLER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, lumbering, and dairying.)

*Seaside.*—Clatsop County. Elevation, sea level; population 2,500; on Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, twelve miles from Columbia River, and eighteen miles from county seat; one school building cost \$5,000; one other public building cost \$1,500; city marshal receives \$75 per month, recorder \$100 per year, mayor and councilmen \$15 per year; expended \$300 on street improvements during year 1905, and \$75 on sewers; new electric light plant just completed by private interests and ready for operation; city owns water works, cost of service to consumers \$1.50 per month per family; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$12,000.—M. J. YOUNG, Mayor. (Popular seaside summer resort. Greatest demand for city lots for building purposes. An increase in sales and property values shown over last year, about double.)

*Shaniko.*—Wasco County. Elevation 3,450 feet; population 350; on line of Columbia Southern Railroad and [REDACTED]

██████ sixty miles from county seat; one school building cost \$1,600, city hall \$1,000; average wage for day laborers \$2.25, man and team \$4.50; private interests own water system, cost to consumers for service is \$2 per month; well equipped volunteer fire department; city affairs conducted on cash basis; \$2,000 in treasury.—F. T. HURLBURT, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, ██████ and stock raising; also wool growing. Business active; stock ranges in demand.)

*Sheridan.*—Yamhill County. Elevation 207 feet; population 800; on S. P. Railroad, fourteen miles from county seat; one school building cost \$1,500; another school building, to cost \$7,800, in course of construction; expended \$500 on street improvement during 1905; city marshal receives \$25 per month; average wage for day labor \$1.75, man and team \$4; private interests own electric light plant, cost of service to consumers \$1.55 per month per sixteen candle power light; city owns water works, cost of service to consumer 75 cents per faucet per month; well equipped volunteer fire department; bonded indebtedness \$10,000, floating debt \$600.—J. H. AIKEN, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, horticulture, and dairying. Sawmill and flume now in course of construction that, when completed, will make this an important lumber center. Water system pays interest on bonds and leaves good surplus. New people coming in and property values advancing.)

*Sherwood.*—Washington County. Elevation 282 feet; population 250; on Hillsboro line of S. P. Railroad; Willamette River six miles distant, and county seat eighteen miles; one school building cost \$1,200; three other public buildings cost an aggregate of \$1,000; city marshal under fee system; average wage to day labor \$2, man and team \$3.50; city owns water works but supply is used for fire only; volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—ARTHUR W. HALL, Mayor. (Principal industries, lumbering, agriculture, and dairying.)

*Silverton.*—Marion County. Population 1,500; on Woodburn-Natron branch S. P. Railroad, fourteen miles from Willamette river and county seat; two school buildings cost \$25,000; other public buildings, opera house and four

churches \$30,000; expended \$26,000 on public buildings during 1905, and \$5,000 on street improvement; city marshal receives \$15 per month; average wage for day labor \$3, man and team \$4; Union Light & Power Company owns electric light plant, cost of service to consumers 15 cents per kilowatt; Silverton Light & Water Company owns the water system, cost of service to city \$16 per month, graduated scale of rates to private consumers; well organized and equipped volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—L. J. ADAMS, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, dairying, and lumbering.)

*Springfield.*—Lane County. Population 1,200; situated on Woodburn-Natron branch of S. P. Railroad, and three miles from county seat; one school house cost \$4,000; city marshal receives \$40 per month and fees; average wage to day labor \$2, man and team \$3.50; Willamette Valley Company owns and operates both electric lighting and water plants, cost of light service to consumers \$1 to \$2 per month, and of water service flat rate of 50 cents per faucet; volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—ROBERT A. JAYNE, Mayor. (Principal industries, lumbering, agriculture, dairying.)

*Stayton.*—Marion County. Elevation 520 feet; population 800; situated one and one-half miles from the C. & E. and four miles from the S. P. Railroads, and eighteen miles from the county seat; one school building cost \$4,000 and four other public buildings cost an aggregate of \$10,000; expended \$3,000 on public buildings during the year 1905, and \$1,000 on street improvement; city marshal paid under fee system; average wage for day labor \$2, man and team \$3.50; private interests own and operate electric light and water systems, cost of lighting service to consumers \$12 per year for average household, and cost of water service \$18 per year; volunteer fire department.—J. T. KEARNS, Mayor. (Santiam River affords fine water power for manufacturing purposes. Business more active than during previous year; property values higher and farm lands more in demand. Industries, agriculture and dairying. New enterprises established within year, Stayton Woolen Mills and Excelsior Factory.)

*Sublimity.*—Marion County. Population 115; four miles from S. P. R. R., three miles from C. & E. Railroad, and sixteen miles from county seat; two school buildings cost \$1,800, and one church cost \$3,500; expended \$200 on street improvement last year; average wage to day labor \$1.50, man and team \$3.—ANTON VAN HANDEL, President of Council. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Sumpter.*—Baker County. Elevation 4,428 feet; population 1,200; on Sumpter Valley branch of O. R. & N. Railroad; twenty-seven miles from county seat; city marshal receives \$90 per month and one policeman \$75; average wage for day labor \$3, man and team \$6; Sumpter Light & Power Company owns and operates electric light and water plants, cost of light service to consumers \$1 per month per sixteen candle power light, cost of water service \$1.40 per family; volunteer fire department; city has \$2,800 in treasury and no indebtedness.—W. H. GLEASON, Mayor. (Principal industries, mining, lumbering, and agriculture. Some stock raising and wool growing.)

*Tangent.*—Linn County. Elevation 273 feet; population 150; on line of Southern Pacific Railroad; seven miles from Willamette River and county seat; one school building, five other public buildings cost \$5,000; expended \$300 on public building improvements last year; average wage for day labor \$1.50, man and team \$3.—C. E. POWERS. (Principal industries, agriculture and lumbering.)

*The Dalles.*—County seat of Wasco County. On the Columbia River and on O. R. & N. and Great Southern Railroads; population 4,000; has four schools; \$2,000 expended on street improvements during year 1905; police department consists of one marshal and three night officers and one street commissioner, with salaries ranging from \$67.50 to \$100 per month; electric lighting system owned by Wasco Warehouse & Milling Company, graduated scale of rates; water system owned by city and service for domestic use furnished at rate of \$1.50 per month; volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$146,000.—J. L. KELLY, Mayor. (Principal industries, fishing, agriculture, and horticulture.)

*Tillamook.*—County seat of Tillamook County. Elevation, thirty feet; population 906; situated on Tillamook Bay, forty-five miles from nearest point on S. P. (West Side) Railroad; two school buildings cost \$10,500; city marshal receives \$44 per month; average wage for day labor \$2; expended \$800 on street improvements last year; Tillamook Lumbering Company owns electric lighting plant, cost of service to consumer  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 cents per candle power per month; city owns water works, families supplied at rate of \$1 per month; well equipped and organized volunteer fire department; bonded indebtedness \$45,000, floating debt \$2,000.—H. T. BOTTS, Mayor. (Principal industries, lumbering, agriculture, and dairying.)

*Toledo.*—County seat of Lincoln County. Elevation, sea level; population 500; near the western terminus of C. & E. Railroad, at head of Yaquina Bay; two school buildings cost \$2,500, and one other building, court house, cost \$3,500; city marshal receives \$20 per month, and recorder \$6 per month; average wage for day labor \$2, man and team \$3.50; city owns water works, cost of service to consumers \$1.50 per month per family; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$2,500.—H. W. VINCENT, Mayor. (Principal industries, lumbering and agriculture.)

*Turner.*—Marion County. Elevation 317 feet; population 312; on the main line of Southern Pacific Railroad, eight miles from the Willamette River and county seat; one school building cost \$5,000; three other public buildings aggregate cost of \$7,000; city marshal paid by fee system; expended \$500 on public buildings last year, and \$200 on street improvements; no indebtedness.—R. O. THOMAS, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture and dairying.)

*Umatilla.*—Umatilla County. Elevation 300 feet; population 250; on main line of O. R. & N. Railroad, and on bank of Columbia River, forty-four miles from county seat; one school building cost \$750; city marshal only official on salary; average wage for day labor \$2.25, man and team \$3 to \$4; no indebtedness.—R. I. YERXA, Mayor. (Principal industries, salmon fishing, agriculture, and stock raising.)



*Union.*—Union County. Elevation 2,787 feet; population 1,500; three school buildings cost an aggregate of \$20,000, and five other public buildings aggregated a cost of \$31,000; expended \$300 on street improvements last year; city marshal receives \$62.50 per month; average wage day labor \$1.50, man and team \$4; Grande Ronde Electric Company owns electric light plant, cost of service to consumers 20 cents per watt hour; city owns water works system, cost of service to consumers \$1 per month per family; organized volunteer fire department; bonded indebtedness \$29,000; municipal debt \$14,492; on line of O. R. & N., Union, Cove & Valley, a suburban road, and on Central Railway of Oregon, now building; sixteen miles from county seat.—L. J. DAVIS, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, lumbering, stock raising, and wool growing. Farm, city and timber lands in demand.)

*Vale.*—County seat of Malheur County. Elevation 2,000 feet; population 500; situated sixteen miles from Ontario, nearest point on O. R. & N. Railroad, from which a branch line is now in course of construction; one school building cost \$6,000, and court house \$25,000; expended on street improvement in 1905 \$2,000; city marshal receives \$75 per month, recorder \$100 per year, and treasurer \$50 per year; average wage for day labor \$2, man and team \$4; municipal indebtedness \$1,000.—R. G. WHEELER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising and wool growing.)

*Vernonia.*—Columbia County. Elevation 1,400 feet; population 100; situated sixteen miles from Houlton, nearest point on Northern Pacific Railroad, and on line of proposed railroad now building between Portland and Tillamook Bay; twenty-seven miles from county seat; one school building cost \$400; city marshal and recorder under fee system; average wage for day labor \$2, man and team \$3; no indebtedness.—R. SESSEMAN, Mayor. (Principal industries, lumbering, agriculture, and dairying. Real property values higher and sales increasing, account railway building movement in this direction. Big demand for timber land, which is 4 per cent higher than last year.)

*Wallowa.*—Wallowa County. Population 450; situated twenty miles from county seat, and on line of proposed extension of Elgin branch of O. R. & N. Railroad in course of construction; one school building cost \$4,000; city marshal under fee system; average wage for day labor \$2, man and team \$3; Wallowa Mercantile Company owns and operates electric light plant, cost of service to consumers 4 cents per candle power per month; same company also owns water system; no indebtedness.—L. COUCH, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing. Business activity greater than year ago; real estate values higher and sales increasing; good demand for farming land on account of general prosperity and railroad building.)

*Warrenton.*—Clatsop county. Elevation ten feet; population 300; situated on the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, and on the Columbia River, six miles from the county seat; two school buildings cost \$1,400; city auditor receives \$10 per month and percentage of fines; city marshal under fee system; average wage for day labor \$2.25, man and team \$5; no indebtedness.—C. F. LESTER, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, lumbering, and salmon fishing. Real estate values higher and sales of property increasing; more business activity and rent rates .10 per cent higher than year ago.)

*Wasco.*—Sherman County. Elevation 1,263 feet; population 750; situated on the Columbia Southern Railroad, ten miles from main line of O. R. & N., the Columbia River and county seat; one school building cost \$5,000, and six other public buildings cost an aggregate of \$14,500; city marshal receives \$75 per month, mayor and city councilmen \$1 each per meeting, recorder \$100 per year, and treasurer \$10 per year; average wage for day labor \$2.25, man and team \$4.50; city owns water works, cost of service to consumers, 25 cents per 1,000 gallons; well organized and equipped volunteer fire department; bonded indebtedness \$20,000; \$3,000 in city treasury; only one tax of 3 mills has ever been levied; no levy in eight years; water works net city \$100 revenue per month; movement on to secure electric light works.—E. S. CATTRON, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, wool growing, etc. Real property

values higher and land sales increased; property in good demand.)

*Waterloo.*—Linn County. Population 65; six miles from S. P. Railroad's main line, and twenty-one miles from county seat; twenty-one miles from the Willamette River; one school building cost \$2,000; no indebtedness.—J. H. TURPIN, P. M. (Principal industry, agriculture.)

*Westfall.*—Malheur County. Elevation 2,998 feet; population 150; fifty miles from nearest point on Oregon Short Line Railroad, and thirty-two miles from county seat; one school house cost \$2,500; city marshal receives \$35 per month, recorder \$100 per year; expended \$1,500 on public buildings within past year; average wage day labor \$1.25, man and team \$4; no indebtedness.—J. D. FAIRMAN, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*Weston.*—Umatilla County. Elevation 1,800 feet; population 900; situated on O. R. & N. Railroad, thirty miles from Columbia River and twenty miles from county seat; two school buildings cost \$15,000, and one other public building cost \$39,000; expended \$200 on street improvement in 1905; city marshal receives \$60 per month; average wage for day labor \$2.50, man and team \$4; private interests own electric light plant, minimum cost to consumers \$1.50 per month; city owns water works, cost of water to consumers from 75 cents to \$1.25 per month; well equipped volunteer fire department; municipal indebtedness \$10,000.—S. A. BARNES, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, and wool growing.)

*West Seaside.*—Clatsop County. Elevation, sea level; population, winter 100, summer 4,000; situated on the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, eighteen miles from county seat; average wage for day labor \$3, man and team \$6; the Willamette Valley Company has just installed a new electric light and power plant; city owns the water system, cost of service to consumers \$1.50 per month to cottages; volunteer fire department; no indebtedness.—DAN J. MOORE, Mayor. (Industry, seaside summer resort.)

*Whitney.*—Baker County. Elevation 4,200 feet; population 50; situated on Sumpter Valley Railroad, forty-five miles from county seat; one school building cost \$500; six other public buildings aggregate a cost of \$6,000; city marshal receives \$25 per month, recorder \$7.50 per month, and treasurer 3 per cent of revenue; average wage for day labor \$2.75, man and team \$5; no indebtedness.—G. H. KIMBERLAND, Mayor. (Principal industries, mining and lumbering.)

*Willamina.*—Yamhill County. Population 165; five miles from S. P. Railroad, and twenty miles from county seat; one school building cost \$600; city hall and jail \$200; expended \$300 on street improvement in 1905; city marshal receives \$15 per month; average wage for day labor \$1.50, man and team \$3; no indebtedness.—PAUL FUNDMAN, Mayor. (Principal industries, lumbering, agriculture, and dairying.)

*Winchester.*—Douglas County. Elevation 400 feet; population 75; on main line of Southern Pacific Railroad, six miles from county seat; has one school building; average wage for day labor \$1.50, man and team \$3; Umpqua Water, Light & Power Company furnishes electric light and water service at cost of 25 cents per light per month, and water \$1.50 per family per month; no indebtedness.—JOE BLOSSER, P. M. (Principal industries, lumbering, mining, and agriculture.)

*Woodburn.*—Marion County. Elevation 210 feet; population 1,600; on main line of Southern Pacific and junction of Woodburn-Natron branch of same; sixteen miles from county seat; one school building cost \$10,000; armory and six churches cost an aggregate of \$20,000; expended \$500 on public buildings during year 1905, and \$1,800 on street improvement; city marshal receives \$200 per year, city attorney \$100 per year, and nightwatch \$400 per year; average wage for day labor \$1.50, man and team \$3.50; General Electric Company furnishes electric light and water service at cost to consumers of 15 cents per 1,000 watt hour for light, and 50 cents per faucet, flat rate, for water; no indebtedness.—G. H. BEEBE, Mayor. (Principal industries, agriculture, horticulture, and dairying. Business more active and property values

higher than last year, and sales increasing; heavy immigration from East.)

*Yoncalla*.—Douglas County. Elevation 382 feet; population 350; on main line of Southern Pacific Railroad, forty miles from Winchester Bay and thirty-one miles from county seat; one school building cost \$3,000; jail \$200; average wage for day labor \$2, man and team \$3; Cold Springs Water Company owns and operates water system, cost of service to consumers \$1 per month per family; no indebtedness. —CHARLES MEINZER, Mayor. (Principal industries, lumbering, mining, agriculture, and dairying. More activity in business than last year; property values increasing and sales also, account of increased population and demand for small farms. About 3 per cent of laboring men buy property, and rate rents have raised about 3 per cent.)

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

## October 1 to December 31, 1904, inclusive—

Salary .....	\$ 450.00	
Traveling expenses .....	51.95	
Postage .....	11.00	
Furniture repair .....	.75	
Books .....	1.20	
Clerk hire .....	84.00	
Press clippings .....	7.50	\$ 606.40

## January 1 to December 31, 1905, inclusive—

Salary .....	\$1,800.00	
Traveling expenses .....	688.25	
Postage .....	30.00	
Dictionary stand .....	3.00	
Books .....	19.60	
Press clippings .....	30.00	
Pencils .....	.30	
Telegraphing and telephoning .....	1.80	
Postal scales .....	2.50	\$2,575.45

## January 1 to September 30, 1906, inclusive—

Salary .....	\$1,350.00	
Traveling expenses .....	283.90	
Books .....	2.45	
Mail box .....	.40	
Press clippings .....	22.50	
Postage .....	130.00	
Telephone .....	.70	
Clerk hire .....	64.50	
Mail service .....	.25	\$1,854.70

Total expenditure for two years' period from  
 October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1906,  
 inclusive .....

\$5,016.55

TABLE OF CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of plants.	Number of salaried clerks or officials.	Salaries paid.	Average number of employees.	Amount paid to wage earners annually.	Value of plant, including land, implements, buildings.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Value of product.	Cost of materials used.
Awlknives.....	6	4	\$ 2,550	74	\$ 30,150	\$ 12,500	\$ 7,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 101,250
Art glass.....	2	3	3,000	37	20,200	83,000	2,300	93,000	35,000
Bags, other than paper.....	4	14	18,300	128	55,275	106,000	24,000	110,000	810,000
Book binding.....	4	6	6,500	53	23,805	23,805	4,600	70,500	25,100
Boots and shoes.....	3	2	3,175	26	18,175	10,000	6,500	56,000	37,000
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	3	5	4,985	107	18,085	67,000	4,500	70,000	26,300
Boxes, wooden.....	17	9	8,480	154	79,150	94,265	30,000	300,525	186,000
Bridges.....	4	4	6,580	235	175,680	250,000	15,100	1,580,175	651,375
Bakeries.....	95	72	75,000	440	231,000	487,683	93,903	1,533,506	892,888
Brick and tile.....	44	11	7,000	371	131,670	232,243	27,150	318,430	64,000
Brooms.....	4	4	3,000	47	19,325	15,000	2,700	58,000	27,575
Butter making.....	70	35	19,050	110	70,100	400,000	40,000	1,687,500	1,200,000
Canning of fish.....	25	85	85,975	351	200,500	1,653,100	184,050	2,450,000	1,600,350
Canning of fruit.....	22	14	11,621	170	46,300	145,000	21,180	300,000	172,107
Carriages and wagons.....	18	5	2,150	65	43,000	104,000	9,250	138,000	55,200
Carpentering.....	148	8	6,500	925	498,178	301,250	46,000	1,850,176	930,035
Car repairs.....	13	41	31,000	890	637,420	220,000	145,150	1,271,250	385,375
Cheese.....	32	5	3,250	35	20,250	62,250	4,225	300,000	210,200
Clothing (custom work).....	128	28	21,875	506	380,976	348,675	19,778	791,150	383,375
Clothing (factory).....	6	9	4,615	207	56,150	228,000	4,926	196,075	98,337
Coffee and spice mill.....	7	38	28,500	48	25,000	151,000	52,575	532,100	390,250
Confectionery.....	16	46	28,000	161	61,000	100,000	40,000	409,000	145,182
Cooperage.....	12	3	2,750	50	30,000	48,000	3,200	110,000	55,000
Dressmaking.....	90	6	5,235	425	92,250	78,250	10,058	402,150	201,675
Engraving.....	4	4	5,000	33	18,500	6,500	3,000	15,000	5,150
Flour and grist mills.....	106	87	108,092	400	277,432	2,100,000	237,432	8,731,150	7,400,000
Food products.....	6	14	16,800	63	31,250	50,000	27,250	247,100	357,100
Foundries.....	40	69	80,350	763	533,125	1,810,150	71,200	1,617,080	622,170
Furniture.....	19	43	45,000	430	255,000	230,000	87,110	800,000	341,870
Gas.....	5	13	24,250	35	33,500	1,940,000	115,150	492,150	88,235
Gloves.....	5	2	950	13	7,150	5,080	5,000	41,250	21,750
Harness and saddles.....	127	29	32,150	375	191,293	127,201	37,874	987,178	382,075

# REPORT OF LABOR COMMISSIONER.

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Ice	20	18	15,472	75	56,831	402,000	24,230	217,250	41,280
Jewelry	5	3	1,750	20	15,150	34,000	3,250	43,100	14,250
Leather	11	6	4,785	96	138,250	100,000	12,000	486,000	370,000
Liquors, malt	24	6	43,217	162	116,850	1,072,575	262,500	1,024,000	421,217
Liquors, vinous	3	1	720	4	2,230	27,250	500	4,540	1,000
Lumber products	425	633	611,850	10,100	6,077,203	8,038,323	1,307,175	17,914,834	5,971,128
Masonry	30	16	26,570	490	373,175	205,175	37,500	1,502,107	750,055
Matresses	4	7	9,925	36	24,115	25,000	5,000	144,000	87,000
Mineral waters	23	8	6,000	38	20,300	50,000	19,000	137,500	44,500
Monuments	8	4	4,300	40	45,000	32,000	13,255	181,000	79,000
Paints	3	3	3,520	17	15,275	60,000	17,235	270,000	101,500
Paper mills	4	48	133,425	960	368,075	3,000,000	227,832	1,600,000	642,000
Planing mills	65	92	40,854	552	335,710	916,500	54,655	1,069,435	643,850
Pickles	5	6	5,050	30	9,250	10,000	12,000	52,380	28,580
Pottery	5	7	11,530	58	87,200	127,010	15,570	131,975	45,250
Printing and publishing (job)	55	35	42,175	253	105,615	401,035	70,150	504,743	168,247
Printing and publishing (paper)	187	92	107,184	681	335,150	783,150	273,435	1,963,565	397,150
Plumbing and gas fitting	80	11	9,250	215	141,180	221,000	10,375	632,150	210,085
Shipbuilding	12	5	7,250	172	125,380	121,000	8,200	325,370	123,780
Slaughter houses	11	62	74,180	251	159,785	380,000	180,125	3,170,280	2,561,807
Soap	3	6	9,000	25	10,830	25,000	13,200	139,100	87,500
Stoves	4	14	15,475	25	22,400	55,100	26,275	143,960	59,640
Sheet iron workers	16	11	8,400	132	103,000	70,000	18,000	320,000	127,150
Tobacco, cigars, etc.	56	7	5,725	172	94,150	30,175	52,125	400,100	181,250
Trunks	6	3	2,700	28	16,125	18,815	8,650	66,175	18,250
Umbrellas	5	2	1,350	10	5,250	35,100	10,125	36,975	15,875
Upholstering materials	3	2	1,410	17	8,473	14,300	2,475	37,150	12,165
Vinegar	6	3	2,750	17	5,280	25,000	8,240	80,275	8,175
Watch repairing	125	10	3,642	85	64,250	185,150	4,165	251,873	83,280
Woodwork	8	10	8,430	47	27,211	55,000	4,000	75,000	21,000
Woolen goods and scouring mills	11	28	46,805	722	829,710	890,000	139,912	1,040,035	525,000
Wire cable and rope	5	3	3,150	14	9,250	18,275	5,625	60,100	28,150
Totals	2,313	1,833	\$1,979,937	23,066	\$ 14,445,722	\$ 23,873,310	\$ 4,185,970	\$ 61,799,416	\$ 31,745,068



### **ERRATA.**

On page 80, line 21, read "deduced " instead of deducted.

On page 135, on eighteenth line from bottom, read "Shaniko" instead of Shanks.

On page 146, third line, read "vegetables" instead of getables.

On page 167, star note, read "Review and Recommendation, on page 20," instead of Recommendation and Revenue.

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THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AND INSPECTOR OF  
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

OF THE  
STATE OF OREGON

From October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1908

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR

AND THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, TWENTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION

1909

O. P. HOFF, COMMISSIONER

SALEM, OREGON  
WILLIS S. DUNIWAY, STATE PRINTER  
1908

*Compliments of Commissioner*



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, AND  
INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, }  
SALEM, OREGON, December 31, 1908. }

*To His Excellency, Geo. E. Chamberlain, Governor, and  
To the Honorable Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:*

In accordance with an act of the legislature of 1903, creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, I have the honor to present to you the third biennial report of the Bureau for the State of Oregon, ending September 30, 1908.

Respectfully yours,

O. P. HOFF,  
*Commissioner.*





## REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

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In presenting this, my third biennial report, I am pleased to state that the industrial condition is rapidly recovering from the shock it received by the bank panic of last fall. Owing to this panic, and also to the advance in the railroad rates, industry in Oregon was checked, and many men thrown out of employment, especially in the lumber industry. That Oregon could not for a long time suffer much from this, must be well understood when it is considered that crops were good and prices higher than ever before. Never before was there so much wealth among all classes of people as during the last year. Very little trouble has been manifested between employer and employees. Strikes and lockouts were few and without lawlessness. Oregon's great resources, and the awakening of commercial bodies all over the State to the need of advertising to the world our advantages, are sending our State to the front with great strides.

I also wish, in presenting this report, to express my hearty appreciation and sincere thanks to all those who by furnishing data or otherwise have assisted in making this report and the work of the Bureau of whatever success it may be.

### ACCIDENTS.

The accidents in lumber camps remain the same as before, but in the mills and factories, owing to the inspection law, have been greatly reduced. Reports of all the accidents can not be expected, but the manufacturers are beginning to recognize the laws governing this Bureau more in the true light as required under the new condition of developing the great resources of our State, of keeping pace with other States, and of bettering the situation for all, and therefore more inclined to help in statistical matter.

### CHILD LABOR.

Oregon is to be complimented on her child labor law. Though it no doubt can be improved, it is still one of the best in the country, and through the Child Labor Commission, it is being enforced as far as possible. As the State grows in industrial importance, this law is already here to meet coming conditions and is already, in many instances, sorely needed. While it may be good for a child, when school does not claim him, to

work at suitable employment, the factory with its dark, musty and dusty cellars and attics is not the place for him. Oregon's factories are so far generally well lighted and ventilated; still they are not the proper places in which to spend the intermission between school terms. No child should be allowed to absent himself from the school under any circumstances except sickness. There are in the United States today 1,276,185 children over the age of twelve years that know neither how to read or write. Child labor is mostly responsible for this condition.

#### CHILD LABOR LAW—VIOLATIONS.

The enforcement of the child labor law, as far as Portland is concerned, has been left to the Child Labor Commission, which has, during the last two years, filed in the office of the district attorney seven complaints, and in the juvenile court, four complaints, the latter being of such a character as to bring the offense also within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Only the juvenile court cases came to trial. Before the last election, the prosecuting attorney could sit as grand jury, and being called before him was sufficient to stop further violation of the law by these same parties. It is believed that in these instances the fact that the district attorney could sit as grand jury rendered as good service to the State as could have been given under the more vigorous method of carrying the prosecutions to a trial.

Fifty notices were also sent out to employers who needed no further action to compel them to obey the law. The truant officer, who is now a part of the compulsory school system, has been of great assistance in carrying out the intents of the law.

The compulsory education law and the child labor law are so harmoniously framed, that except in case of night work, there has been but little trouble during the school term.

#### CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

Every honest means should be used to stop Oriental immigration to our country. It is a menace to all our institutions. No person, living as an American citizen should live, can compete with this class of workers, who live on a fraction of what it costs a white person, and dwell in places that are not only unsanitary but criminally so. These people must be excluded not only for the reason of the present, but more especially for future safety and welfare of our citizens. The race question as placed before the people in the South, and some in the North, should leave no uncertainty as to the necessity of guarding our children's heritage on this coast against similar

conditions, where the Oriental, unless stopped, will, by reason of his large number, undertake to control the political, as well as the economical, affairs of this country.

#### CONVICT LABOR.

The convicts should, and must of necessity from a humanitarian standpoint, be employed at some occupation, which should be so directed as to work the smallest amount of hardships on the free laborer. It should be utilized where it comes least in competition with free workmen.

#### DOMESTIC HELP.

Perhaps no line of work receives that thought and the solving of which gives more worry to the employer than the "domestic help" question. In the earlier history of the State, when a more democratic idea controlled the minds of the housewife, it was easier to get this kind of help. The hired girl then was nearer to the family and often on an equal footing socially with her mistress. As society grows older and the democratic ideas evolve into aristocracy, or what is aimed to be so, the social gap between the mistress and the maid widens, although the physiologist would be puzzled to discern any different clay in the makeup of the one from the other. Position, money, or the opportunity to command gives such an idea to a large number of people.

It can also be seen from the reports that there are those of the employers who recognize that the difference between them is due merely to circumstances, and who, therefore, treat their help with that kindness and consideration that ought to be expected from an age that has not yet discovered any reserved seats in heaven. The widening process of the social gap between the madam and her "servant girl" (a title with a sting to it) leaves smaller and smaller the percentage of girls to do this kind of work, and none but those who are willing to accept of the social ostracism, and a few mentally large women, who rise above such feeling, will do this work. The result is that in no work does the employer receive, on an average, poorer service for the pay, which is good, than in this line, and the employer has a right to expect the best, but on the contrary in many instances gets the worst.

There is no intention to advocate that the "servant girl" should be given a place in the family carriage. Still even up to a late date such has been known to occur in a family of high standing, and in that family not the least trouble was experienced in getting the best of help, proficient and intelligent. The situation so far has an automatic adjustment. As the employers rise above their help in their own mind and in the

minds of their "set," removing themselves from the hired girl and widening the social gap, in a corresponding ratio will their opportunity to get good domestic help lessen, the number in the class in which they place a hired girl being smaller. From the majority of reports the deduction is that foreign-born girls are better help than the American-born. This, no doubt, comes from the fact that they are more used to class distinction and have not imbibed the American idea of equality and, therefore, have, among the number willing to accept of the conditions for a home, board and lodging, a larger percentage of higher intellects.

Look upon the domestic as far beneath you, and you will find those you are able to hire and retain in your service will fully justify your idea of their intellectual standard.

#### EDUCATIONAL—MANUAL TRAINING.

The teachers of this State have in the past been paid the lowest wages of any workers, although their work is the most important, as it fixes one of the principal corner stones to every man and woman's character and future business success. In the few last years a change has taken place and better salaries have been paid, but there is plenty of room for improvement. Teachers should be paid such salaries as to draw to the work men and women of the best and brightest minds and to keep those of high ability, who may be doing this kind of work simply as a makeshift to something more remunerative. There is, outside of the parent's responsibility, no work of such importance to the family, State or Nation as the work of a school teacher, and the State in its treatment, society in its attitude toward this class of workers, should fully recognize this fact.

Manual training is being more and more advocated and put into practice, and in this there can not be too much done. It should be in every school. An able article on this subject by a leading educator will be found in another part of this report under the head of Manual Training. The highest to the lowest educational institution should be equipped with the best teachers and paraphernalia and be within the reach of the poorest child. Free school, compulsory education (in fact) and free text-books, education in its broadest sense, disseminated among all the people of every station in life, will do more than any other force to adjust labor differences, equalize conditions and reach the ideal state.

#### EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

An eight-hour law was passed last session of the legislature covering State and county work. Such a law is now in force

on United States government works and if good for the national government, it ought to be good also for the state government. This state law, while it is a move in the right direction, has too many omissions and limitations to be what is reasonably demanded by the labor element. If the law is all right in applying to part of the State and county work, why not to all, including contract work?

#### ELECTRICITY.

Electricity is becoming more and more the motive power of this State. The water power throughout the State is unlimited and if made use of for the purpose of generating electricity, may, as the transmission of currents becomes cheaper, be transferred into such power and used in every industry in Oregon. This increased use of electricity demands stricter rules and laws governing and controlling all appliances necessary in the manufacture and transmission of the current, especially so in regard to the wiring and the safety of linemen in their work.

#### ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

Many accidents have been caused where young boys had charge of elevators, and as this is endangering thousands of people, who in our modern times must use this conveyance, no one under the age when the mind becomes settled and clear, and fully understanding the responsibility, should be allowed to operate either passenger or freight elevators. A law fixing the age limit of elevator operators should be passed.

#### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

There ought to be some law governing employment agencies that would protect the people who are seeking work and who of all others, perhaps most need the protection. Unscrupulous persons, following this line of business, seem to have a free hand.

#### FACTORY INSPECTION LAW.

The factory inspection law, passed by the last legislature, has proven to be of great benefit and, although, as must be expected from any new movement, some trouble and annoyances have been experienced, it has, on the whole, worked out satisfactorily. From the best information obtainable, it has reduced accidents in all plants, coming under the law, fully averaging in all a decrease of 37 per cent in loss of life and limb. To make the law, as regarding fees, more equitable, it should be amended so that workshops employing one or two men should pay a fee of not over \$2, and graduate the rate upward.

**FEMALE TEN-HOUR LAW—VIOLATIONS.**

The ten-hour law for females, during the last two years, has been violated many times, but in all but three instances, which will be found reported under head of "Prosecutions," the complaints were for the first offense and it has been my fixed rule not to prosecute for the first time, as it is possible that parties were unaware of the law. I have, under this condition, notified them by registered letter and with the above mentioned three exceptions, no second complaint has been made.

**IRRIGATION.**

The field for capital and labor in the development of Oregon water resources is very great. Upon examination of available records, we find development in this field practically at a standstill as compared with other States. The reason for this stagnation we believe to lie in the lack of a system of titles to water, and protection by the State for this class of property rights.

It is impossible from any public record to ascertain how much water, from any of our streams, has been appropriated to beneficial use, thus becoming a vested right. It is, therefore, impossible to ascertain how much unappropriated water, if any, remains in our streams subject to further appropriation to beneficial use.

Even if unappropriated water is believed to exist in any stream, there is no method of acquiring definite title to such water pending the completion of water power or irrigation works. Without this protection large irrigation projects can not be developed by private capital because good title to water can not be transferred by such company to the individual settlers. Upon completion of a project it is thus impossible for such companies to compete with Canada, Idaho or other States having good water laws, in the colonization of their lands.

The conservation of water by storage of winter floods in reservoirs, where the natural stream channel must be used in conveying the same to the place of intended use, is impossible because there is no State protection for this class of development. It is impossible to distinguish stored water when discharged into a stream from that of the regular flow. The entire flow, including the stored water, will, therefore, probably be diverted by ditchers tapping the stream above the place of use.

There is no criminal law in Oregon concerning the stealing of water; in fact, it is impossible to enforce such law if enacted without establishing a system of titles to water with

the necessary State administrative machinery. This fact is believed to be the leading point in discouraging settlement on irrigated land. The irrigator can at small expense, if necessary, prevent the stealing of the crop within his enclosure, but it is impossible on long streams to protect, without State aid, the water supply which is necessary for the production of the crop.

Given a good code of water law and the necessary administrative machinery for the protection of all classes of water rights, the following benefits would result:

Those now making beneficial use of water would have their rights defined and secured against encroachments, thus increasing the value of present water rights.

Titles to water would become as stable, definite and as easily ascertained as titles to land.

Water right litigation would rapidly decrease.

Information necessary for investors would be easily obtainable; the protection and aid afforded would lead to irrigation investments; these would increase taxable wealth and homes and indirectly promote other industries.

The laborer would have two new opportunities, one for work in the construction of canals, the other to obtain a home and the independence of farm life.

Capital would have opened for it a safe and profitable field for investment.

The cost to the State in administering a modern water law can be more than made up through a system of fees paid by those benefited, or a tax placed upon the use of unappropriated water for power or irrigation purposes.

The enactment of a comprehensive code of water law appears to be one of the important duties of the legislators.

#### LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The lumber industry, one of the largest in the State, has been in a measure crippled by the bankers' panic of last fall, and more so by the increase in railroad rates, which shut down a large number of mills, especially in the interior. Lumber is now advancing in price, and mills are starting up again, though a large number are still idle and some may remain so for an indefinite time.

#### MINING.

The mines were excepted from the provisions of the law creating this Bureau. This industry has naturally not received in a statistical way the attention that it is entitled to from the great interest it is to the State. However, the Commissioner felt it his duty to gather as much information as



possible, though less guarantee of its correctness must follow, as much of the information is old and many changes are taking place at all times. At the last session a law came within one vote of being passed, attaching a mine inspector to this Bureau. If the law had been enacted, much could have been accomplished along the different lines concerning the mining interests of our State.

#### ORGANIZED LABOR.

Labor organizations are growing perhaps as fast as any association living under the influences of modern thoughts of concentration. Our great country demands centralized capital in order to handle the industries which can do little if not worked on a large scale. This, perhaps more than any other cause, has brought out the strength evidenced by organization, and to think of and expect to accomplish the disorganization of the laboring man is to libel his mental ability, accrediting him with a mind below what is possessed by the American workman. Organization at the top of the economic fabric demands the same condition at the bottom, and the increase in the membership of labor organizations proves that the working people are not blind to the conditions existing. "Organization of wage-earners is recognized as a principal defense of the American standard of life."

#### RAILROAD TIME LIMIT LAW FOR EMPLOYEES.

At the last legislature an act was passed entitled, "An act to protect the lives of the traveling public by limiting the hours of service of certain railway employees, and providing for them sufficient time to take rest, and providing a penalty for its violation." This law is not broad enough, as it specifies steam railroads only, leaving it very much in doubt whether it applies to electric roads at all under any circumstances. There are other points on which the law is not clear. The cause for passing this act was the abuse perpetrated by the steam roads. However, the electric roads are now a fixed fact in this State and they will increase rapidly. The public and the employees are entitled to as much protection on an electric railroad as on a steam railroad and the law should be so amended that there can be no question as to its legal meaning.

#### RECORD SYSTEM.

The system used by many corporations of having a personal record of each and every man in their employ, may at first glance appear to be all right; and so it would be were it used in an absolutely honorable way and for their own individual use. But it is certain to my mind that this personal record

has been used to blacklist employees, not only in the industrial plant where the record was taken, but over the whole territory. That honest and good men often get the ill-will of employers cannot be disputed, and any system that gives an employer the means to do harm to an honest workman through personal spleen should be abolished by the strictest kind of law. The detective system should be sufficient to guard against a workman disappearing with an employer's money or part or whole of his plant, without subjecting the honest toiler to this handicap of the dishonest and spiteful employer.

#### STRIKES, LOCKOUTS AND UNION LABEL.

As long as there are ambitions, as long as men think and wish to advance, and as long as the minds of men continue to be exercised freely, and human nature remains as it now is, strikes and lockouts will come. Arbitration laws may be passed, but so far the best have proven fallible, and at last the only effective arbitration has been the strike or lockout. That strikes and lockouts are to be avoided must be patent to all, but this can only be done by the exercising of good judgment on the part of the employer and the employee, alike recognizing each other's rights, and fully understanding that either one is helpless without the other. Any law to settle this question will be looked upon as operating unjustly by one side or the other, and they, therefore, refuse to abide by the decision. No law can be enforced that will deny to the manufacturer the right to shut his shop when he pleases nor forbid the working man quitting his work when he feels like doing so.

That the laboring men and women have a better weapon than the strike is certain. Two-thirds of the people are wage-earners, and as imported goods are used more by the wealthier people, it is safe to say that at least two-thirds of the American manufactured articles are used by the laboring men and women. If every one of these should demand that a trademark, showing that the article was made by well-paid and honest labor, at least two-thirds of the work would have to be performed by such labor and undoubtedly control the output. This would settle all strikes. Every working man, every working woman and child, every person old and young depending on such workman, if they would use only such articles as bear the right mark, the right label, strikes would be unnecessary. Those who are honest union men or profess to believe in union principles should refrain from advocating a strike, until all they bought, as far as possible, bore the union label.

#### TELEPHONE GIRLS.

The ten-hour law for females should be extended to include the telephone operators. In Portland at the present time, a

fair schedule is in force by the companies. This, however, is not the case all over the State, and perhaps no female occupation is more wearing on the nerves than this.

## OREGON.

Oregon is bounded by Washington on the north, Idaho on the east, Nevada and California on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west.

It lies between 42 degrees and 46 degrees, 15 minutes and 7 seconds north latitude, and between 116 degrees, 27 minutes and 24 seconds and 142 degrees, 34 minutes and 16 seconds west longitude, and contains 95,746 square miles or 61,277,440 acres. Of this 16,957,913 acres are unappropriated and unreserved; of these 12,188,457 are surveyed and 4,769,456 acres unsurveyed. From this it can be seen that much land is still left to be taken up as homesteads or for timber and minerals. The State is the richest in the Union in its variety of great natural resources. The easy way of making a living made the earlier inhabitants indifferent to advertising the State. Only recently have the railroads done in this line for Oregon what they have done for adjoining States. Consequently our great advantages have not been properly set before the world, leaving it still an undeveloped country where opportunities are unlimited, where pleasant homes can be built, fortunes made and the dreams of an old age in a most healthful and pleasant place can be realized. The eastern part of the State is made up of rolling and level plains, mountains and valleys with rich soil that in most places needs irrigation to bring the best results.

Western Oregon is made up of mountains, hills and valleys with broad stretches of prairie with a sufficient rainfall to produce good results. Oregon as a fruit-raising country can not be excelled, and this industry is growing at a rapid rate. Many other industries are gaining a foothold, a detailed account of which can be gleaned by studying the matter appearing in articles describing the different counties, towns, and industries.

## SUMMARY OF WORK

### (OUTSIDE THE OFFICE.)

October, November, December, 1906.—Made one trip to Cottage Grove to investigate the cause of fatal accident in a sawmill west of town. Made six trips to Portland to inspect manufacturing plants, investigate complaints regarding violation of the law regulating employment of females, get data and assist in settling the grain-handlers' strike, and also to examine into the carmen's strike and investigate elevator accidents.

January, February, March, 1907.—Made one trip of inspection to Carlton; one trip to Albany on investigation; one trip to Olympia, Washington, to get information regarding the factory inspection law and its operations, a similar one having been adopted here; five trips to Portland to look after the enforcement of the female ten-hour and seating law and inspecting conditions.

April, May, June, 1907.—Made trips to The Dalles to look into violation of the child labor law; ten trips to Portland to enforce the labor laws, inspect conditions and start the deputy commissioners in their work, which began June 1. I appointed W. B. Chance of Albany, C. H. Gram of Portland, and E. D. Trumbull of Baker City as deputies in the three districts into which Oregon has been divided for the purpose of factory inspection.

July, August, September, 1907.—Made one trip to Seaside to investigate complaint that girls in hotels worked over hours; six trips to Portland, one to Astoria and one south as far as Cottage Grove to look after inspections, investigate violations of ten-hour law for females and stop the same in several instances.

October, November, December, 1907.—Made six trips to Portland, one trip to Eastern Oregon as far as Baker City, and one trip south as far as Ashland, visiting the principal towns in the interest of enforcing the labor laws and to see that they were understood; also to look after labor conditions and the inspection of factories, etc.

January, February, March, 1908.—Made six trips to Portland; one to Oregon City; one to Linton; one to Albany, Brownsville and Eugene, and one as far south as Ashland, to

examine the labor conditions, look after the enforcement of labor laws, make inspections, and arrange for getting labor statistics.

April, May, June, 1908.—Returned from southern boundary of the State, visiting principal points; made twelve trips to Portland, one to Dallas, to investigate conditions, gather statistics, inspect factories, and watch the working of the ten-hour law for females.

July, August, September, 1908.—Made ten trips to Portland; one trip to Albany; one trip to the western part of the Willamette Valley; one to Gervais, and one to Cazadaro and Estacada, to gather statistics, make inspections, and investigate and prosecute violations of the ten-hour law for females working in laundries and stores.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

Since the last report the Child Labor Commission has enforced the child labor law in Portland very successfully, outside of this place there have been but few violations.

The prosecutions for violation of the ten-hour law for females by the Commissioner are as follows:

On July 13, 1908, complaint was sworn out against Mr. James Schimmel, manager of the East Side Laundry Co., for violating the law on July 10, 1908. He was arrested on July 14, and after pleading guilty in Justice Olsen's court, was fined \$25.

On August 10, 1908, complaint was sworn out against Mrs. M. E. Becker, proprietor of Le Palais Royal, 375 Washington street, Portland, for a similar offense. She was arrested the same day and brought before Justice Bell and pleaded "not guilty." Afterwards changing her plea to guilty, she was fined \$50.

On September 10, L. E. Hamilton, proprietor of the Ladies' Bazaar at Albany, was arrested for working his female clerks beyond the limit of the law on September 5, 1908. He pleaded guilty in Justice Swan's court and was fined \$25 and costs.

## LABOR LAWS.

Amended and Enacted in 1907.

### Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops.

(Section 10 Amended, 1907.)

Section 1. There is hereby established a separate and distinct department in this State, to be known as the "Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops," to be in charge and under control of a Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which office is hereby created.

Section 2. The Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer shall, on or before the first day of June, 1903, appoint a citizen of the State of Oregon, who has been a resident of the State continuously for five years, as such Commissioner to fill said office, and such Commissioner shall hold office until the second Monday in January, 1907, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

Section 3. At the general election in the year 1906, there shall be elected, as other State officers are elected, a citizen of the State of Oregon, who has been a resident of the State over five years, to fill the office of Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. At the general election every fourth year thereafter there shall be elected a Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Workshops and Factories, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor is elected and has qualified.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of such officer to cause to be enforced all the laws regulating the employment of children, minors, and women; all laws established for the protection of the health, lives, and limbs of operatives in workshops, factories, mills, and other places, and all laws enacted for the protection of the working classes; laws which declare it to be a misdemeanor on the part of the employees to require as a condition of employment the surrender of any rights of citizenship; laws regulating and prescribing the qualifications of persons in trade and handicrafts, and similar laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted. It shall also be the duty of the officers to collect, assort, arrange, and present, in biennial reports to the legislature, on or before the first Monday in January, statistical details relating to all the departments of labor in the State; to the subject of corporations, strikes, or other labor difficulties; to trade unions and other labor organizations, and their effect upon labor or capital; the number and condition of the Japanese and Chinese in the State, their social and sanitary habits; number of married, and of single; the number employed, and the nature of their employment; the average wages per day at such employment, and the gross amount yearly; the amount expended by them in rent, food, and clothing, and in what proportion such amounts are expended for foreign and home productions, respectively; to what extent their employment comes in competition with the white industrial classes of the State; and to such other matters relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, moral, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and the permanent prosperity of the respective industries of the State as the Bureau may be able to

gather. In its biennial report the Bureau shall also give account of all the proceedings of its officers which have been taken in accordance with the provisions of this act, herein referred to, including a statement of all violations of law which have been observed, and the proceedings under the same, and shall join with such amounts and such remarks, suggestions, and recommendations as the Commissioner may deem necessary.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of every owner, operator or manager of every factory, workshop, mill, or other establishment, excepting mines, where labor is employed, to make to the Bureau, upon blanks furnished by said Bureau, such reports and returns as the said Bureau may require, for the purpose of compiling such labor statistics as are authorized by this act, and the owner or business manager shall make such reports and returns within the time prescribed therefor by said Commissioner, and shall certify to the correctness of the same. In the report of said Bureau no use shall be made of the names of individuals, firms, or corporations supplying the information called for by this section; such information shall be deemed confidential, and not for the purpose of disclosing personal affairs. Any officer, agent, or employee of said Bureau violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$500, or be imprisoned for not more than one year in the county jail.

Section 6. Said Commissioner shall have the power to issue subpoena, administer oaths, and take testimony in all matters relating to the duties herein required by such Bureau, and such testimony to be taken in some suitable place in the vicinity to which testimony is applicable. Witnesses subpoenaed and testifying before any officer of the said Bureau shall be paid the same fees as witnesses before a circuit court, such payment to be made from the fund appropriated for the use of the Bureau, and in the manner provided in section 10 of this act for the payment of other expenses of the Bureau. Any person duly subpoenaed under the provisions of this section, who shall willfully neglect or refuse to attend, or testify, at the time and place named in the subpoena, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Section 7. Said Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor shall have power to enter any factory, mill, office, workshop, or public or private works, at any reasonable time, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics, such as are contemplated by this act; and to examine into the methods of protection from danger to employees, and the sanitary conditions in and around such buildings and places, and make a record thereof; and any owner or occupant of said factory, mill, office, or workshop, or public or private works, or his agent, or agents, who shall refuse to allow an inspector or employee of said Bureau to enter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed ninety days for each and every offense.

Section 8. At the expiration of two years all records, schedules, and papers accumulating in said Bureau that may be considered of no value by the Commissioner may be destroyed; *provided*, the authority of the Governor be first obtained for such destruction.

Section 9. The biennial reports of said Commissioner, provided for in section 4 of this act, shall be printed in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as the reports of the executive officers of the State; *provided*, that no less than 480 copies of the report shall be distributed as the judgment of the Commissioner may deem best. The blanks and stationery required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in accordance with

the provisions of this act, shall be furnished by the Secretary of State and shall be paid for from the printing fund of the State.

Section 10. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Workshops and Factories shall receive an annual salary of \$2,000, payable quarterly, and is authorized to incur such expense and employ such clerical aid as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for the payment of such expense upon properly verified vouchers approved by the commissioner; *provided, however*, that said expense shall not exceed at any time the amount appropriated therefor. Said Commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the State of Oregon in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned upon the faithful, honest and impartial performance of his duties under this act, which bond shall be approved by the Secretary of State and filed in his office. Such Commissioner shall include in his biennial report to the Governor and legislature an itemized statement of the expense of the bureau incurred by him. (L. 1903 p. 205, and L. 1907 p. 302.)

#### FACTORY INSPECTION LAW.

Section 1. That any person, firm, corporation or association operating a factory, mill or workshop where machinery is used, shall provide and maintain in use belt-shifters or other mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing on or off belts or pulleys while running, where the same are practicable, with due regard to the nature and purpose of said belts and the dangers to employees therefrom; also reasonable safeguards for all vats, pans, trimmers, cut-off, gang edger, and other saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, coupling, set screw, live rollers, conveyors, mangles in laundries, and machinery of other or similar descriptions, which it is practicable to guard and which can be effectively guarded with due regard to the ordinary use of such machinery and appliances, and the dangers to employees therefrom, and with which the employees of any such factory, mill or workshop are liable to come in contact while in the performance of their duties; and if any machine, or any part thereof, is in a defective condition and its operation would be extra hazardous because of such defect, or if any machine is not safeguarded as provided in this act, the use thereof is prohibited, and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto by the employer immediately on receiving notice of such defect or lack of safeguard, and such notice shall not be removed until said defect has been remedied or the machine safeguarded as herein provided.

Section 2. Every factory, mill or workshop where machinery is used and manual labor is exercised by the way of trade for the purposes of gain within an enclosed room (private houses in which the employees live, excepted) shall be provided in each work room thereof with good and sufficient ventilation and kept in a cleanly and sanitary state, and shall be so ventilated as to render harmless, so far as practicable, all gases, vapors, dust, or other impurities, generated in the course of the manufacturing or laboring process carried on therein; and if in any factory, mill or workshop any process is carried on in any enclosed room thereof, by which dust is generated and inhaled to an injurious extent by the persons employed therein, conveyors, receptacles or exhaust fans, or other mechanical means, shall be provided and maintained for the purpose of carrying off or receiving and collecting such dust.

Section 3. The openings of all hoist-ways, hatchways, elevators, and well-holes and stairways in factories, mills, workshops, storehouses, ware-rooms, or stores, shall be protected, where practicable, by good and sufficient trap doors, hatches, fences, gates or other safeguards, and



all due diligence shall be used to keep all such means of protection closed, except when it is necessary to have the same open that the same may be used.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Labor Commissioner, by himself or his duly appointed deputy, to examine as soon as may be after the passage of this act, and thereafter annually and from time to time, all factories, mills, workshops, storehouses, warerooms, stores, and buildings and the machinery and appliances therein contained to which the provisions of this act are applicable for the purpose of determining whether they do conform to such provisions, and of granting or refusing certificates of approval, as hereinafter provided.

Section 5. Any person, firm, corporation, or association carrying on business to which the provisions of this act are applicable, shall have the right to make written request to said Labor Commissioner to inspect any factory, mill, or workshop, and the machinery therein used, and any storehouse, wareroom or store, which said applicant is operating, occupying or using, and to issue his certificate of approval thereof; and said Labor Commissioner, by himself or his deputy, shall forthwith make said inspection. Upon receiving such application the Labor Commissioner shall issue to the person making the same an acknowledgement that such certificate has been applied for, and thirty days after such acknowledgement by said Labor Commissioner, and pending the granting of such certificate, such acknowledgement shall have the same effect as such certificate, till the granting of such certificate by said Labor Commissioner.

Section 6. Any employee of any person, firm, corporation or association shall notify his employer of any defect in or failure to guard the machinery, appliances, ways, works, and plants, with which or in or about which he is working, when any such defect or failure to guard shall come to the knowledge of any said employee, and if said employer shall fail to remedy such defects then said employee may complain in writing to the Labor Commissioner of any such alleged defects in or failure to guard the machinery, appliances, ways, works, and plants, or any alleged violation by such person, firm, corporation or association, of any of the provisions of this act, in the machinery and appliances and premises used by such person, firm, corporation or association, and with or about which such employee is working, and upon receiving such complaint, it shall be the duty of the Labor Commissioner, by himself, or his deputy, to forthwith make an inspection of the machinery and appliances complained of.

Section 7. Whenever upon any examination or re-examination of any factory, mill or workshop, store or building, or the machinery or appliances therein to which the provisions of this act are applicable, the property so examined and the machinery and appliances therein conform in the judgment of said Labor Commissioner to the requirements of this act, he shall thereupon issue to the owner, lessee, or operator of such factory, mill or workshop, or to the owner, lessee or occupant of any such storehouse, wareroom, or store, a certificate to that effect, and such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence as long as it continues in force of compliance on the part of the person, firm, corporation or association to whom it is issued, with the provisions of this act. Such certificates may be revoked by said Labor Commissioner at any time upon written notice to the person, firm, corporation, or association holding the same, whenever in his opinion, after re-examination, conditions and circumstances have so changed as to justify the revocation thereof. A copy of said certificate shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on every floor of all factories, mills, workshops, storehouses, warerooms or store to which the provisions of this act are applicable. If, in the

judgment of said Labor Commissioner, such factory, mill or workshop, or the machinery and appliances therein contained, or such storehouse, wareroom or store does not conform to the requirements of this act, he shall forthwith, personally or by mail, serve on the person, firm, corporation or association operating or using such machinery or appliances, or occupying such premises, a written statement of the requirements of said Labor Commissioner, before he will issue a certificate as hereinbefore provided for; and upon said requirements being complied with, within a period of thirty days after said requirements have been served as aforesaid, the said Labor Commissioner shall forthwith issue such certificate; but if the person, firm, or corporation operating or using said machinery and appliances, or occupying such premises, shall consider the requirements of said Labor Commissioner unreasonable and impracticable or unnecessarily expensive, he may, within ten days after the requirements of said Labor Commissioner have been served upon him, appeal therefrom or from any part thereof, to three arbitrators, to whom shall be submitted the matters and things in dispute, and their findings shall be binding upon said applicant and upon the Labor Commissioner. Such appeal shall be in writing, addressed to the Labor Commissioner, and shall set forth the objection to his requirements, or any part thereof, and shall mention the name of one person who will serve as the representative of said applicant calling for arbitration. Immediately upon receipt of such notice of appeal, it shall be the duty of the Labor Commissioner to appoint a competent person as arbitrator, resident in the county from which such appeal comes, and to notify such person so selected and also the party appealing, stating the cause for arbitration, and the place, date and time of meeting. These two arbitrators shall select a third, and as soon thereafter as practicable, give a hearing on the matters of said appeal, and the findings of these arbitrators, by a majority vote, shall be reported to the Labor Commissioner, and to the applicant, and shall be binding upon each. The expense of such arbitration shall be borne by the party calling for the arbitration; and if said arbitrators sustain the requirements of said Labor Commissioner or any part thereof, said applicant shall, within thirty days, comply with the findings of said arbitrators, and thereupon said Labor Commissioner shall issue his certificate as hereinbefore provided (in section 4 of this act); but if said arbitrators shall sustain such appeal or any part thereof, the same shall be binding upon said Labor Commissioner; and any such person, firm, corporation or association shall, within thirty days after the finding of the board of arbitrators, comply with the requirements of the Labor Commissioner, as amended by said arbitrators, if so amended as herein provided for, and thereupon said Labor Commissioner shall forthwith issue to any such person, firm, corporation or association his certificate as provided for in section 4 of this act; *provided, however*, that before any certificate shall be issued by said Labor Commissioner as provided in this act, the person, firm, corporation or association which has complied with the provisions of this act shall pay to the Treasurer of the State of Oregon an annual fee of \$10.00 for each place of business operated by him, and which may be inspected under the provisions of this act, and take his receipt therefor. The payment of the said annual fee of \$10.00 is hereby required and made obligatory; *provided*, that any person, firm, corporation or association, employing not to exceed five persons, shall pay the fee of \$5.00. The State Treasurer shall issue his receipt for all moneys so received. Upon presentation of said receipt to said Labor Commissioner, he shall forthwith issue said certificate as in this act provided. Said fee shall entitle the person, firm, corporation or association, paying the same, to any and every inspection of any factory,

mill, workshop, storehouse, wareroom, or store, and the machinery and appliances contained in any such premises, owned or operated by the party paying the fee, that may be necessary, for a period of one year subsequent to its payment, and all moneys collected for licenses and fines, under the provisions of this act, shall be paid into the State treasury, and be converted into a special factory inspection fund, from which special fund shall be paid the deputy labor commissioners required to enforce the provisions of this act, and also to pay one clerk, which the Labor Commissioner is hereby authorized to employ, if he deems it necessary, and said special fund is hereby appropriated for such payment. Each of said deputy labor commissioners shall be paid \$4.00 per day and actual traveling expenses for the time during which he is actually employed under the terms hereof from the special factory inspection fund, upon the presentation of vouchers properly signed by the Labor Commissioner, in the same manner in which other employees of the State are paid.

Section 8. Any person, firm, corporation or association who violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing requirements or provisions of this act, and such violation or omission shall be the approximate cause of any injury to any employee, shall be liable in damages to any employee who sustains injuries by reason thereof; *provided*, the amount of damages which any one person may recover in an action for or account of injuries received by reason of any alleged violation of any of the provisions of this act, is hereby expressly limited to the sum of \$7,500.00.

Section 9. No action for the recovery of compensation for injury under this act shall be maintained unless notice of the time, place and cause of injury is given to the employer within six months, and the action is commenced within one year from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury. The notice required by this section shall be in writing, signed by the person injured, or by some one in his behalf; but if from mental or physical incapacity it is impossible for the person injured to give the notice within the time provided in this section, he may give the same within ninety days after such incapacity is removed; and in case of his death without having given the notice because of mental or physical incapacity, his executor or administrator may give such notice within thirty days after his appointment.

Section 10. Any person, firm, corporation or association who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00.

Section 11. A copy of this act, together with the name and address of the Labor Commissioner, printed in a legible manner, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on each floor of every factory, mill, workshop, storehouse, wareroom or store, and at the office of every public and private work to which the provisions of this act are applicable. The Labor Commissioner shall supply such operators, owners, lessees or occupants with a sufficient number of said copies to enable such persons to comply with this section.

Section 12. Wherever in this act the term Labor Commissioner or Commissioner of Labor is used, it shall be understood to mean the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 25, 1907.  
[L. 1907, p. 302.]

#### WAGES—INSURING PROMPT PAYMENT.

Section 1. No person or corporation engaged in any business or enterprise of any kind in this State shall issue, in payment of or as

an evidence of indebtedness for wages due an employee, any order, check, memorandum or other acknowledgment of indebtedness, unless the same is negotiable, and is payable without discount in cash on demand at some bank or other established place of business in the county where the same is issued; and such person or corporation shall, upon presentation and demand, pay any such order, check, memorandum, or other acknowledgment of indebtedness, in lawful money of the United States; *provided, however*, that nothing herein contained shall in any way limit or interfere with the right of any such employee to accept from any such person or corporation, as an evidence or acknowledgment of indebtedness for wages due him, a negotiable instrument, payable at some future date with interest.

Section 2. Whenever an employer discharges an employee, all wages earned and unpaid at the time of such discharge, shall become due and payable immediately. When any such employee, not having a contract for a definite period, shall see fit to quit or resign his employment, all wages earned and unpaid at the time of such quitting or resignation shall become due and payable immediately; *provided*, such employee shall have given not less than three days' notice of his intention to quit his employment; but when any number of employees enter upon a strike, the wages due such striking employees at the time of entering upon such strike, shall not become due and payable until the next regular pay day after commencement of such strike; *provided*, that the time between the commencement of the strike and such next regular pay day does not exceed a period of thirty days.

Section 3. In any action for the collection of any such order, check, memorandum, or other acknowledgment of indebtedness, or in any action by an employee against an employer for the collection of wages, if it is shown that such order, check, memorandum, or other acknowledgment of indebtedness, or said wages were not paid for a period of forty-eight hours after proper demand for the payment thereof, the court may, in its discretion, upon entering judgment for the plaintiff, include in such judgment, in addition to the costs and disbursements otherwise prescribed by statute, a reasonable sum for attorney's fees for prosecuting said action; *provided*, such employee shall have given not less than three days' notice of his intention to quit his employment. [L. 1907, p. 313.]

#### CONVICT LABOR—LIMITED.

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act none of the convicts serving sentences of imprisonment in the penitentiary of the State of Oregon shall be leased, hired or contracted to any person, firm, or corporation for the manufacture of any overalls, shirts, underwear, boots or shoes, or any clothing, head or foot gear of any kind, nature or description; nor shall such convicts or any of them be employed in the manufacture of any of the hereinbefore mentioned wares or merchandise for sale, or for any other purpose, except for the use of the penitentiary, its employees and inmates, and the employees and inmates of the several State institutions.

Section 2. Whereas, there is a demand that the convicts of the State shall not be employed in labor which competes with free labor, and the public peace and safety requires cessation of strife along these lines, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. [L. 1907, p. 155.]

#### RAILROAD TIME LIMIT LAW FOR EMPLOYEES.

Section 1. Any person who owns or operates a steam railroad which is located wholly or partly in this State shall not permit or require any conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, or flagman, who, upon

arrival at a terminal station, has been ten (10) or more consecutive hours on duty, to go again on duty until he has had at least ten (10) hours off duty. No conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, switchman, flagman, or telegraph operator shall be required or permitted to remain on duty more than fourteen (14) consecutive hours, except when longer consecutive service becomes necessary because of fires or wrecks or washouts or other unavoidable delays or unforeseen emergencies.

Section 2. The manager or superintendent of any person owning or operating a steam railroad located wholly or partly in this State, or any other official charged with the management or control or operation of such railroad, or any part thereof, shall be responsible, as well as the owner thereof, for a violation of the provisions of this act; and any one or more of said persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [L. 1907, p. 286.]

#### LAW PREVENTING EMPLOYEES FROM BEING COMPELLED TO STAY IN CERTAIN BOARDING HOUSES AND TRADING AT CERTAIN STORES.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to compel by threats or intimidation, or threats of discharge, or to use any means to compel an employee against his will to board at any particular hotel, boarding house or other place where lodgings or board may be provided, or to require an employee to purchase goods and supplies at any particular store.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [L. 1907, p. 355.]

#### LAW REGULATING EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.

That the act entitled "An act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant, to provide for its enforcement, and a penalty for its violation," filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 20, 1903, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. No female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant in this State more than ten hours during any one day. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than ten hours during the twenty-four hours of any one day; *provided*, that females may be employed in retail stores to work not to exceed twelve hours in any one day for one week immediately preceding Christmas day.

Section 2. Every employer in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant, or other establishment employing any female, shall provide suitable seats for all female employees, and shall permit them to use such seats when they are not engaged in the active duties of their employment.

Section 3. Any employer who shall require any female to work in any of the places mentioned in section 1 more than the number of hours provided for in this act during any day of twenty-four hours, or who

shall fail, neglect or refuse to so arrange the work of females in his employ so that they shall not work more than the number of hours provided for in this act during any day of twenty-four hours, or who shall fail, neglect or refuse to provide suitable seats, as provided in section 2 of this act, or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent, or other agent of any such employer to violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense not less than \$25 nor more than \$100. [L. 1907, p. 360.]

#### LAW REGULATING HOURS ON STATE AND COUNTY WORK.

Section 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers and mechanics now employed or who may hereafter be employed by the State of Oregon, or by any county in said State, unless otherwise ordered as to any county by vote of the legal electors of said county, except in cases of extraordinary emergency when it may be necessary to work more than eight hours per calendar day for the protection of property or human life; *provided*, that in all such cases such laborers and mechanics so employed and working to exceed eight hours per calendar day shall, for such overtime, be paid at the rate of one and one-half times the rate of pay allowed for the same amount of time during the eight hours' service; *and provided, further*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any employees of any State institution except the penitentiary.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall for each offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. [L. 1907, p. 353.]

#### LAW REGULATING HOURS OF UNDERGROUND MINERS.

Section 1. No person who operates any underground mine yielding gold or silver or copper or lead or other metal shall permit or require any person to work in such underground mine for more than eight hours in any twenty-four hours and the hours of employment in such employment or work day shall be consecutive, excluding, however, any intermission of time for lunch or meals; but, in the case of emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger, persons may work in such underground mines for a longer time during the continuance of the exigency or emergency. This act shall not apply to mines in their first stages of development, such as tunnel work to a length of 200 feet, or shaft work to a depth of 150 feet, or to any surface excavation.

Section 2. Any person, persons, body corporate, general manager or employer who shall violate or cause to be violated any of the provisions of section 1 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, nor more than three hundred (\$300) dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than thirty days, nor more than three months. And the court shall have discretion to impose both fine and imprisonment as herein provided. [L. 1907, p. 311.]

## REQUESTS FOR ENACTMENT OF CERTAIN LABOR LAWS.

From several unions come requests for labor legislation, both State and national, as follows:

To extend the ten-hour law for miners working under ground to include all employees around mines, mills and smelters.

To require engineers to pass a thorough examination.

To enact an eight-hour law for all works.

To abolish the personal record system.

To stop all fishing above tide water, and allow no mesh in spring season, less than eight inches, except when Bluebacks are running, and require a weekly close season of twenty-four hours.

To regulate the operation of employment agencies.

To forbid the employment of any one under eighteen years of age around either passenger or freight elevators.

To extend the ten-hour law for females to include telephone girls.

To take care of the tubercular poor.

To repeal sections 2070 and 2071 of our Criminal Code (referring to the sailor's "crimping" system).

To require at least seven days' experience before motormen be allowed to operate street cars.

To require boiler inspection.

To require municipal ownership of public utilities.

To require compulsory education and free school books.

To abolish contract system on all public works.

To protect electrical workers.

To minimize the competition of convict with free labor.

To increase compensation of legislators.

To require three years' experience as firemen and a thorough examination before promotion to locomotive engineer.

To compel railroads to equip engines with self-dumping ashpans.

To require weekly pay day.

To relieve from Sunday work or other rest days in lieu thereof.

To enact a ten-hour day for butchers and meat cutters.

To forbid the employment of non-resident contractors and mechanics on public works, except where none other can be had.

To amend the Sherman anti-trust law.

To enact anti-injunction legislation.

To enact Asiatic exclusion laws.

To create a finance system issuing all money direct from the government, preventing manipulation of the same.

To enact an employers' liability law.

To establish postal savings banks.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISION AFFECTING  
LABOR.

(FEMALE TEN-HOUR LAW.)

CURT MULLER, PLFF. IN ERR. V. STATE OF OREGON.

Constitutional law, regulating hours of women employees. Argued January 15, 1908. Decided February 24, 1908. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

On February 19, 1903, the Legislature of the State of Oregon passed an act (Session Laws, 1903, page 148), the first section of which is in these words:

"Section 1. That no female (shall) be employed in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in this State more than ten hours during any one day. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than ten hours during the twenty-four hours of any one day."

Section 3 made a violation of the provisions of the prior sections a misdemeanor, subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25. On September 18, 1905, an information was filed in the circuit court of the State from the county of Multnomah, charging that the defendant "on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1905, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, then and there being the owner of a laundry, known as the Grand Laundry, in the city of Portland, and the employer of females therein, did then and there unlawfully permit and suffer one Joe Haselbock, he, the said Joe Haselbock, then and there being an overseer, superintendent and agent of said Curt Muller, in the said Grand Laundry, to require a female, to-wit, one Mrs. E. Gotcher, to work more than ten hours in said laundry on the said 4th day of September, A. D. 1905, contrary to the statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Oregon."

## AFFIRMED ON APPEAL.

A trial resulted in a verdict against the defendant, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the conviction (48 Oregon, 252), whereupon the case was brought here on a writ of error.

The single question is the constitutionality of the statute under which the defendant was convicted so far as it affects the work of a female in a laundry. That it does not conflict with any provisions of the State Constitution is settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State. The contentions of the defendant, now plaintiff in error, are thus stated in his brief:

"First—Because the statute attempts to prevent persons, *sui juris*, from making their own contracts, and thus violates the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, as follows:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

"Second—Because the statute does not apply equally to all persons similarly situated and is class legislation.

"Third—The statute is not a valid exercise of the police power. The kinds of work proscribed are not unlawful, nor are they declared to



be immoral or dangerous to the public health; nor can such a law be sustained on the ground that it is designed to protect women on account of their sex. There is no necessary or reasonable connection between the limitation prescribed by the act and the public health, safety or welfare."

It is the law of Oregon that women, whether married or single, have equal contractual and personal rights with men. As said by Chief Justice Wolverton, in *First National Bank v. Leonard* 36 Ore. 390. 396, after a review of the various statutes of the State on the subject:

#### EMANCIPATION IS COMING.

"We may, therefore, say with perfect confidence that, with these three sections upon the statute book, the wife can deal, not only with her separate property, acquired from whatever source, in the same manner as her husband can with property belonging to him, but that she may make contracts and incur liabilities, and the same may be enforced against her, the same as if she were a *femme sole*. There is no *residuum of vicil* disability resting upon her which is not recognized as existing against the husband. The current runs steadily and strongly in the direction of the emancipation of the wife, and the policy, as disclosed by all recent legislation upon the subject in this State, is to place her upon the same footing as if she were a *femme sole*, not only with respect to her separate property, but as it affects her right to make binding contracts; and the most natural corollary to the situation is that the remedies for the enforcement of liabilities incurred are made co-extensive and co-equal with such enlarged conditions."

It thus appears that, putting to one side the elective franchise, in the matter of personal and contractual rights they stand on the same plane as the other sex. Their rights in these respects can no more be infringed than the equal rights of their brothers. We held in *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, that a law providing that no laborer shall be required or permitted to work in bakeries more than sixty hours in a week, or ten hours in a day, was not as to men a legitimate exercise of the police power of the State, but an unreasonable, unnecessary and arbitrary interference with the right and liberty of the individual to contract in relation to his labor, and as such was in conflict with, and void under, the Federal Constitution. That decision is invoked by plaintiff in error as decisive of the question before us. But this assumes that the difference between the sexes does not justify a different rule respecting a restriction of the hours of labor.

In patent cases counsel are apt to open the argument with a discussion of the state of the art. It may not be amiss in the present case, before examining the constitutional question, to notice the course of legislation as well as expressions of opinion from other than judicial sources. In the brief filed by Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, for the defendant in error, is a very copious collection of all these matters, an epitome of which is found in the margin.

#### FEW PRECEDENTS EXIST.

While there have been but few decisions bearing directly upon the question, the following sustain the constitutionality of such legislation: *Commonwealth v. Hamilton Mfg. Co.*, 125 Mass. 383; *Wenham v. State*, 65 Neb. 394, 400, 406; *State v. Buchanan*, 29 Wash. 602; *Commonwealth v. Beatty*, 15 Pa. Sup. Ct. 5, 17; against them is the case of *Ritchie v. People*, 155 Ill. 98.

The legislation and opinion referred to in the margin may not be technically speaking, authorities, and in them is little or no discussion

of the constitutional question presented to us for determination, yet they are significant of a widespread belief that woman's physical structure, and the functions she performs in consequence thereof, justify special legislation restricting or qualifying the conditions under which she should be permitted to toil. Constitutional questions, it is true, are not settled by even a consensus of present public opinion, for it is the peculiar value of a written constitution that it places in unchanging form limitations upon legislative action, and thus gives a permanence and stability to popular government which otherwise would be lacking.

At the same time, when a question of fact is debated and debatable, and the extent to which a special constitutional limitation goes is affected by the truth in respect to that fact, a widespread and long-continued belief concerning it is worthy of consideration. We take judicial cognizance of all matters of general knowledge.

It is undoubtedly true, as more than once declared by this court, that the general right to contract the relation of one's business is part of the liberty of the individual, protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution; yet it is equally well settled that this liberty is not absolute in extending to all contracts, and that a State may, without conflicting with the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, restrict in many respects the individual power of contract.

Without stopping to discuss at length the extent to which a State may act in this respect, we refer to the following cases in which the case has been considered: *Allgeyer v. Louisiana*, 165 U. S. 578; *Holden v. Hardy*, 159 U. S. 366; *Lochner v. New York*, *Supra*.

#### MUST CONSIDER RACE.

That woman's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions place her at a disadvantage in the struggle for subsistence is obvious. This is especially true when the burdens of motherhood are upon her. Even when they are not, by abundant testimony of the medical fraternity, continuance for a long time on her feet at work, repeating this from day to day, tends to induce injurious effects upon the body, and as healthy mothers are essential to vigorous offspring, the physical well-being of woman becomes an object of public interest and care in order to preserve the strength and vigor of the race.

Still again, history discloses the fact that woman has always been dependent upon man. He established his control at the outset by superior physical strength, and this control in various forms, with diminishing intensity, has continued to the present. As minors, though not to the same extent, she has been looked upon in the courts as needing the special care, that her rights may be preserved. Education was long denied her, and while now the doors of the school room are open and her opportunities for acquiring knowledge are great, yet even with that and the consequent increase of capacity for business affairs it is still true in the struggle for subsistence she is not an equal competitor with her brother. Though limitations upon personal and contractual rights may be removed by legislation, there is that in her disposition and habits in life which will operate against a full assertion of those rights. She will still be where some legislation to protect her seems necessary to secure a real equality of rights.

Doubtless there are individual exceptions, and there are many respects in which she has an advantage over him, but looking at it from the viewpoint of the effort to maintain an independent position in life she is not upon an equality. Differentiated by these matters from the other sex, she is properly placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legisla-

tion is not necessary for men and could not be sustained. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that she still looks to her brother and depends upon him.

#### STILL NEEDS PROTECTION.

Even though all restrictions on political, personal and contractual rights were taken away, and she stood, so far as statutes are concerned, upon an absolutely equal plane with him, it would still be true that she is so constituted that she will rest upon and look to him for protection; that her physical structure and a proper discharge of her maternal functions—having in view not only her mere health, but the well-being of the race—justify legislation to protect her from the greed as well as the passion of man. The limitations which this statute places upon her contractual powers, upon her right to agree with her employer as to the time she shall labor, are not imposed solely for her benefit, but also largely for the benefit of all.

Many words can not make this plainer. The two sexes differ in structural body, in the functions to be performed by each, in the amount of physical strength, in the capacity for long-continued labor, particularly when done standing, the influence of vigorous health upon the future well-being of the race, the self-reliance which enables one to assert full rights and in the capacity to maintain the struggle for subsistence. This difference justifies a difference in legislation and upholds that which is designed to compensate some of the burdens which rest upon her.

We have not referred in this discussion to the denial of the elective franchise in the State of Oregon for which that may disclose a lack of political equality in all things with her brother, that is not of itself decisive. The reason runs deeper, and rests in the inherent difference between the two sexes, and in the different functions in life which they perform.

For these reasons, and without questioning in any respect the decision in *Lochner v. New York*, we are of the opinion that it can not be adjudged that the act in question is in conflict with the Federal Constitution so far as it respects the work of a female in a laundry, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of Oregon is affirmed.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

### BAKERS.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Local No. 114, Portland.—Organized February 15, 1900; membership, 67; not incorporated; branch of B. and C. W. I. U. of A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 75 cents; sick benefits, \$6 per week for twenty-six weeks; a strike benefit of \$6 per week for a period of ten weeks; funeral benefit, \$50 to \$150; wages by the week; wages of members per day, \$3 and up; hours per day, 10; per week, 60; an increase of 50 per cent in wages has been received since organization; no apprentices.

### BARBER TRADE.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, Local No. 75, Portland.—Organized October 11, 1899; present membership, 435; not incorporated; branch of national organization; membership fee, \$6; dues, \$1 per month; sick benefit, \$10 per week for sixteen weeks in each year; funeral benefit, \$60 to \$500, according to the length of time they have been members of the organization; wages paid by the week; average wages of members per day, \$3.50; working hours per day, ten; per week, sixty-three; an increase of about 30 per cent has been secured since organization, and about three hours per day less time; apprentice to serve three years before he can become a member of the organization; no strikes or lockouts.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, Local No. 167, Astoria.—Organized July 19, 1900; membership, 20; not incorporated; branch of national organization; membership fee, \$3; dues per month, 60 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week, paid by I. U. B. U. for sixteen weeks; accident benefit, \$5 per week for sixteen weeks; funeral benefit, \$60; wages paid by the week; average wages, \$2.60 per day; number of working hours per day, 11; per week, 66; no members idle; 15 per cent increase in wages since organization, and a decrease in working hours of eleven per week; apprentice must work three years before admitted to the union.

### BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, Local No. 29, Portland.—Organized 1892; membership, 300; not incorporated; branch of national organization of I. A. B. and S. I. W.; membership fee, \$25; dues per month, \$1.05; funeral benefit, \$100; accident and sick benefit, \$5 a week each for twelve weeks; strike benefit, \$5 a week; wages by the day, \$3.50, of eight and nine hours; increase of \$1.50 per day has been secured since organization; working hours lessened two hours per day; local has no apprentice system; two strikes of short duration settled satisfactory to the union. (Semi-official.)

### BUILDING INDUSTRIES.

Building Laborers' Union, Portland.—Organized January 6, 1900; membership, 100; organized 1884; initiation fee, \$10; monthly dues, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week for six months; funeral benefit, \$75; wages \$4 per day; number of working hours per day, 8; about one-third of the time lost in idleness; 25 to 50 cents per day increase since organization and a reduction of two hours in the work day.

Bricklayers' International Union, Local No. 1, Portland.—Organized 1896; membership, 150; not incorporated; branch of B. I. U. of U. S. and Canada; membership fee, \$15; dues per month, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$100; sick and accident benefit, \$8 a week for ten weeks; wages paid by the hour; average wages per day, \$5.50; working hours per day, 8; per week, 48; half of members have been more or less idle during the past year; have received an increase of 18 per cent since the organization, and the number of working hours per day have been decreased by two; apprentice must serve four years with employer until trade is learned, and must be under seventeen years of age when entering.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasters' International Union, Baker City.—Organized 1898; membership, 11; not incorporated; branch of B. M. and P. I. U.; membership fee, \$15; dues, 50 cents per month; no benefits; members paid by the week of 48 hours; average daily wage, \$5 for eight hours.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 3, La Grande.—Organized March 17, 1902; membership, 14; not incorporated; branch of B. and M. I. U. of A.; initiation fee, \$15; monthly dues, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$7 for single and \$10 per week for married men, during the strike; minimum wages per day of eight hours, \$5; all members have been more or less idle during the year; wages increased since organization from \$1 to \$1.50 per day, and working hours decreased two; four years apprenticeship required.

#### CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 50, Portland.—Organized about 1892; membership, 404; incorporated; branch of U. B. of C. and J. of A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 75 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks in each year; accident benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks in each year; strike benefit when sanctioned by general executive board; funeral benefit, \$25 to \$400, according to membership; wages paid by the day of eight hours; daily wages, \$3 to \$4; working hours per week, 48; wages increased \$1 per day and working day decreased two hours since organization; no definite rule for apprentices; no strike during past year. (Semi-official.)

Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 808, Portland.—Organized 1908; membership, 250; not incorporated; branch of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.; membership fee, \$1; dues per month, 50 cents; benefits are paid by the International as follows: Sick benefit, \$5 for thirteen weeks; accident benefit, \$5 for thirteen weeks; strike benefit, if sanctioned by the International; funeral benefit, \$25 to \$400; work by the day; wages from \$3 to \$4 per day of eight hours. (Semi-official.)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1313, Pendleton.—Organized November 22, 1902; membership, 10; not incorporated; branch of U. B. of C. and J. of A.; initiation fee, \$5; dues per month, 75 cents; average daily wage, \$4; working hours per day, 9; per week, 54; \$1 increase in wages and 1 hour decrease in time per day since organization.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 917, Astoria.—Organized September 14, 1901; membership, 140; membership fee, \$10; monthly dues, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$200; disability, \$40; average daily wage of members per day, \$3.50; working hours per day, 8; per week, 48; wages increased 80 cents per day since organization, and working hours decreased by two; 20 per cent of the members have been idle during the year.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 1065, Salem.—Organized April 11, 1902; membership, 48; not incorporated; branch of U. B. of C. and J. of A.; membership or initiation fee, \$5; dues, 30 cents and 50 cents per month; accident benefit, \$5 per week for five weeks, but no strike benefit; funeral benefit, \$50 to \$200; wages by the day of eight hours, \$3; wages increased fifty per cent since organization; at organization working day was ten hours, now eight.

Carpenters and Joiners' Union, Local No. 1617, The Dalles.—Organized April 15, 1906; membership, 20; incorporated April 15; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, 75 cents; funeral benefit after being a member for six months, \$25; after one year, \$50; disability benefit after one year's membership, \$100, two years, \$200, and three years, \$300; wages paid by the day; average wage, \$3; number of hours per day, 8, and 48 hours constituting a week; increase in wages, 25 cents to 50 cents, and decrease in working hours, 1 per day since organization.

Carpenters and Joiners' Union, Marshfield.—Organized February 19, 1907; branch of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.; membership, 44; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 65 cents; accident benefit for total disability, from \$100 to \$400; strike benefit conditional; funeral benefit, \$100 to \$200; work is done by the day of eight hours at the average wage of \$3.50 per day; about 19 members have been idle the past three months; there has been an increase of 50 cents per day, and a decrease of 1 hour per day since organization.

Carpenters and Joiners' Union, North Bend.—Organized November 17, 1906; branch of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.; membership, 36; not incorporated; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 75 cents; local sick benefit, \$5 for seven weeks; accident benefit paid by the National from \$100 to \$400 for total disability; funeral benefit, \$100 to \$200 for a man, and \$50 funeral benefit for a wife; work by the day; average wage, \$3.50 for eight hours; forty per cent of the members have been more or less idle the last twelve months; there has been an increase of 75 cents per day since organization and a decrease of two hours in the length of the work day; an apprentice should be between seventeen and twenty-one years of age, of good moral character; one apprentice to each four journeymen on a job.

Hod Carriers and Builders' Union, Baker City.—Organized June 27, 1904; membership, 16; not incorporated; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, 50 cents; wages, \$3 per day for eight hours' work; since organization there has been an increase of 50 cents per day in wages and a decrease of 2 hours in the work day. (Semi-official.)

#### PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union No. 599, Pendleton.—Organized April 9, 1902; present membership, 18; not incorporated; branch of B. of P. and D. of A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; no stipulated sick benefit, same being raised by assessment; no stipulated accident benefit; strike benefit paid by National union, but no stipulated amount; no out-of-work benefit; funeral benefit, \$100 for one-year members, \$150 for two-year members, while a one-year member is paid \$50 upon the death of his wife; wages paid by the hour every week; average wages of members, \$3.50 per day; 9 hours considered a working day, and 54 hours constitute a week's work; 6 members more or less idle during the past twelve months;

idleness during a year amounts to two months per member; wages increased 50 cents a day since organization; an hour decrease in time has been gained on a day since organization; apprentices must be under twenty-one years of age at time of applying for membership, and must serve an apprenticeship of three years under a written contract; about 25 per cent of those working at the trade in this locality belong to no union. (Semi-official.)

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union No. 684, Astoria.—Organized May 26, 1902; membership, 18; branch of B. of P. D. and P. of A.; membership fee, \$10; monthly dues, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$150; wages by the day; average wages of members, \$3.50 for an eight-hour day, per week, forty-eight; about 50 per cent of the members have been idle at times, aggregating about two months loss of time during the last year; working hours have decreased two and wages increased 50 per cent since organization; one apprentice allowed to every five journeymen in a shop; three years required to serve to complete the apprenticeship; must be under twenty-one years of age when commencing to learn the trade; no strikes.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 10, Portland.—Organized October, 1899; membership, 300; union incorporated; branch of national union, B. of P. D. and P. A.; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, 50 cents; no sick benefit; no strike benefit; no out-of-work benefit; funeral benefit, \$150; other benefits, donations; wages by the day; average wages of members, \$3.25; working hours per day, 8, per week, 48; majority of members have been idle at times during the year; aggregate loss of time of all members during twelve months, 220 days; wages increased from \$2 to \$3.25 a day; working hours decreased one hour per day since organization; union has an apprentice system; one apprentice to five journeymen, but not more than two apprentices in any one shop; all apprentices are bound for three years. (Semi-official.)

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Baker City.—Organized August 13, 1904; membership, 19; not incorporated; branch of the American Federation of Labor; membership fee, \$20; dues per month, 75 cents; sick and accident benefit, \$5 a week for seven weeks; funeral benefit, \$100; working by the day at an average wage of \$3; an increase of 50 cents per day, but no decrease in the time in day's work since organized; all apprentices required to work three years before becoming members of a local union; about 10 per cent working at the trade belong to no union. (Semi-official.)

#### PLASTERERS.

Operative Plasterers' International Association, Portland.—Organized August 3, 1901; membership, 94; not incorporated, branch of O. P. I. A.; membership fee, \$25; dues per month, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$50; strike benefit, \$5 during the strike; wages paid by the day of eight hours, \$5; wages increased \$1.50 and the work day reduced 2 hours since organization; apprentices to serve four years with contractor who has been established in business for at least one year. (Semi-official.)

#### PIPE-FITTING TRADE.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Local No. 51, Portland.—Organized 1889; present membership, 75; branch of U. A. P., G. and S. F.; membership fee, \$25; dues per month, \$1.20; sick benefit, \$6 a week; accident benefit, \$6 a week; strike benefit, \$6 a week; funeral

benefit, \$100; wages by the day of eight hours, \$5; not many idle during the past year; increase of wages \$2.50 per day; decrease in hours, 2 per day; apprentice works three years as apprentice and two years as junior helper before getting full wages.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers' Union, Portland.**—Organized March 15, 1908; not incorporated; membership, 12; branch of the I. A. S. H. W. and P. P. F.; membership fee, \$15 and \$25; dues per month, 75 cents and \$1; funeral benefit, \$100; about 50 per cent of the members carry insurance, an average amount of \$1,000; average wages per day, \$4.50; work by the day of eight hours; an apprentice must be of good character and be employed in the industry at time of becoming a member.

#### TILE LAYERS.

**Tile Layers and Helpers' Local No. 42, Portland.**—Organized 1907; membership, 50; branch of the I. C. M. and E. T. and H. A.; membership fee, \$3; monthly dues, 75 cents; work by the day; average wage of \$4 per day of eight hours. (Semi-official.)

#### BLACKSMITHING.

**Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, Portland.**—Organized 1906; membership, 40; branch of I. B. of B. and H.; initiation fee, \$3; dues per month, 75 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week during the strike; work by the day at an average wage of \$3.50 for nine hours.

#### BUTCHERS.

**Butcher Workmen Protective Union, Troutdale.**—Organized July 6, 1903; membership, 92; not incorporated; a branch of the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.; initiation fee, \$2.50 and \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week until end of strike; funeral benefit, \$50 to \$100; wages paid by day at the rate of \$2 to \$4; working hours per day, 10; all join the union after two weeks' work.

**Meat Cutters' Union, Local No. 455, Portland.**—Organized August 23, 1907; not incorporated; present membership, 75; branch of the A. M. C. and B. W.; strike benefit, \$5; funeral benefit, \$50 if a member less than six months; more than six months, \$100; members work by the week; average day's wage, \$3, and the working hours per day are twelve and a half; except Saturday, which is fifteen and a half; 78 hours constitutes a week's work.

#### CARPETLAYERS.

**Carpet Mechanics' Union No. 8, Portland.**—Organized March 3, 1902; membership, 25; not incorporated; branch of C. M. I. of N. A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, \$1, if paid in advance, 75 cents; wages by the week of fifty-four hours; extra men paid by the day, a working day is nine hours, and the wage, \$4 to \$4.50 per day; about four men idle during past year, aggregating a loss of three months; wages increased 50 per cent since organization, and a day's labor decreased by one hour; apprentices, one to each shop.

#### CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers' Local No. 36, Portland.**—Organized June 25, 1906; membership, 55; branch of I. C. and W. W. of N. A.; initiation fee, \$3; dues per month, \$1; strike benefit, if sanctioned by the International; wages paid by week and month; average wage per



day, \$3.50; number of working hours per day, 9; wages increased 50 cents per day and the work day decreased by 1 hour since organization. (Semi-official.)

#### CIGAR TRADE.

Cigarmakers' Local 425, Astoria.—Organized in August, 1899; membership, 14; not incorporated; branch of C. M. I. U. of A.; membership fee, \$3; dues, 30 cents per week; sick benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks; strike benefit, \$5 and \$3 per week; out-of-work benefit, \$3 per week for eight weeks per year; funeral benefit, \$50 to \$550; average daily wage, \$3.50; working hours per day, 8; per week, 48; apprentices must serve three years at the bench before admitted into the union; all working at the trade belong to union.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 478, Baker City.—Organized October 17, 1882; membership, 20; not incorporated; branch of national organization; membership fee, \$3; dues per week, 30 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks; strike benefit, \$3 per week for thirteen weeks; out-of-work benefit, \$3 per week for thirteen weeks; funeral benefit, from \$50 to \$550; workmen paid by the piece; average daily earnings, \$3.50; eight hours constitutes a working day, and 48 hours a week's work; one apprentice to five journeymen, two to ten, three to fifteen, and not over three in any shop; an apprentice must serve three full years at the trade.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 202, Portland.—Organized 1887; membership, 133; incorporated in 1894; branch C. M. I. U. of A.; membership fee, \$3; dues per month, \$1.20; benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks for sick; \$5 per week continuous for strike; \$3 per week for eighteen weeks for out of work; funeral benefit, \$50; death benefit, \$550 for fifteen years' membership; wages by the piece; average daily earnings for both male and female, \$3; working hours, 8 per day and 48 per week; no members idle; one apprentice to a shop of one man or more, two apprentices to twelve men, three apprentices to thirty men, and no more.

#### CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Astoria.—Organized June, 1901; present membership, 40; not incorporated; membership fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 50 cents; sick benefit, \$5 per week for twelve weeks; funeral benefit, \$50 to \$100; wages usually paid by the month; average wages of males, \$2.50 per day, and of females, \$1.75 per day; working hours, 10 per day, 64 per week; no idle members; increase in wages about 20 per cent and decrease of two hours per day in working hours.

Retail Clerks' I. P. A., Marshfield.—Organized February 14, 1908; not incorporated; membership, 19; branch of the R. C. I. P. A.; sick benefit paid by the national, \$5 per week for twelve weeks each year; funeral benefit, \$25 to \$200, according to length of membership; average wage per day for males is \$2.25, females, \$1.25; work hours per day, 10.

#### COOKS AND WAITERS.

Cooks and Waiters' Alliance No. 189, Portland.—Organized 1901; membership, 318; incorporated 1902; branch of H. R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A.; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, 50 cents and \$1; sick benefit, \$5 per week for four weeks; funeral benefit, \$50; members paid a daily wage of about \$2.50 for males and \$1.50 for females; 10 and 11 hours constituting a day's work and seven days a week's work; there is

an apprenticeship to a certain extent; must be temperate and willing to become an American citizen; the wages have nearly doubled, and the hours cut down from two to four since organization.

#### COOPERS.

Coopers' International Union, Local 132, Portland.—Organized 1900; membership, 18; branch of C. I. U. of N. A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week until settled; members paid by the piece and by the day; average daily wages, \$3, and the number of working hours per day, 8; 14 members idle during past year, with an aggregate loss of time of about three months; increase of wages since organization, 50 cents per day, and a decrease of two hours per day; apprentices to serve three years; first year to receive \$6 per week, second year \$12, and the third year \$15 per week.

#### ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 125, Portland.—Organized 1900; membership, 275; not incorporated; branch I. B. of E. W.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; sick benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks; accident benefit, \$5 a week for thirteen weeks; strike benefit, \$7 for single and \$10 a week for married men, for length of strike; funeral benefit, \$100, and loans to a brother in need; wages paid by the day; average wage of members per day, \$3.50; working hours, 8 per day and 48 per week; wages increased 50 per cent and time decreased two hours per day since organization; apprentices must have three years' varied experience in different branches of work, and ability to pass a practical examination covering the requirements of a journeyman.

Electrical Workers, Local No. 317, Portland.—Organized 1901; branch of the I. B. of E. W.; membership, 200; membership fee, \$25; monthly dues, \$1.75; sick benefit, \$5 per week for six weeks; accident benefit, \$5 per week for six weeks; strike benefit, \$5 per week during the strike; funeral benefit, \$100, paid by the International; work done by the week; average wage per day, \$3.50 for eight hours; 50 per cent increase in wages since organization.

#### ENGINEERS.

National Association Stationary Engineers, Local No. 1, Portland.—Organized 1888; membership, 105; branch of National Association Stationary Engineers; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 25 cents; average wage per day, \$3, and a day's work consists of nine hours. (Semi-official.)

International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 87, Portland.—Organized January, 1902; membership, 150; not incorporated; branch of I. U. of S. E.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week if sanctioned by the International; wages paid by the week and by the month at the average rate of \$3 for nine hours' work; wages increased 15 per cent since organization, and hours lessened from twelve to nine; no apprenticeship system, and no strikes or lockouts.

Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 41, Portland.—Organized August, 1883; membership, 80; branch N. M. E. B. A. of A.; initiation fee, \$25; monthly dues, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$75; no other benefits; wages paid by the month; average wage of members, \$3 per day and board; number of working hours per day, 13; about eight members have

been more or less idle during past year; 15 per cent increase in wages has been made since organization; the marine service requires that an applicant must have had three years' experience in the engine department of a ship before he is entitled to appear before the United States Inspector for a license.

#### FIREMEN.

Stationary Firemen's Local No. 118, Portland.—Membership, 31; initiation fee, \$2; dues per month, 50 cents; work done mostly by the day, at an average wage of \$2.50 per day for eight hours; the work day has been shortened two hours since organization.

#### FISHERMEN.

Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union, Astoria.—Organized April 11, 1886; incorporated August 16, 1886; re-incorporated March 23, 1896; membership for Oregon, 1,200; initiation fee, \$2.50; dues per season, \$2.50; funeral benefit, \$50; wages paid by the pound; six hours constitute a day's work; all are more or less idle during the year; from two and a half to six cents per pound more received for fishing since organization.

#### FREIGHT HANDLERS.

Freight Handlers' Union, Portland.—Organized 1902; membership, 75; not incorporated; branch of the I. L. M. and T. A.; strike benefits are paid for if sanctioned by the International; work by the day at an average wage of \$2.60; ten hours constitute a day's work; there has been an increase of 25 cents a day since organization.

#### GARMENT WORKERS.

United Garment Workers of America, Local 228, Portland.—Organized February, 1903; membership, 300; not incorporated; branch of U. G. W. of A.; membership fee, male \$5, female 50 cents; dues per month, 50 cents; sick benefit, \$3 per week for eight weeks; wages paid by the piece, by the hour and day; average wages of males \$3, and of females \$1.75 per day; about 10 per cent increase in wages and forty minutes decrease in time per day since organization; number working hours per day, 9, per week, 50; all members more or less idle during the year; one apprentice is allowed for each journeyman cutter; an apprentice shall serve four years to be classed as a journeyman.

#### GRAIN HANDLERS.

Grain Handlers, Local No. 263, Portland.—Organized August 14, 1901; membership, 260; branch of I. L. M. and T. W. A.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 50 cents; members paid by the hour; average wages, \$3.60 per day of nine hours; about 200 of the members have been five months idle during the past year, at an estimated loss of \$18,720; 10 cents straight and 30 cents in overtime increase in wages and one hour decrease in working hours since organization.

#### IRON INDUSTRY.

Iron Moulders' Union of N. A., Local No. 139, Portland.—Organized 1882; present membership, 150; not incorporated; membership fee, \$5; dues, \$1.60 per month; national sick benefit, \$5.40 per week for thirteen weeks; strike benefit, \$7 per week; when out of work dues remitted; death or disability benefit according to length of membership, from \$100 to \$200; wages for machinery moulders, \$3.75, minimum, for nine

hours' work; stove plate work paid by the piece; decrease in working hours per day since organization, 1; apprentice, one for each shop and one more for every five moulders employed.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Mt. Hood Lodge No. 72, Portland.—Organized 1892; present membership, 75; not incorporated; branch of B. B. and I. S. of A.; accident, sick and strike benefit, \$7 weekly; funeral benefit, \$75; wages by the hour, and average wages, \$4.05 per day; working hours per day, 9 inside and 8 outside work; an increase of 15 cents per hour, and a decrease of one to two hours per day in working time has been granted since organization; one apprentice can be employed for every five journeymen; the shop apprentices' dues are \$1 per month.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, Baker City.—Organized April, 1902; membership, 6; not incorporated; branch of A. S. M. W. A.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week for ten weeks; funeral benefit, \$100; wages, \$3.50, paid by the day of eight hours, forty-eight hours constituting a week's work; no members idle within a year; no increase in wages; one hour less time on a working day; one apprentice to every six journeymen; no strikes, lockouts or trouble within a year; all working at the trade belong to the union. (Semi-official.)

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Portland.—Organized 1888; membership, 95; not incorporated; branch of A. S. M. W. I. A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5, no limit to time; funeral benefit, \$100; member must be in good standing one year in order to receive death benefit; members paid by the hour; daily wages, \$4 for eight hours; working hours per week, 48; three members idle during past year; apprentices must serve four years and must not leave employer without consent of the union; one apprentice to each shop regardless of number of men employed, and one to each three journeymen thereafter; when necessary to lay off, for three journeymen one apprentice shall be laid off; apprentices must be under sixteen years of age at the time of indenture. (Semi-official.)

#### LEATHERWORKERS.

United Brotherhood of Leatherworkers on Horse Goods, Portland.—Organized 1900; membership, 45; not incorporated; branch of I. U. B. of L. W. on H. G.; membership fee, \$2; monthly dues, \$1; sick benefit, \$5 per week for thirteen weeks; strike benefit, \$5 per week for twenty weeks; funeral benefit, \$100; wages by the piece and by the hour; average wages of members per day, males \$2.75; working hours per day, 9, per week, 54; 25 per cent have been idle more or less during the year; wages increased from 15 to 20 per cent since organization; one hour per day decrease in time.

#### LIQUOR INDUSTRY.

Bartenders' Union, Local No. 142, Astoria.—Organized December, 1901; membership 70; not incorporated; branch of H. and B. I. L.; membership fee, \$10; dues, 50 cents per month; no benefits except funeral, which is \$50; members are paid an average of \$70 per month; about fourteen members have been more or less idle during the past year; \$10 per month increase in wages made since organization.

Portland Bartenders' League, Portland.—Organized March 26, 1902; membership, 420; not incorporated; branch B. I. L. of A.; membership fee, \$15; dues, \$1 per month; sick benefit, \$7 for thirteen weeks; funeral

benefit, \$100; wages weekly; average wages per day, \$2.50; working hours per day, 10, per week, 60; during the past twelve months ten members have been idle at different times; since organization about 35 per cent increase in wages and one hour decrease in time per day.

Beer Drivers and Bottlers, Local No. 201, Portland.—Organized 1895; present membership, 78; not incorporated; branch of U. B. W. of A.; initiation fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; strike benefit, \$7 per week for one year; wages about \$3 per day of eight and a half hours; wages increased 30 per cent and time decreased three and a half hours per day since organization; one apprentice allowed in the bottling department for every five members employed; apprentice must be not less than eighteen years old, and not allowed to work in case regular men are laid off.

Brewers' Union, Local 320, Portland.—Organized 1886; membership, 56; branch of U. B. W.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; wages paid by the week; average wages of members per day, \$3.50; number of working hours, 8 per day; wages have been increased 50 per cent since organization; the number of working hours per day have been decreased two; apprentices must be over 17 years at the beginning of their term of apprenticeship; term two years; wages first year \$11, second year \$12.

#### LONGSHOREMEN, MARINE AND TRANSPORT WORKERS.

Longshoremen's Local Union No. 250, Marshfield.—Organized 1899; present membership, 58; not incorporated; branch of I. L. M. and T. W. A.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 50 cents; sick and accident per week, 48; very few members idle during the past year; working day benefits, \$5 a week for seven weeks; wages by the hour; average wages of members per day, \$2; number of working hours per day, from 3 to 24; 10 to 25 per cent increase in wages since organization.

Longshoremen's Local Union No. 5, Portland.—Organized August, 1901; not incorporated; branch of Pacific Coast Association of Longshoremen; membership, 120; membership fee, \$25; monthly dues, \$1; work done by the hour; average wages per month, \$55; hours per day, 9; there has been an increase of 10 per cent in wages and a reduction of one hour in the length of the work day since organization.

Longshoremen's Local Union No. 6, Portland.—Organized 1901; not incorporated; branch of the P. C. A. of L.; membership, 327; membership fee, \$25; monthly dues, 75 cents; work done by the hour; average pay per day, \$4.05; nine hours constitute a day's work; about 5 per cent have been idle during the last year; wages increased 15 per cent since organization; a person must have six months' experience before being admitted into the union.

Longshoremen's Union, Astoria.—Organized 1883; reorganized September 21, 1903; present membership, 65; local under I. L. M. and T. W. A.; local chartered by national organization 1903; incorporated; initiation fee, \$20; dues per month, 60 cents; wages by the hour; average wages of members when at work for a nine-hour day, \$4; working hours irregular.

Riggers, Liners, Shippainters and Cleaners, Portland.—Organized December, 1902; membership, 26; not incorporated; branch I. L. M. and T. W. A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; wages paid by the hour at 50 cents; time and a half for overtime; working hours per day, 9; 50 per cent idle part of the time; 25 per cent increase in wages since organization; no decrease in working hours per day.

## MACHINISTS.

Willamette Lodge No. 63, Portland.—Membership, 225; organized 1889; not incorporated; branch of I. A. of M.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, \$1.15; strike benefit, \$7 per week, with no limit as to time; funeral benefit, \$75 to \$200, and a superannuation benefit of \$1000 at age of \$65; wages paid by the hour; average wages for males per day, \$3.50; working hours per day, 9, per week, 54; none of the members have been reported idle during the year; 75 cents per day increase in pay, and a decrease of one hour in working day since organization; apprentices are required to serve four years.

Columbia Lodge No. 26, Astoria.—Organized August 1, 1901; membership, 22; incorporated; branch I. A. of M.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, \$1.25; strike benefit, \$8 a week during strike; average wages per day, \$3.65; working hours per day, 9, per week, 53½; six men have been idle more or less during the year; 40 cents per day increase in wages since organization, and one hour less constitutes a day's work; one apprentice for the shop, and one for every five men thereafter.

## MAILERS.

Mailers' Union No. 13, Portland.—Branch of I. T. U.; membership, 6; initiation fee, \$10; monthly dues, \$1; national pays strike benefit, \$5 to a single man, \$7 to a married man per week; funeral benefit, \$75; also an old-age benefit; average wage per day, \$3 for eight hours; an apprentice must serve four years.

## MARBLEWORKERS.

Marbleworkers' Union, Portland.—Organized August, 1900; membership, 20; not incorporated; branch I. A. of M. W.; wages by the day of 8 hours, \$3.50; wages increased \$1 per day since organization; two hours decrease in day; apprentices must serve four years before being granted a journeyman's card; no strikes or lockouts during past twelve months; all working at the trade belong to the union. (Semi-official.)

## MINERS.

Bourne Miners' Union, Bourne.—Organized September 17, 1900; membership, 80; branch of Western Federation of Miners; initiation fee, \$5; dues per month, \$1; sick benefit, \$10 per week for ten weeks; funeral benefit, \$90; paid by the piece or by the day; average wages per day, \$3.25; number of working hours per day, 8; about 40 members have been more or less idle during the past year; 7½ per cent increase in wages since organization; decrease in hours per day's work, 2; no strike during the last twelve months.

Cornucopia Miners' Union, Cornucopia.—Organized September 11, 1907; membership, 30; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, \$1; branch of W. F. of M.; not incorporated; sick benefit, \$8 per week for eight weeks; funeral benefit, \$90; working by the day at \$3.50 to \$4 per day of eight hours.

## MUSICIANS.

Musicians' Mutual Association, Portland.—Organized October, 1898; membership, 250; not incorporated; branch of A. F. of M.; membership fee, \$20; dues per year, \$4; funeral benefit, \$100; such other benefits as the union may deem necessary; wages by the piece, hour, day and week; average wages of members, \$2.50 per day when employed; working hours per day average four; wages increased 5 per cent since organization.

## PATTERN MAKERS.

Pattern Makers' Union, Portland.—Organized 1883; branch of the P. M. L. of N. A.; membership, 25; membership fee, \$10; dues, \$2 per month; Grand Lodge pays the following: Sick benefit, \$7 per week for thirteen weeks; accident benefit, \$7 per week for thirteen weeks; strike benefit, \$7 per week until strike is settled; funeral benefit, \$50. Average wage per day, \$4, for working day of nine hours; the wages have increased \$1 per day since organization and the day has decreased one hour; one apprentice is allowed for each eight journeymen. (Semi-official.)

## PRINTING TRADE.

Bookbinders' Union, Local No. 113, Portland.—Organized 1902; a branch of the I. B. of B.; membership, 68; membership fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 25 cents; funeral benefit, \$50; work by the week; eight hours make a day's work, forty-eight hours a week's work; wages from \$6 to \$9 per week; about half of the members have been idle more or less during the last year; there has been a decrease of one hour in the work day since organization; one apprentice is allowed to every three girls.

Bookbinders' Local Union No. 90, I. B. of B., Portland.—Organized September 18, 1900; membership, 37; not incorporated; branch of I. B. of B.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; funeral benefit, \$50; strike benefit, \$7.50 per week during strike; wages weekly; average daily wage, \$3.25 for males; hours per day, 8, per week, 48; 25 per cent increase in wages since organization; apprentice must serve five years.

International Photo Engravers' Union, Portland.—Organized April 10, 1902; not incorporated; present membership, 23; membership fee, \$30; dues per month, \$1; strike benefit, \$5 a week for single, and \$8 for married men, until strike is settled; funeral benefit, \$75 from International and \$25 from local; wages by the week; wages from \$3.50 to \$6 per day; number of working hours, 8 per day, and 48 by the week; 50 per cent increase in wages and one hour decrease in working hours since organization in job shops; apprenticeship system requires that apprentice work five consecutive years in one shop and stay with his first employer unless there is just cause for a change, the matter being acted on by the union.

Portland Printing Pressmen's Union No. 43, Portland.—Organized May, 1890; present membership, 64; not incorporated; branch of I. P. P. and A. U.; membership fee, \$15; dues, \$1 per month; sick benefit, \$7 per week for eight weeks; funeral benefit, \$100; wages paid by the day; average wages of males, \$3.50 per day; eight hours constitute a day's labor, and forty-eight hours a week's work; about three members have been idle at times during the past twelve months; increase in wages, 10 per cent, and a decrease of two hours per work day since organized; apprentice must serve two years as feeder and be over nineteen years of age when starting apprenticeship; must serve four years under instruction of competent pressman before being admitted to full membership.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, Portland.—Organized June, 1900; membership, 14; branch I. S. and E. U.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1.50; strike benefit, \$10 per week during the strike; funeral benefit, \$60; wages paid by the day of eight hours, \$4.50; working hours per week, 48; apprentice must serve five years actual working time and be twenty-one years of age before becoming a full member; 10 per cent increase in wages since organization.

**Baker City Typographical Union No. 430, Baker City.**—Present membership, 12; not incorporated; branch I. T. U.; membership fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 90 cents; funeral benefit paid by I. T. U.; members paid by the week and by the piece; average wages of both males and females, \$3.50 per day; working hours, 8 per day and 48 per week; about 50 per cent increase in wages since organization; working hours decreased 20 per cent; apprenticeship required according to laws of I. T. U.; no strikes or lockouts; all tradesmen in this city working in this industry belong to a union.

**Capital Typographical Union No. 210, Salem.**—Organized October 7, 1888; present membership, 28; not incorporated; branch of I. T. U.; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of earnings; strike benefit, \$5 and \$7 per week; funeral benefit, \$70; care of sick, etc., when necessary; wages by the day; wages per day, both male and female, \$3 for day and \$3.50 for night work; working hours per day, 8, hours per week, 48; very few members idle during the past year; working day has been decreased two hours since organization; apprenticeship system, one apprentice to five journeymen or fraction thereof. The wages of \$3.50 per day for eight hours, and price and one-half for overtime, Sundays, holidays, and night work, is the scale paid at the State House printing shop. On all the work that is done in outside shops for the State Printer, the workmen receive the scale that is applicable to the particular shop doing the work.

**Pendleton Typographical Union No. 214, Pendleton.**—Organized August 4, 1898; present membership, 13; not incorporated; branch I. T. U.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent of gross earnings; funeral benefit, \$70; wages paid by the week; average wages of members per day, both male and female, \$2.50; working hours per day, 8, per week, 48; no members have been idle; \$5 per week increase in wages since organization, and working hours decreased two; apprenticeship required; one apprentice to every five journeymen, and no office shall have more than two apprentices.

**Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58, Portland.**—Organized in 1881; membership, 265; not incorporated; branch I. T. U.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 1 per cent of earnings; funeral benefit, \$125; wages by the day; average wages, both male and female, \$4 per day; working hours per day, 8, per week, 48; about 50 members have been more or less idle during the past year; wages about 10 per cent higher than at organization, and hours per day have been decreased from ten to eight; apprenticeship is required; the apprentice must work not less than four years at the trade, either in book and job offices or on newspapers, or may work the four years in both; first year he may be required to do such work as the office may desire, but must be given opportunity to learn the case and to set type; during succeeding years must be employed not less than two and a half hours per day on composition and be taught the rudiments of display work; in machine (typesetting machine) offices apprentices may be allowed to work on machine; if office fails to give reasonable opportunity to learn it shall forfeit right to employ one or all apprentices; must be employed regularly if at all.

**Web Pressmen's Union No. 17, Portland.**—Organized November 21, 1904; branch of the I. P. P. and A. U.; not incorporated; membership, 21; membership fee, \$15; monthly dues, \$2 (with \$1 rebate for answering roll call); funeral benefit, \$100; strike or lockout benefit, \$5 for single and \$7 for married men per week, paid by the national for eight weeks, unless continued by board of directors; nearly all members carry



accident insurance individually; work by the day of eight hours; wages per day, day work, \$3.50; night, \$3.75; 50 cents per day is the minimum scale increase since organization; apprentices must be taken from Press Assistants' union (International law) after working one year in a web press room; must make application for apprentice membership and pay one-half of initiation fee, if admitted by ballot of union on recommendation of executive committee; pay one-half dues; shall become journeymen after working four years at the trade, provided they are deemed competent by the union; application turned over to executive committee, who report at next month's meeting, and the union decides by ballot.

#### RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Portland.—Organized June, 1905; present membership, 40; not incorporated; membership fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 50 cents; working by the day of ten hours at from \$2.25 to \$2.50; no increase in wages nor decrease in working hours since organization. (Semi-official.)

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Local No. 277, Portland.—Organized 1882; membership, 61; not incorporated; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; insurance, \$750, \$1,500, \$3,000, \$4,500, with a disability clause whereby members totally disabled can get full amount of insurance; assessments when needed; wages by the mile; average wages of members \$4.50 per day; working hours per day, 8; no members idle; 20 per cent increase in wages since organization; apprentices must act as firemen, be intelligent, sober and industrious.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Local 236, Portland.—Organized, 1883; membership, 46; branch of the G. I. B. of L. E.; initiation fee, \$10; monthly dues, \$5; a large number of members carry insurance averaging to each member about \$2,000; work by the mile; average day's wage, \$4.25; length of day, 10 hours; about six members have been idle more or less during the last twelve months at an aggregate loss to all of about 10 per cent of time; the day has been decreased from twelve to ten hours since organization.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Baker City.—Organized September 8, 1906; membership, 11; membership fee, \$10; monthly dues, 50 cents; branch of the O. W. Moon Division No. 700; strike benefit, \$40 per month for six months; all the members carry insurance which averages \$1,500 per member; work by the month, 100 miles or less, ten hours, more or less, a day; overtime pro rata; average wage per day, \$3.50; about 10 per cent and overtime increase since organization; no specific time as to experience nor examination required for the promotion of firemen to engineers on the S. V. R. R.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Roseburg.—Membership, 42; not incorporated; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, \$1; members carry insurance from \$750 to \$4,500; wages paid by the mile; average daily wage, \$4.50; working hours per day, 8, and overtime; decrease in working hours from one to four; increase in wages 10 per cent since organization. (Semi-official.)

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Grand Ronde Div. No. 362, La Grande.—Organized October, 1887; membership, 65; not incorporated; branch of G. I. B. of L. E.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$10 a week for six months; accident, \$15 a week for thirty weeks; sick benefit, optional; funeral benefit, \$100; wages per 100 miles or less; average daily earnings, \$4.60; working hours per

day, 5 to 16; none idle during the past year; about 15 per cent increase in wages since organization; no apprentice system; the fireman promoted gets the same rate of pay at the same class of work as the oldest engineer.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Portland.—Organized, local, 1883, national, 1873; membership, 75; branch of B. of L. F.; membership fee, \$5; monthly dues, depends on amount of insurance; wages paid by mileage and overtime; average wages per day, \$2.90; working hours per day, 10, with overtime after that; no members out of work during the past year; 9 per cent. increase in wages since organization; two decrease in working hours; no apprenticeship system; no strikes or lockouts; all join order as soon as eligible.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, La Grande.—Membership, 85; not incorporated; branch of B. of L. F.; membership fee, \$10; dues, quarterly, \$7.50; accident benefit according to kind of accident; an average of \$1,500 insurance is carried by nearly all the members; funeral benefit, \$100; strike benefit, \$25 per month for three months; average wages of members per day, \$3.15; working hours per day, 10; no strikes or lockouts.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge No. 542, Roseburg.—Organized August 24, 1898; branch of national organization; initiation fee, \$10; dues, \$2 per month; membership, 87; strike benefit, \$6 per week during strike; funeral benefit, \$100; all carry an average of \$1,500 insurance; wages paid both by the mile and by the hour; average wages of members per day, about \$3; firemen work from eight to sixteen hours per day; wages increased 35 per cent since organization.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Local No. 315, La Grande.—Organized July 2, 1889; membership, 55; branch of B. R. T.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month varies; strike benefit, \$8.75 per week; all members carry an average of \$1,200 insurance; wages under the mileage basis; 100 miles a day's work; wages increased 33 per cent since organization, and average \$3.36.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Portland.—Organized about September 23, 1883; membership, 201; incorporated; branch of B. of R. T.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, 50 cents; accident benefit if disabled, full face of policy; wages paid by the hour, month and mileage; wages per day, \$3.25 to \$3.50; working hours per day, 10; 50 per cent increase in wages and 20 per cent decrease in working hours since organization.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 34, Roseburg.—Organized 1891; present membership, 70; not incorporated; initiation fee, \$10; dues per month, \$2.75; insurance average, \$1,350; wages monthly; average wage of members per day, \$3.50; number of working hours, 9; no men idle during past twelve months; since organization wages increased \$35 per month; work day decreased two hours; no strikes; no lockouts.

Order of Railway Conductors, La Grande.—Organized 1893; membership, 51; not incorporated; membership fee, \$20; accident benefit, up to \$5,000, through insurance; sick benefit graded; all carry insurance; wages paid by the day, hour or mile; average wage per day, \$4.40; no members idle; 20 per cent increase in wages since organization; decrease of time of day's work, 2 hours; no apprenticeship system; conductors are promoted from brakemen; no strikes or lockouts.

Order of Railway Conductors of America, Mt. Hood Division No. 91, Portland.—Organized 1882; membership, 130; not incorporated; branch

of O. of R. C. of A.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 25 cents; sick and accident benefits consist of life insurance; strike and out-of-work benefits when ordered by board of directors; wages by the month, the average wage per day being \$4 for ten hours; no members idle and no loss of time during past year; 20 per cent increase in wages since organization, and two decrease in number of working hours per day; no apprenticeship system, and no strikes or lockouts.

Order of Railway Conductors, Roseburg.—Organized September 20, 1902; present membership, 31; not incorporated; branch of Order of Railway Conductors; initiation fee, \$10; dues, \$1 per quarter; no sick benefit; no accident benefit except in case of total disability; strike benefit, none; out-of-work benefit, none; wages paid by the trip and by the month; average wage of members per day, \$4.50; no members idle during past year; increase in wages since organization, 25 per cent; no decrease in working hours; no strikes.

Order of Railway Telegraphers, Portland.—Organized 1886; membership, 200; not incorporated; membership fee, \$4.50; dues, \$1 per month; mutual benefit department pays an average of \$500; members paid by the month at the rate of \$2 per day for both males and females; working hours per day, 12; about 25 per cent increase in wages and very little decrease in number of hours per day since organization.

Railway Freight Handlers' Union, Portland.—Organized May 18, 1902; membership, 165; not incorporated; branch of I. L. and T. A.; membership fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 60 cents; benefits, 10 cents per month per capita is placed in a sick or disabled fund and relief extended according to circumstances; work by the hour, day and month; average wages per day of ten hours, \$2.05; working hours per week, 60 or more; twenty-five members have been more or less idle during the year; 20 per cent increase since organization until last November, when a similar reduction was made; no decrease in number of working hours.

Railroad Machinist Union No. 433, Portland and Roseburg.—Organized October, 1906; not incorporated; membership, 88; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, \$1.25; branch of the International Association of Machinists; strike benefit, \$7 and \$8 per week during the strike; work by the hour at 38½ cents, or \$3.46½ cents per day of nine hours; there has been an increase of 4 cents per hour since organization; one apprentice is allowed to every five machinists (but not applied); 20 members have been more or less idle during the last year.

Switchmen's Union, Columbia Lodge No. 87, Portland.—Organized 1907; branch of the S. U. of N. A.; membership, 125; membership fee, \$11; dues per month, \$2.05; all the members are insured to the amount of \$600, paid by the S. U. of N. A.; work done by the day; average wage, \$3.20 for ten hours. (Semi-official.)

#### STREET RAILWAYS.

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, Division No. 18, Portland.—Organized December, 1901; membership, 250; not incorporated; branch of A. A. S. R. E. of A.; membership fee, \$1; dues per month, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$100; strike benefit, \$5 per week during strike; average earnings per day, \$2.70; working day, 9¼ to 11¼ hours; about 26 per cent increase in wages since organization.

#### SAILORS.

Sailors of the Pacific, Portland.—Organized 1903; Portland membership, 100; branch of I. S. U. of A.; membership fee, \$5; dues per month,

75 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week as long as strike lasts; funeral benefit, \$75; shipwreck benefit, \$50; wages paid by the month; average daily wages, \$1.50 and board; working hours per day, 9, while in port; 10 per cent increase in wages since organized.

#### SHINGLE WEAVERS.

Shingle Weavers' Union No. 58, Portland.—Organized July 9, 1905; branch of the A. F. of L.; membership, 51; membership fee, \$5; dues per month, \$1; strike benefit, \$5 for a single man, \$7.50 per week for a married man during the strike; work by the piece or by the day, optional, at an average wage of \$3.50 per day for ten hours; all the members have been more or less idle during the last year; before becoming a member, the party must do a certain amount of work and in a satisfactory manner.

#### SHIPWRIGHTS AND CAULKERS.

Shipwrights, Caulkers and Joiners, Portland.—Organized May 6, 1900; membership, 140; not incorporated; branch of I. S. C. and J.; membership fee, \$10; dues per month, 50 cents; funeral benefit, \$75 from local and \$250 from P. C. M. B. F.; average wages of members, \$4 per day of eight hours; forty-eight hours constitute a week's work; increase of \$1 a day in wages; two hours less on a working day since organization.

#### TAILORS.

Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 74, Portland.—Organized 1901; membership, 175; not incorporated; branch of J. T. U. of A.; membership fee, \$2; dues per month, 90 cents; strike benefit, \$6 for the first six weeks, after that, \$9; funeral benefit, \$40, \$50, \$75 and \$100, according to length of membership; members paid by the piece mostly; average wages of males, \$2.75; number of working hours per day, 12 to 14; 15 per cent increase in wages since organization.

#### TEAMING.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Portland.—Organized 1897; present membership, 250; not incorporated; branch of I. B. of T.; membership fee, \$2.50; dues per month, 50 cents; strike benefit, \$5 per week; members paid by the day of ten hours, \$2.75; wages increased about 30 per cent since organization; no decrease in working hours per day.

Teamsters' Union, Local No. 182, Astoria.—Organized February 5, 1907; branch of the I. B. of T.; membership, 57; membership fee, \$2.50; monthly dues, 50 cents; work by the month; average wage per day, \$2.60 for a day of ten hours; \$10 per month increase in wages since organization.

#### THEATRICAL.

International Association Theatrical Stage Employees No. 28, Portland.—Organized January 7, 1895; membership, 54; membership fee, \$50; dues per quarter, 33 1-3 cents; average wages of members per day, \$3.50, seven days constituting a week; no members idle during past year.

#### TRAVELERS' GOODS AND NOVELTY WORKERS.

Travelers' Goods and Novelty Workers' International Union of America, Local No. 24, Portland.—Organized July 14, 1904; membership, 11; branch of T. G. and L. N. W. I. U. of A.; membership fee, \$1; dues per month, \$1; no sick, accident or out-of-work benefits; strike benefit, \$5 per week during life of strike; wages paid by the hour at the nine-hour working day basis, or fifty-four hours a week; average daily wage of

male members, \$2.50, females, \$1; no members idle, and no loss of time; apprentice must serve three years before becoming a journeyman, and one apprentice to every four journeymen; thirty-one people working at the trade in this city who are unorganized. (Semi-official.)

Wood, Wire and Metal Laborers' International Union, Portland.—Organized August 20, 1900; membership, 75; membership fee, \$5; dues, \$1 per month; wages by the piece, paid weekly; average wage for males, \$3.50 per day of eight hours, forty-eight hours constituting a week's work; increase in wages 30 per cent; hours lessened by two per day. (Semi-official.)

#### LABEL LEAGUE.

Women's Union Label League No. 164, Portland.—Organized February 8, 1905; membership, 45; branch of the international organization; monthly dues, 25 cents; funeral benefit, \$50; the league stands unanimous for having the ten-hour female law enlarged to include all female workers.

The foregoing comprise reports from one hundred and eight organizations with a membership of 11,581; an average of a little over 107 to the union. An increase of 12½ per cent in the number of unions and an increase of over 25 per cent in membership over 1906.

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

A strike at the Willamette Iron Works for increase of pay. At the end of nine days the request was granted.

The carmen's strike of December 15, 1906, not yet settled; men at work had raise of wages.

Building laborers had a strike on December, 1907, lasting five days, when matters were settled.

Electricians in 1907 had a strike on the Home Telephone Company, which was settled satisfactorily after nine months, during which time the men were working for other companies.

Grain handlers had a strike from April 11 to 19, 1908; when settled they accepted reduction.

Iron moulders on a strike at present against open shop. Six shops and eighty men involved.

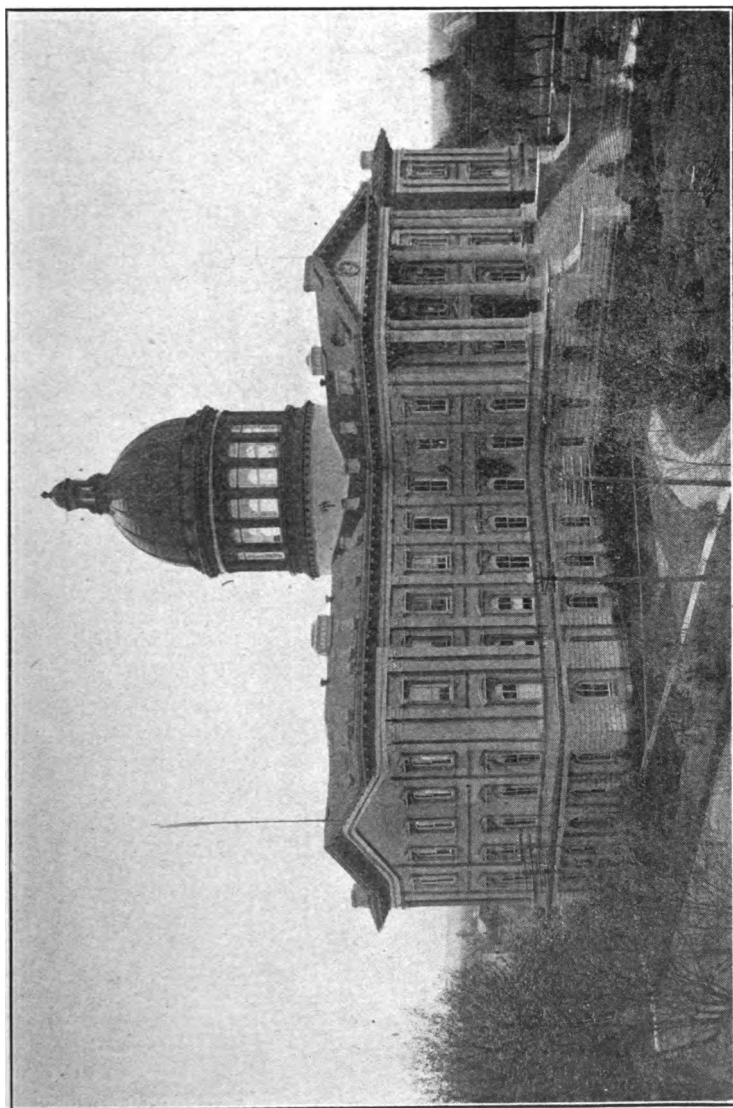
Locomotive engineers on the Sumpter Valley Railroad on strike the 11th and 12th of September, 1907, for pay for overtime. Request granted.

Longshoremen's Union of Marshfield had two different lockouts; one on account of water front strike in San Francisco; the other on demand for better pay. Satisfactorily settled.

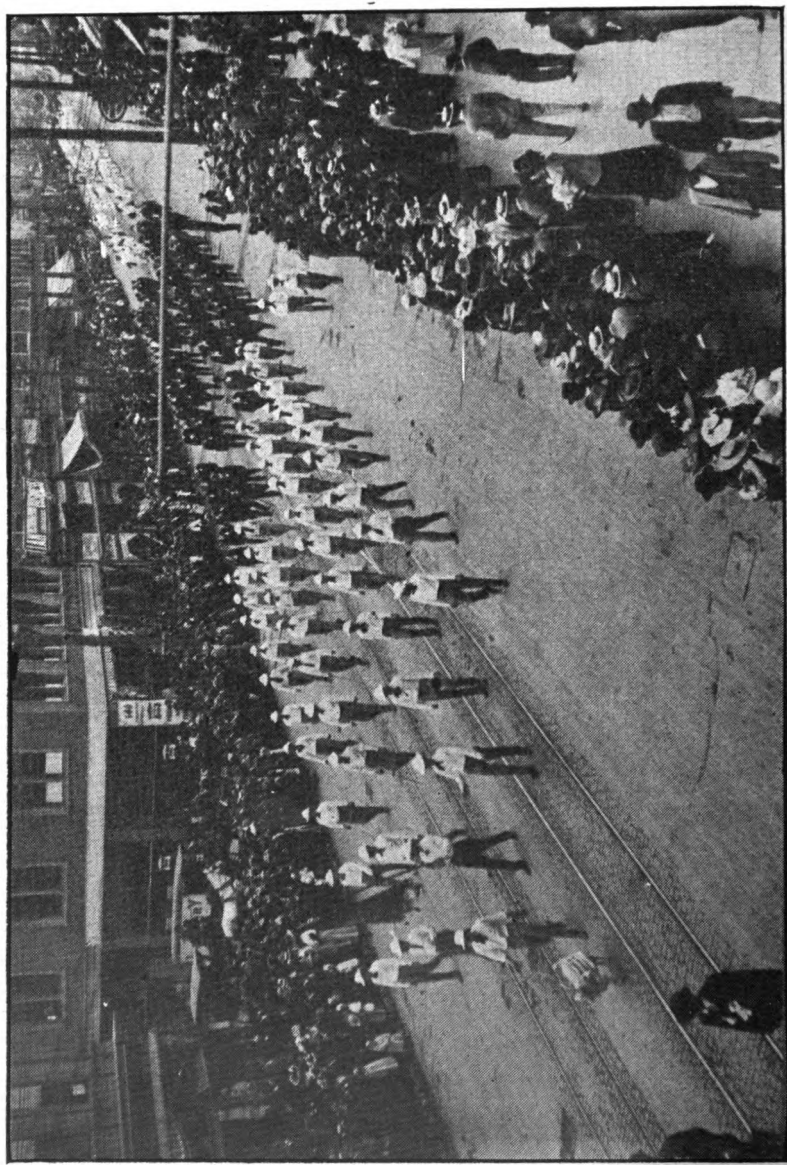
Lockout in the University Shingle Mill not yet settled.

Tailor's Union struck for more wages March 23, 1908, and was granted request April 8.

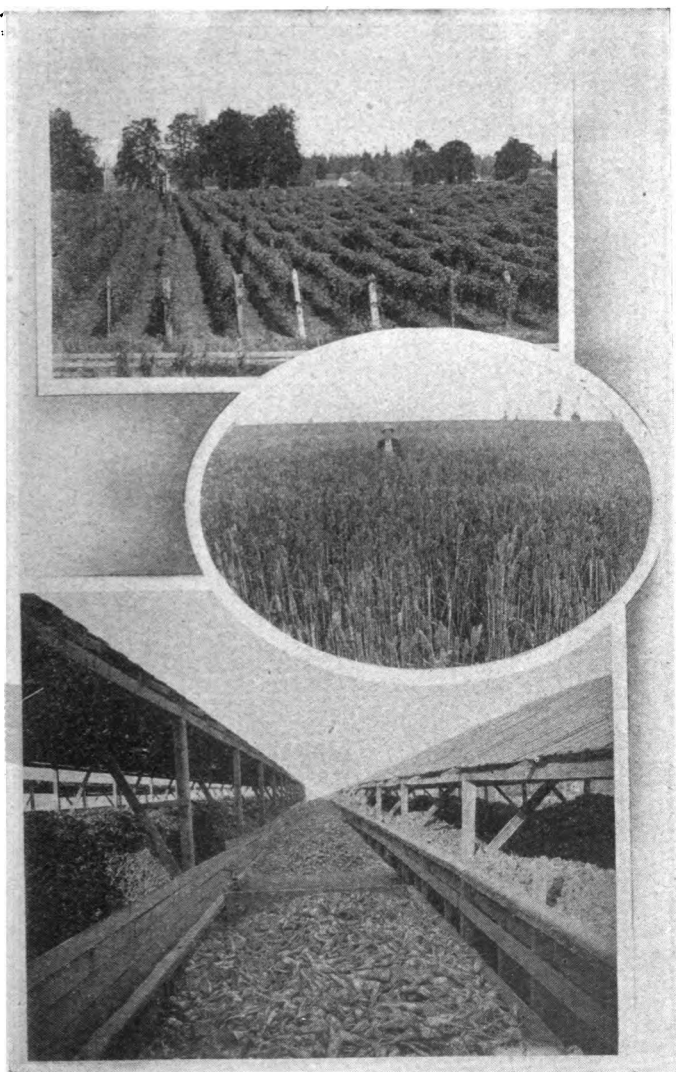
There have been a few strikes outside of organized labor, settled satisfactorily after short duration.



STATE CAPITOL.

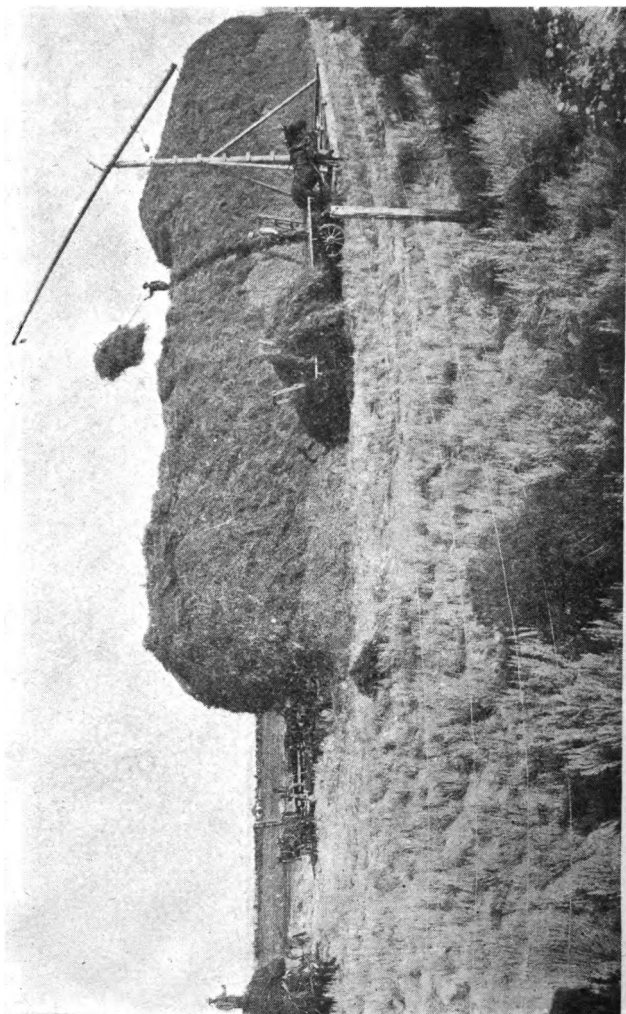


(PLATE 2) SECTION OF LABOR DAY PARADE, PORTLAND, SEPTEMBER 7, 1908.

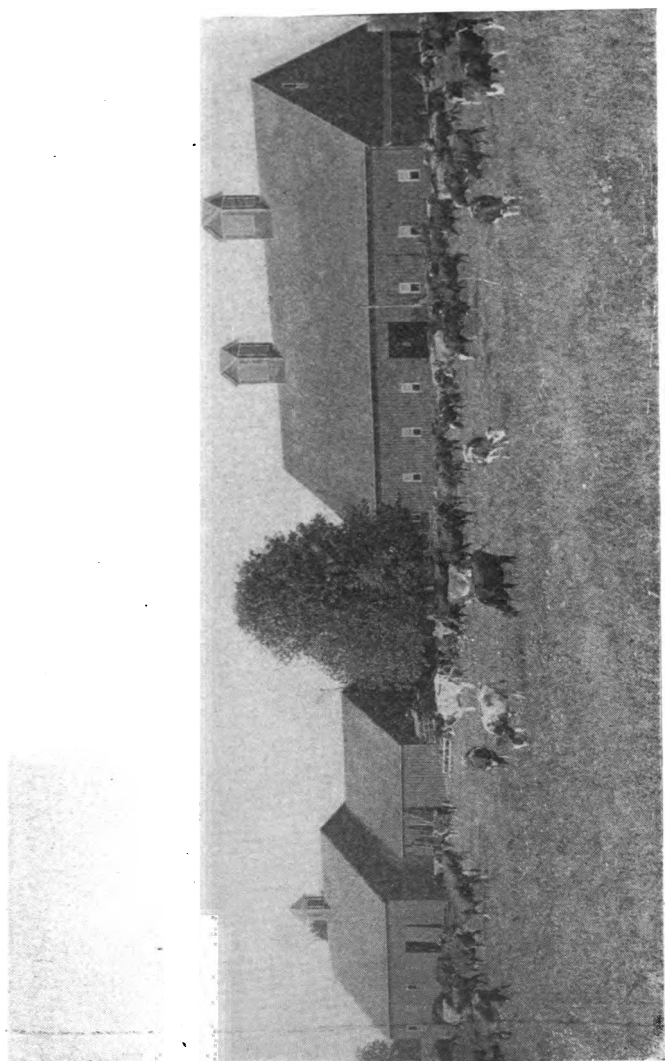


(PLATE 3) HOPS, WHEAT AND SUGAR BEETS.  
(By courtesy of Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.)

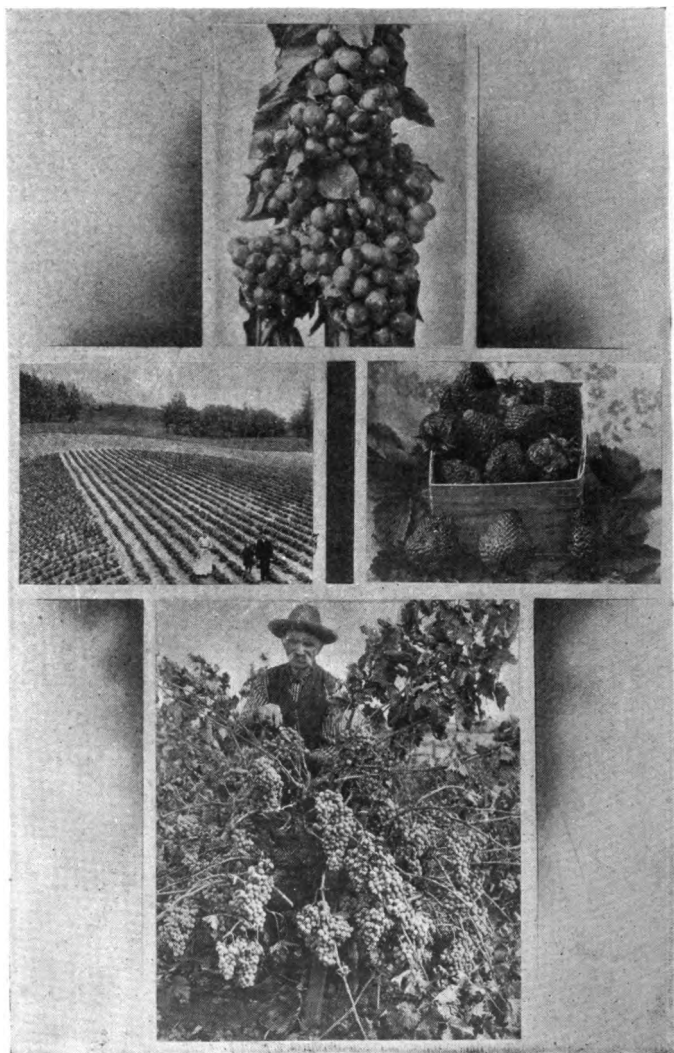




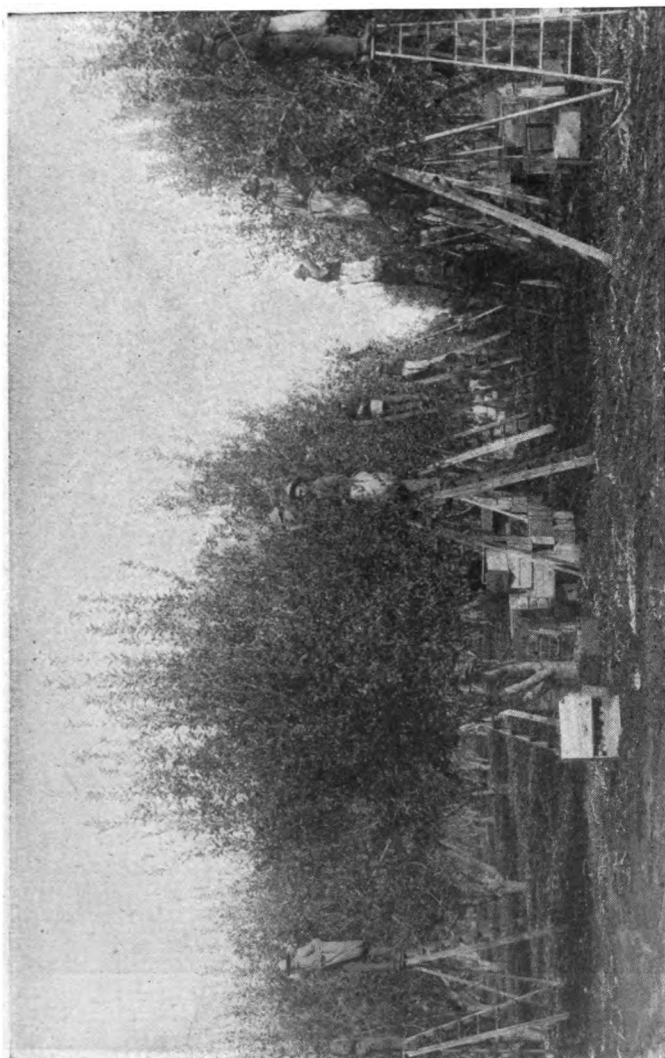
(PLATE 4) STACKING ALFALFA IN EASTERN OREGON.  
(By courtesy of the Pacific Monthly.)



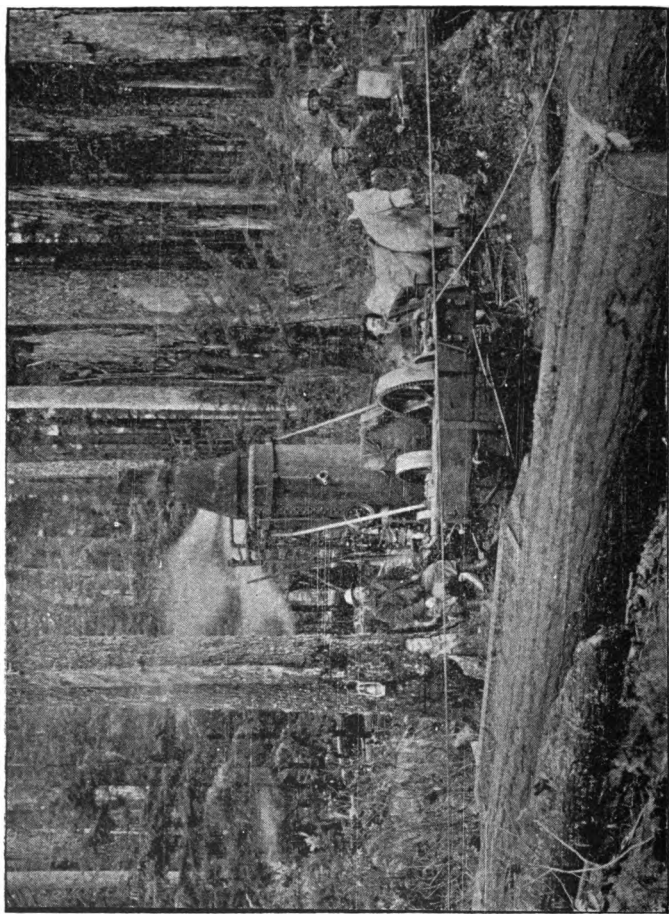
(PLATE 5) DAIRY FARM.  
(By courtesy of Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.)



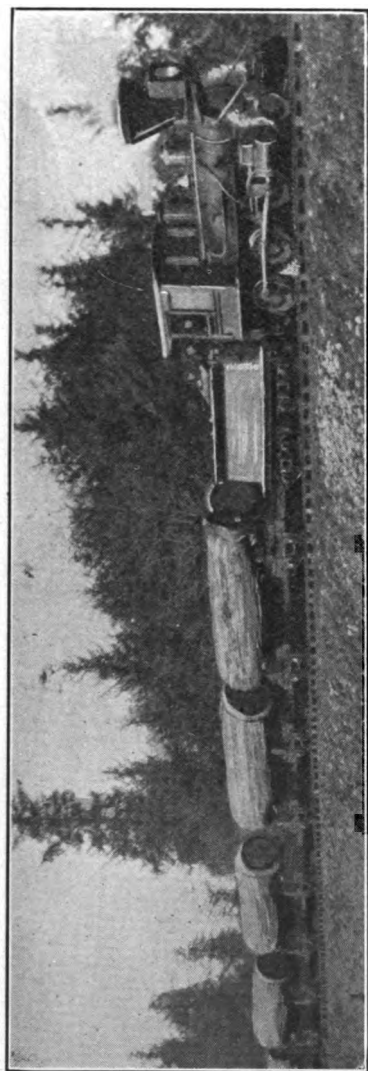
(PLATE 6) CHERRIES, BERRIES AND GRAPES.  
(By courtesy of Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.)



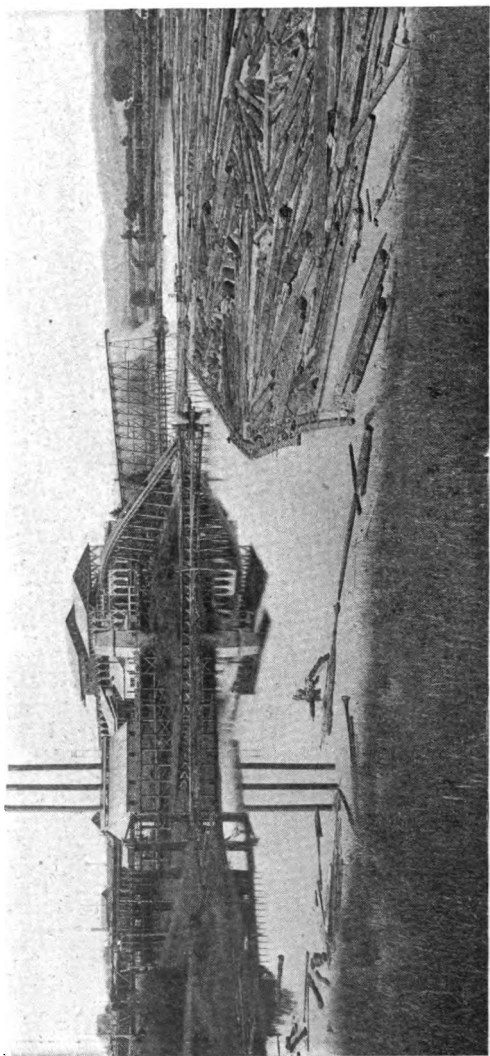
(PLATE 7) PICKING APPLES FOR THE LONDON MARKET.  
(By courtesy of Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.)



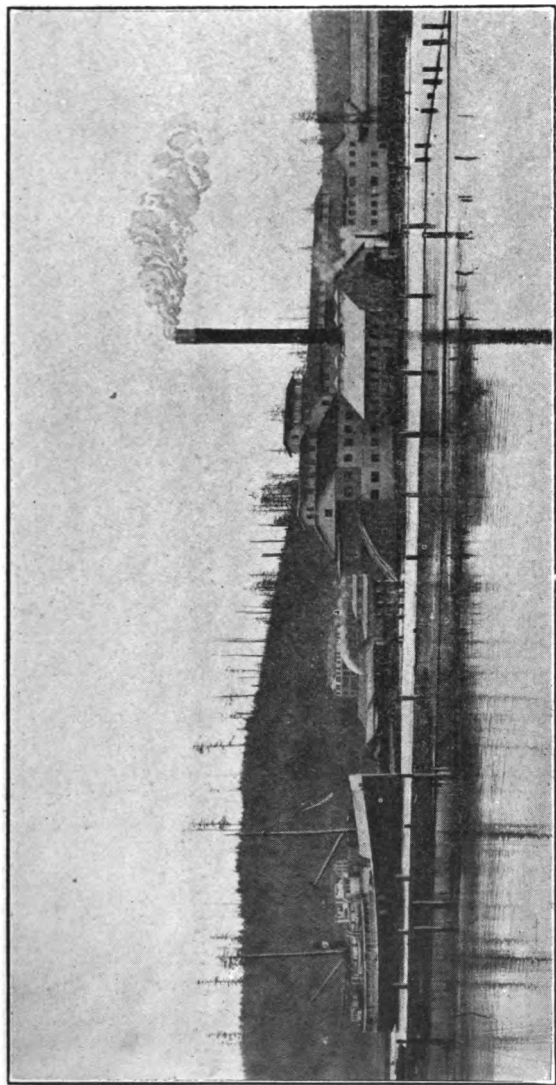
(PLATE 8) MODERN METHOD OF LOGGING.



(PLATE 9) MODERN METHOD LOGGING RAILROAD.  
(By courtesy of The Oregon Timberman.)

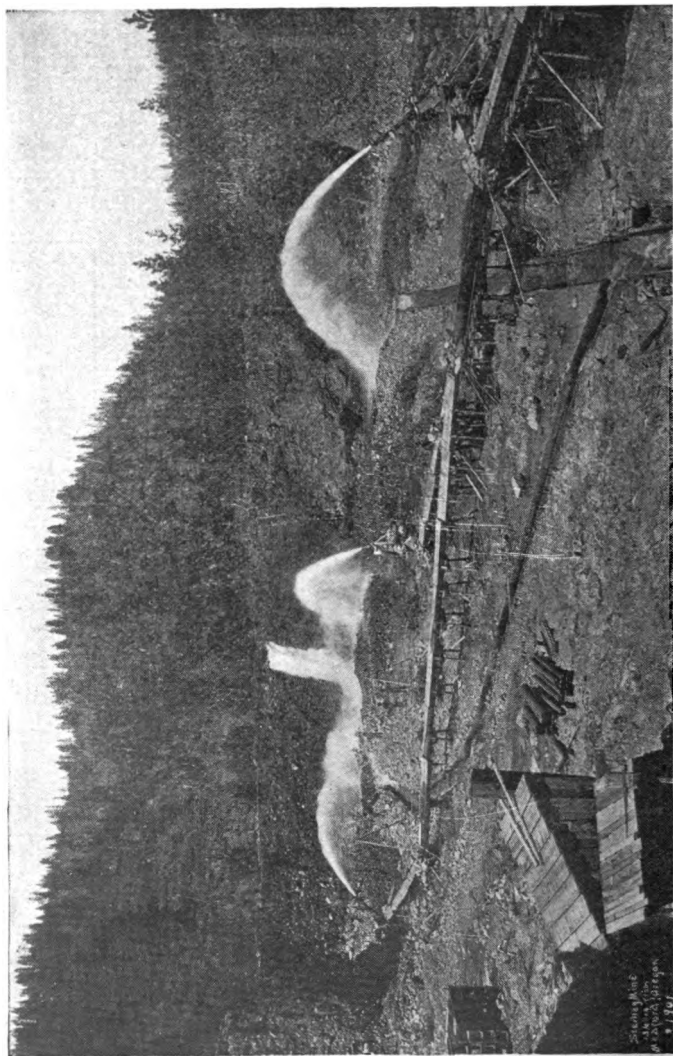


(PLATE 10) MODERN SAWMILL.  
(By courtesy of Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.)

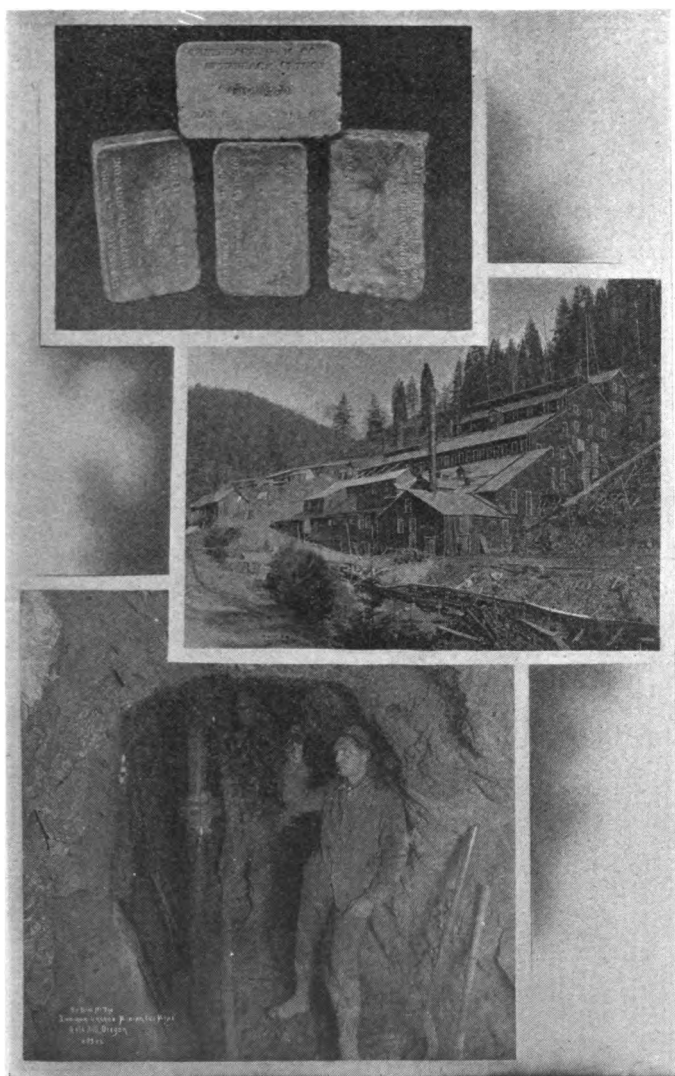


(PLATE II) MODERN SAW MILL.  
(By courtesy of The Oregon Timberman.)

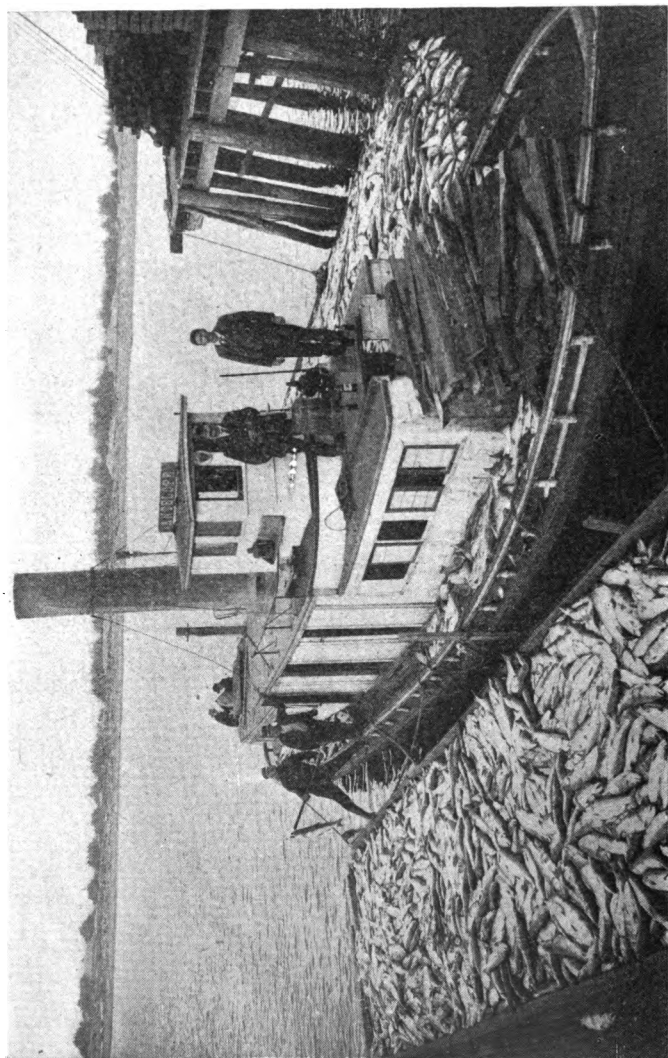




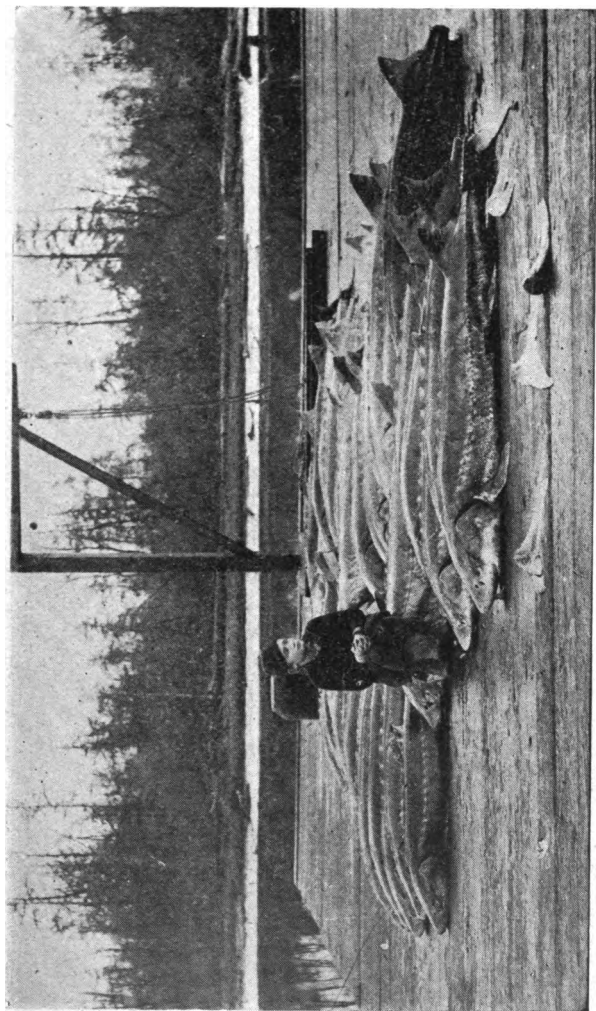
(PLATE 12) HYDRAULIC MINING.  
(By courtesy of Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.)



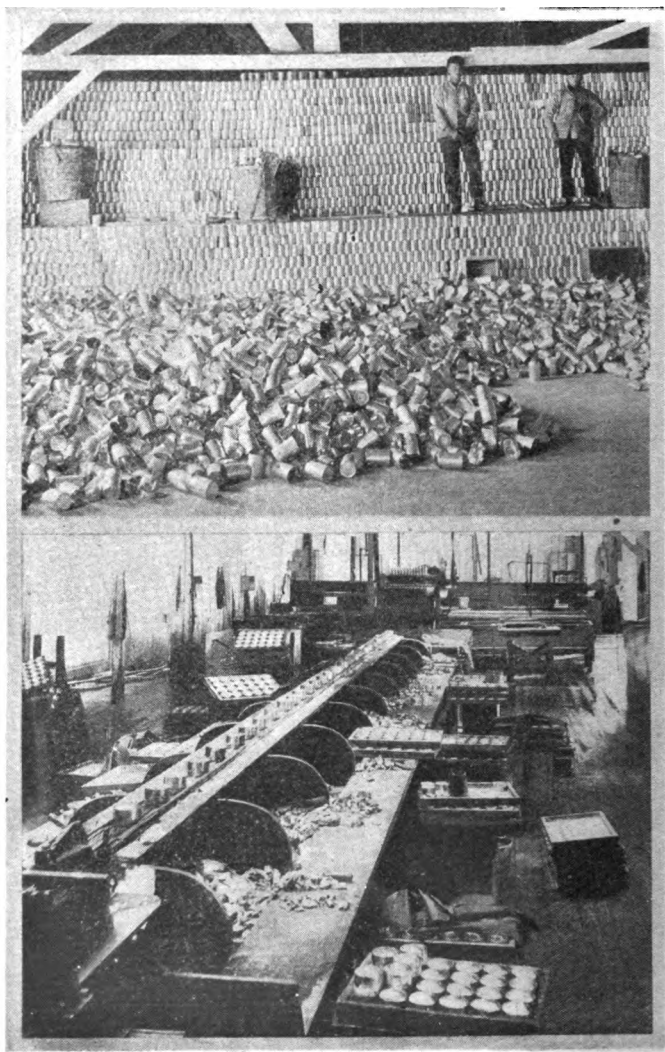
(PLATE 18) GOLD BRICKS WORTH \$13,000. CONCENTRATOR OR  
REDUCTION WORKS. UNDERGROUND MINING.  
(By courtesy of Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.)



(PLATE 14) A NIGHT'S CATCH OF SALMON—8220 FISH.  
(By courtesy of Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.)



(PLATE 15) COLUMBIA RIVER STURGEON.  
(By courtesy of The Pacific Monthly.)



(PLATE 16) INTERIOR OF SALMON CANNERY.  
(By courtesy of Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.)

## OREGON INDUSTRIES, ETC.

COMPARISON OF PORTLAND MARKET REPORT, JUNE 30,  
FOR 1904, 1906, AND 1908.

Articles.	1904.		1906.		1908.	
Apples, per box (new).....	\$1 00	to \$1 75	\$1 75	to \$2 00	\$2 00	to \$3 00
Apples, per pound (dried).....	04½	to 06½		14		07½
Bacon, dressed, per pound.....	11½	to 16	11	to 14	16	to 23
Beans, green, per pound.....	05	to 06	05	to 07	06	to 10
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	17½	to 20	17½	to 20	20	to 25
Butter, store, per pounds.....	12	to 13	14	to 14½		16
Cabbage, per cental.....	1 50	to 1 60		1 75		1 50
Carrots, per sack.....		1 50	1 00	to 1 25	1 50	to 1 75
Cherries, per pound.....	04	to 05	05	to 08	02	to 08
Eggs, per dozen.....	19½	to 20	22	to 22½	18	to 19
Flour, per barrel.....	3 90	to 5 25	3 95	to 4 25		4 85
Hogs, dressed.....	06	to 07	07½	to 08	06½	to 07½
Lard, 5-pound can.....	09	to 09½		11½	12½	
Lard, 10-pound can.....	08½	to 09½		11		12½
Mutton, dressed, per pound.....	04	to 06	07	to 08	08	to 09
Onions per sack.....	1 10	to 1 75	1 10	to 1 75	1 25	to 1 50
Parsnips, per sack.....		1 25				1 25
Peaches, per box.....	90	to 1 00	1 00	to 1 25	50	to 75
Peas, green, per pound.....	04	to 06			02	to 04
Potatoes, per cental.....	75	to 1 00	75	to 90	70	to 75
Prunes (Italian), dried.....	04½	to 07½	06½	to 08	05	to 06½
Sugar, granulated, per cental.....		5 85		5 05		6 25
Sugar, Extra C.....		5 35		4 60		5 75
Sugar, Golden C.....		5 25		4 45		5 65
Turnips, per sack.....		1 25	90	to 1 00		1 00
Veal, dressed, per pound.....	06	to 07	06½	to 07	.06	to .08

The following shows the increase and decrease over 1904: Meat has increased 32.25%; lard has increased 36.1%; creamery butter has increased 21.6%; store butter has increased 32%; sugar has increased 7.23%; flour has increased 6.6%; fruit has increased 19.16%; eggs have decreased 6.3%; potatoes have decreased 14.1%; other vegetables have decreased 9.95%.

## AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, ETC.

A study of the figures in the following data will impress the mind with this State's great natural resources and its development:

## BARLEY.

Oregon this year has about 65,000 acres in barley, which will yield an average of thirty-one and a half bushels per acre. The crop of last year is reported at 2,047,000 bushels.

## BEES.

The keeping of bees is profitable in those sections of Oregon where it is unnecessary to spray fruit trees. Bees feeding on bloom on which spray has been used, are easily killed. This bureau is informed that spray that will kill the moth germ will injure the bee. The value of bees in Oregon June 30, 1908, was \$384,820. For the year ending that date the bees had produced 1,737,936 pounds of honey, valued at \$17,379.

## BUCKWHEAT.

Oregon this year has two thousand acres in buckwheat. Estimating on last year's yield, which was fifteen bushels to the acre, would make the crop 30,000 bushels.

## CACTUS (THORNLESS.)

This bureau has been asked if the thornless cactus would be of benefit to Oregon. The thornless cactus as grown by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, will grow in Oregon. Mr. Burbank claims that he has plants three years old, six feet high and weighing 500 pounds. An acre of such plants would yield 200 tons of forage each year and from ten to eighteen tons of delicious fruit. This fruit has a commercial value and may be canned, pickled, preserved, or used for making syrups. The leaf of the thornless cactus is of great food value, as it supplies organic minerals and salts, manganese, iron, potassium, magnesium, and sodium, which are needed to build up the nerve cells. An acre of thornless cactus will support five to ten dairy cows and takes the place of alfalfa. Sheep and hogs thrive upon it. These plants cost \$2 each.

## CORN.

Oregon produces a good grade of corn. This year there are 19,000 acres planted to corn, against 16,000 acres in 1907. The farm price varies from 45 cents to 75 cents, according to the locality. The average yield is about twenty-five bushels per acre. On account of the cool nights which prevail in Western Oregon throughout the summer, corn does not mature as well as it would in many parts of Eastern Oregon, where as yet it has not been grown to any extent.

## CRANBERRIES.

Oregon has ten acres in cranberry cultivation, yielding an average of 150 bushels to the acre, or 1,500 bushels.

## FRUIT OUTPUT FOR 1907.

	Quantity.	Value.
Dried prunes, pounds.....	26,280,000	\$ 1,807,565 00
Apples, boxes.....	1,120,000	1,300,000 00
Pears, boxes.....	252,000	8,300,000 00
Prunes and plums, shipped green or fresh to canners, etc., tons.....	4,500	9,221,000 00
Grapes, boxes.....	4,000,000	126,000 00
Peaches, boxes.....	440,000	245,000 00
Gooseberries, boxes.....	400,000	155,000 00
Blackberries, boxes.....	2,250,000	880,000 00
Cherries, boxes.....	5,000,000	215,000 00
Currants, boxes.....	350,000	28,000 00
Apricots, boxes.....	8,000	6,500 00
Loganberries, boxes.....	1,000,000	90,000 00
Strawberries, boxes.....	6,000,000	400,000 00
Raspberries, boxes.....	1,200,000	70,000 00
Miscellaneous fruit.....		20,000 00
Total value.....		\$ 4,235,165 00

Tomatoes not included.

## GOATS.

The goat industry is profitable in a brush section. The goat is economical. It destroys the brush and aids the farmer. A well-graded band of goats will yield annually from 90 cents to \$2.40 per head for

its fleece. There is a market for all mohair grown. Oregon ships one-fifth of the mohair of the United States. The product for 1908 is valued at \$176,000. The Oregon mohair is medium fine, a little heavy in grease, which causes it to shrink a little more than Turkey mohair, but it is finer in fibre, is soft, white, lustrous stock, strong in the staple and elastic. There are 125,230 goats in Oregon, and only 2,000,000 in the United States. British India is the nearest competitor in the goat industry. Oregon is capable of maintaining as many goats as are now in the entire United States.

#### HAY.

The irrigation projects in Oregon have increased the acreage of hay land in Oregon, and reports for 1908 are difficult to procure, but up to September 30, 1908, reports to this office show that there are not less than 469,530 acres in hay crop. Timothy has been harvested and clover and alfalfa cut for one crop. Some yields are immense so far as clover and alfalfa are concerned. The entire crop of the State indicates a total yield of 1,115,145 tons. Producers' prices throughout the State have averaged as follows: Old timothy, Willamette Valley, fancy, \$13@ \$13.65; ordinary, \$12@ \$12.75; Eastern Oregon, \$15@ \$16.50; mixed, \$9.50 @ \$10.25; clover, \$7.50@ \$8.65; grain, \$10.25@ \$11.75; cheat, \$10.50@ \$11.45; alfalfa, \$8.50@ \$9.75. This for the summer season of 1908.

#### HOGS.

On January 1, 1908, Oregon had 279,000 head of swine, valued at \$1,744,000, and still live hogs for killing purposes are shipped in from the Middle States to the value of \$50,000 to \$75,000 per month.

#### HOPS.

Oregon has 1,353 individual growers of hops, cultivating 23,709 acres. By counties the growers are as follows: Benton, 12; Clackamas, 24; Coos, 1; Douglas, 3; Josephine, 25; Lane, 64; Lincoln, 1; Linn, 38; Marion, 699; Multnomah, 10; Polk, 127; Tillamook, 1; Washington, 171; Yamhill, 280; total, 1,353. The acreage by counties is as follows: Benton, 318; Clackamas, 260; Coos, 5; Douglas, 40; Josephine, 491; Lane, 393; Lincoln, 35; Linn, 628; Marion, 10,564; Multnomah, 180; Polk, 3,884; Tillamook, 10; Washington, 2,758; Yamhill, 3,399; total, 23,709. There are 1,385 hop houses, representing a cost of \$692,500.

Hop-picking is just over as this report goes to press, and reports as to yields are coming in. As usual some yards yielded heavily, while others were light. The estimated yield is 23,234,820 pounds, or about 118,545 bales. Some yards were not picked, while others were left uncultivated this year, but this uncultivated portion was considered when making up the total acreage. Pickers this year were paid, mostly, 80 cents per 100 pounds, and a few 1 cent per pound. In some instances they were paid by the box, at 40 cents. The total amount paid to pickers this year was about \$871,305.

#### HORSES.

The Department of Agriculture reported that on January 1, 1908, there were in Oregon 285,000 head of horses and mules of the average value per head of \$96, or a total value of \$27,360,000, while the assessors report 181,753 head, valued at \$8,373,438.

Pinto Indian ponies sold twenty-five years ago for \$2.50 to \$5 per head in bands, now bring \$20 to \$30. Last year many of these were sold in Berkeley, San Francisco and Los Angeles for from \$100 to \$200. Horses that a few years ago sold for \$100 now bring \$175 to \$200. Range



horses from Eastern Oregon are found to have the strongest lungs and most rugged limbs. The outdoor life, climbing the hills for feed, and going down in the deep ravines and lowlands for water is the cause of this.

#### IRRIGATION.

In the following table, taken from the twelfth census, is given the relative area of irrigated land in the different counties, also the number of irrigators.

In 1889, a total of 3,150 irrigators is reported, for an area of 177,944 acres of irrigated land. In 1899, seventeen counties are reported as containing 4,502 irrigators, and 387,095 acres of irrigated land. The eleventh census gave no data for other counties of the State, which in 1899 had 134 irrigated farms, and an irrigated area of 1,215 acres.

NUMBER OF IRRIGATORS AND AREAS IRRIGATED IN 1889 AND 1899, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE.

County.	Number of irrigators.			Number of acres irrigated.		
	1889.	1899.	Per cent increase.	1889.	1899.	Per cent increase.
Baker	504	408	45.6	46,754	31,471	48.6
Crook <sup>2</sup>	212	245		18,921	8,618	
Gilliam <sup>2</sup>	82	78	17.9	1,096	1,087	30.7
Grant <sup>2</sup>	827	825		19,682	18,718	
Wheeler <sup>2</sup>	193			4,998		
Harney	228	240	55.0	111,090	26,289	322.6
Jackson	409	169	142.0	7,054	3,280	118.4
Josephine	285	144	68.2	4,121	2,598	58.6
Klamath	129	56	130.4	28,911	5,699	319.6
Lake	272	355	323.4	51,995	25,549	103.5
Malheur	479	329	45.6	49,295	22,087	123.7
Morrow	76	45	68.9	3,865	879	339.7
Sherman	12	8	50.0	112	142	321.1
Umatilla	329	148	122.3	5,168	3,571	44.7
Union	494	346	42.8	26,735	21,947	21.8
Wallowa	178	111	60.4	14,016	4,147	288.0
Wasco	308	143	111.9	3,842	2,012	66.1
Total <sup>1</sup>	4,502	3,150	42.9	387,095	177,944	177.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes only 17 principal irrigated counties. In all others there were, in 1899, 134 irrigators, and an irrigated area of 1,215 acres.

<sup>2</sup> Wheeler County formed in 1899 from parts of three above counties.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease.

It will be noticed that the irrigated area of Harney County increased 322.6 per cent between these periods, while the total number of irrigators decreased 5 per cent. This can be accounted for by the great areas along Silvies River and Blitzen River, in the vicinity of Malheur Lake, which were put under flood water irrigation by the large cattle companies, which, perhaps, bought out some of the early irrigators.

Lake County shows a decrease of 23.4 per cent in the number of irrigators, with an increase of 103.5 per cent in the irrigated areas. This remarkable condition is accounted for by the reclamation and irrigation by large cattle companies of Chewauchan Marsh, Sycan Marsh, Paulina Marsh, and the cutting of wild hay lands uncovered annually along the shores of Goose and Warner lakes, which areas were doubtless included in the figures reported.

#### NURSERIES.

The nurseries of the State are valued at \$200,000. The help receive from \$1.75 to \$3 per day. Ten hours constitute a day's labor for out-

side and eight hours for inside work. An average of 150 laborers are employed. These receive \$93,600. Office help number fifteen; ten of these receive salaries amounting to \$9,360. Two hundred salesmen are employed on commission. Nursery stock to the value of \$100,000 is shipped out of the State each year.

#### OATS.

The 1907 acreage was 279,000, yielding 9,765,000 bushels, valued at \$4,394,000.

#### ONION CROP OF 1907.

A. J. Fanno, president of the Confederated Onion Growers' Association furnished the following data for 1907:

Number of acres grown, 495; number of cars (15,000 pounds to the car), 285; number of growers, 135; number of employees, 540; members of families and dependents, 675; average cost of production per cental (including sacks and freight to Portland), 72 cents; average price per cental 1906, 98 cents—profit, 26 cents; average price per cental 1907, \$2—profit, \$1.28; average centals per acre, 114; value of beaverdam land per acre, \$500; length of selling season, August to May; time for planting, March to May; pounds of seed per acre, 3 to 3½; number of centals 1907, 56,430; value of 1907 crop, \$112,860; cost of producing 1907 crop, \$40,629.60—profit, \$72,230.40.

#### POTATOES.

Reports on the 1907 crop show 49,826 acres in potatoes, valued at \$3,360,000. This crop is the latest gathered of any in the State, the climate being such that in portions of Oregon growers confine themselves to no particular month in which to harvest. In some instances potatoes grown in 1907 were not dug until 1908. The indications are that Oregon yielded 5,004,205 bushels in 1907 and that the crop will be slightly increased during 1908. Prices prevailing in July, 1908, are from 35 cents to 75 cents, owing to locality, for old potatoes, and from 75 cents to \$1.25 for new. The higher prices prevailing in the Portland market. The acreage and yield in Oregon has no reference to the several thousand garden patches where families grow for table use. Were it possible to get figures on this acreage and this yield the showing would be increased by a very large per cent. Thousands of families in our cities and towns grow a few potatoes. Possibly 40,000 families grow an average of three bushels of potatoes, or 120,000 bushels, that go into home use and never appear in the total. These at a low average of 50 cents per bushel mean \$60,000.

#### POULTRY AND EGGS.

Reports to this office show that Oregon hens have, from January 1, 1908, to October 1, 1908, produced 17,285,615 dozen eggs, the average price of which was 20.2 cents per dozen, or \$3,491,694. The estimated number of chickens, turkeys, and geese in the State as given by reports received, is 3,120,175, valued at \$2,340,057.

#### PRUNES.

The output of dried prunes of the United States is confined to the Pacific Coast. California produces the Petite a French variety, which is small, red, sweet, and is dried in the sun. The Willamette Valley in Oregon, and Clarke County, Washington, opposite Portland, furnish the bulk of the Italian prunes. Eastern Oregon produces a few prunes.

Oregon's dried prune output for 1907 was 23,275,250 pounds. By counties as follows: Benton, 208,100; Clackamas, 1,870,000; Douglas,

4,485,000; Jackson, 300,000; Josephine, 150,000; Lane, 1,480,000; Linn, 1,175,250; Malheur, 150,000; Marion, 6,495,750; Multnomah, 245,250; Polk, 1,285,000; Union, 200,000; Wasco, 350,000; Washington, 650,150; Yamhill, 4,230,750. Most of the prunes are packed in twenty-five and fifty pound boxes, for which the packers pay an average of 5 cents per pound f. o. b. A mature and thrifty orchard will net the grower from \$100 to \$150 per acre.

#### RHUBARB.

Rhubarb sells from 2 cents to 3 cents per pound. An acre well cultivated will yield from 800 to 1,200 pounds per month. Seventy-three acres are reported in the State, yielding an average revenue of \$2,190 per month for eight months each year, or \$17,520. To care for the plant an average of thirty-four people are employed, who receive an average daily wage of \$1.50 each, or an annual wage of \$10,608.

#### RYE.

In 1907 there were 10,100 acres of rye, yielding 162,000 bushels, valued at \$133,000.

#### SEEDS, AMOUNT PER ACRE.

Average amount of seed required per acre in Oregon is as follows: Oats, 3 bushels; barley, 2 bushels; timothy, 6 quarts; tobacco, 2 ounces; red clover, 8 quarts; red top, 1 to 2 pecks; millet,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a bushel; orchard grass, 2 quarts; white clover, 4 quarts; buckwheat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel; corn, broadcast, 4 bushels; potatoes, 12 bushels; rutabagas,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound; mixed lawn grass,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel; corn in hills, 6 quarts; corn in drills,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels; rye,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels; wheat, 2 bushels.

#### SHEEP.

The Willamette Valley is coming to the front as the home of pure bred sheep. Sheep from this section of Oregon have been shipped to Australia, South Africa, South America, and New Zealand for the purpose of breeding. Willamette Valley pure bloods have gone into other sections of the United States. In 1907 Arizona, alone, made a demand for more pure bloods than the entire product of the State. In 1907 contracts were signed for 1908 fall delivery of buck lambs at \$10 to \$50 per head. On April 6, 1907, a Salem butcher paid a farmer  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound on foot, for seven January-born Cotswold lambs that aggregated 350 pounds. The butcher sold one of the bucks the same day for \$15.

Record prices for sheep in Oregon were reached in 1907. Starting early in January the market steadily advanced until yearling ewes sold in the fall at \$5.75, wethers at \$4.75, lambs at \$3.75. The average price of the Oregon clip in 1907 was 17 cents a pound for the heavy sand wool, 22 cents for the light range, and 27 cents for the Willamette Valley product.

Under the supervision of the State Board of Sheep Commissioners there were 2,316,997 sheep dipped in Oregon. This is in what is designated as Eastern Oregon, Wallowa County being exempt. A few that had been exposed to disease were dipped in Western Oregon.

The range sheep are principally Merinos. There are some Delanes, Rambouillets and Lincolns. The principal mutton sheep is the Shropshire. Oregon sheepmen claim that Oregon has more registered Lincoln bucks than all the other States combined. The Lincolnshire cross is proving a success on the ranges. The average Eastern Oregon flock numbers 2,000, while in the Willamette Valley it drops to 250, owing to lack of range. The settling of the public domain in Eastern Oregon is

decreasing the range and the flocks. The June and July prices in 1908 for Willamette Valley wool have been from 11 cents to 12½ cents. A few pools sold as high as 14¼ cents.

Machinery is coming into use for shearing sheep. The price per head for shearing in 1908 is 7 cents. There were in Oregon in 1907 1,800,000 sheep of shearing age, and 1,000,000 lambs of an approximate aggregate value of \$9,500,000. The wool clip amounted to 15,800,000 pounds, valued at \$3,121,200. The average weight of fleece is given at 8½ pounds.

#### SUGAR BEETS.

The Grande Ronde Valley in Eastern Oregon is the principal sugar beet section. At La Grande is located the plant of the Amalgamated Sugar Beet Company. This plant is valued at \$500,000. This year it paid \$5 per ton to the growers. About 17.4 tons per acre are grown. This company converted into sugar 20,000 tons for the year ending November, 1907. During the summer months seventy-five teams are employed hauling beets to the factory, while at the latter place an average of 125 men are employed for sixty days, at an average daily wage of \$2.15, making the pay roll \$16,125. The farm lands that supply the beets are valued at \$175,000.

#### TOMATOES.

The tomato is playing an important part in the upbuilding of this State. Land set with tomato plants proves profitable. Planted in rows from five feet to six feet apart, from twenty to forty tons per acre are produced, and when delivered to the canneries command an average of \$10 per ton. The necessary expenses for harvesting and marketing an acre of tomatoes will average from \$25 to \$30. The tomato plant if properly cultivated, will grow from four feet to five feet high and cover a proportionate space. The picking season begins in August and extends through November, furnishing employment to men, women and children. The work is pleasant and healthful and all hands are at liberty to have all the fruit possible for them to eat. This industry promises to rival the berry and hop, and to furnish employment to as many people in the near future, as the acreage is increasing, and thus far there is a demand for all fruit offered to the canneries. Tomatoes must be grown near a market or a rapid transit line, as the fruit will not, in the green state, bear heavy shipment. In this particular the hop and the apple will ever have the advantage.

#### WATERMELONS.

Eight thousand acres were in watermelons in 1908, requiring the help of 2,000 people for six weeks. These people received an average of \$63, or \$126,000. Melons yielded from \$100 to \$150 per acre. Melons shipped by rail are piled into cars tier after tier. Oregon's 1908 crop yielded about \$1,000,000.

#### WHEAT.

An attempt has been made to get at the exact number of acres producing a certain number of bushels of wheat. Correspondents differ. Wheat growers differ. But this bureau gives the report as it received it for 1907. Five hundred acres averaging 5 bushels to the acre; 1,000 acres producing an average of 7 bushels to the acre; 30,000 acres producing an average of 9 bushels to the acre; 45,000 acres producing an average of 10 bushels to the acre; 130,000 acres averaging 15 bushels to the acre; 400,000 acres averaging 25 bushels to the acre; 200,000 acres averaging 35 bushels to the acre, and 20,000 acres averaging 40 bushels to the acre, or a total of 826,500 acres producing 19,382,000 bushels. This

makes a higher average yield per acre than this bureau feels justified in accepting as correct, yet it is a fact that land that has yielded low in wheat has been abandoned for that industry, and only such land used as will produce wheat at a profit. According to the Commercial Review, Portland, the export of wheat from the Columbia River for year 1907-8 was 15,630,483 bushels, valued at \$13,735,916. The individual shipments to various ports by Portland export houses amounted to 13,418,796 bushels, valued at \$12,077,151. The shipments from Oregon to California amounted to 2,211,687 bushels.

## MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

### AUTOISTS.

Possibly 1,000 men in Oregon are earning from \$50 to \$75 per month driving automobiles. The total amount of wages for the year ending June 30, 1908, for this class of labor amounted to not less than \$57,000.

### BAGS (OTHER THAN PAPER.)

Four plants employ 14 clerks and salaried persons, paying them \$17,985 in salaries. The wage earners number 130 and receive \$55,975. The plants are valued at \$402,275, and the product at \$135,250. For miscellaneous expenses these firms pay annually \$26,250. Materials cost \$21,250.

### BAKERIES.

One hundred fourteen bakeries are reported to have 87 salaried clerks receiving \$83,918 in salaries, and 519 wage earners, who receive \$273,615 in wages. Plants are valued at \$585,217, and there is a miscellaneous expense of \$115,103. The value of the product for the year ending September 30, 1908, was \$1,836,178. Seven of these bakeries, the larger ones, paid out in 1907, for skilled labor, \$64,354, and for unskilled labor, \$36,220. To women there was paid \$79,234. The wages of men range from \$1 to \$4 per day for about 280 days per year, a day being ten hours, while women receive from 75 cents to \$3 per day of ten hours, for about 300 days in the year.

## BANKING.

RESOURCES	129 STATE BANKS	65 NATIONAL BANKS	TOTAL
Loans and discounts - - -	\$24,945,195 64	\$24,862,685 32	\$ 49,807,880 96
Overdrafts - - - - -	760,510 32	466,888 22	1,227,398 54
Securities, bonds, etc. - -	11,098,255 08	4,551,110 22	15,649,365 30
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,299,404 96	925,595 33	2,225,000 29
Other real estate owned - -	428,437 53	159,578 94	588,016 47
Due from banks and bankers -	9,434,282 92	10,090,389 61	19,524,672 53
Checks and other cash items -	305,111 56	260,244 40	465,355 96
Exchanges for clearing house -	342,395 71	303,861 07	646,256 78
Cash on hand - - - -	4,966,538 34	7,745,619 07	12,712,152 41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation -	-----	3,069,600 00	3,069,600 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits -	-----	1,918,600 00	1,918,600 00
U. S. bonds on hand - - -	-----	344,780 00	344,780 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds - -	-----	129,691 74	129,691 74
Five per cent. redemption fund -	-----	153,097 00	153,097 00
Expenses - - - - -	84,261 95	61,080 87	149,342 82
Other items than above - -	313,981 52	66,368 94	380,350 46
Totals - - - - -	\$53,882,370 53	\$55,109,190 73	\$108,991,561 26

LIABILITIES	129 STATE BANKS	65 NATIONAL BANKS	TOTAL
Capital stock - - - -	\$ 6,810,588 42	\$ 4,801,000 00	\$ 11,411,588 42
Surplus fund - - - -	1,380,974 96	2,775,494 46	4,156,469 42
Undivided profits - - -	1,155,126 12	1,144,927 21	2,300,053 33
Dividends unpaid - - - -	2,524 10	2,399 50	4,923 60
Due to banks and bankers -	3,341,735 85	6,046,224 59	9,387,960 44
Individual deposits - - -	40,300,450 16	35,320,888 42	75,621,338 58
Deposits due State Treasurer -	101,924 45	171,053 10	272,977 55
United States deposits - - -	-----	1,475,301 03	1,475,301 03
Deposits U. S. disbursing officers	-----	499,986 42	499,986 42
Notes and bills re-discounted -	15,028 00	-----	15,028 00
Bills payable - - - -	246,550 00	-----	246,550 00
C/D issued for money borrowed -	331,196 07	137,000 00	468,196 07
National bank notes outstanding	-----	2,376,480 00	2,376,480 00
Reserved for taxes - - - -	1,559 26	15,800 00	17,359 26
Other liabilities - - - -	214,315 74	42,636 00	256,951 74
Totals - - - - -	\$53,882,370 53	\$55,109,190 73	\$108,991,561 26

**BLACKSMITHING.**

There are 450 firms employing, in addition to the owners, four clerks and 170 workmen. The clerks receive an aggregate of \$3,825, and the workmen \$162,817 per annum. The material used costs \$528,217, and miscellaneous expenses amount to \$26,934. The annual product for 1907 was valued at \$1,003,280. The average wage for day of nine hours was \$3.25.

**BOOK BINDING.**

Five establishments have been reported to this bureau as doing a strictly book binding business. These five establishments employ seven salaried people at an annual cost of \$6,250; employ 58 people who earn an annual wage of \$26,251. The plants are valued at \$44,062, have a miscellaneous expense account of \$6,000, expend for materials used \$31,375, and manufacture a product valued at \$84,620. Wages range from \$2.50 to \$3 per day for eight and a half hours.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

There are three factories, employing 30 workmen at an aggregate annual wage of \$19,823, and three salaried men, who receive \$3,421. The amount spent for material is \$29,231, and for miscellaneous expenses \$6,973 per year. The total value of the three plants is \$11,823. Their total annual output is valued at \$69,318. Labor in this industry costs \$3 per day.

**BOTTLING WORKS (SODA WATER AND BEER.)**

Nine plants reported a total value of \$78,200. They employed in 1907, 14 skilled men and 12 unskilled men, at wages ranging from \$1 to \$6 per day of ten hours; \$13,938 were paid for skilled labor and \$7,364 for unskilled. They run on an average of 300 days per year. Four use steam, three electricity, one electricity and steam, and one hand power.

**BOXES (PAPER.)**

Three plants manufacturing paper boxes are valued at \$15,000, employing 21 skilled men at an aggregate annual wage of \$19,656; 9 unskilled men at \$4,212, and 66 women at an aggregate annual wage of \$36,036. Wages range from \$1.50 to \$3 per day of nine hours.

**BREWERIES.**

Twenty-one breweries in the State are valued at \$1,471,000. They employ 142 skilled men, at an aggregate annual wage of \$162,391, and 84 unskilled men at \$67,161. There is a total output of 195,000 barrels, valued at \$1,462,500. The cost of material used was \$432,712, and miscellaneous expenses were \$269,785. Breweries operate about 300 days per year. Labor costs from \$2 to \$5 per day of ten hours.

**BRICK AND TILE.**

The increasing use of cement has decreased the number of bricks used in building. Tiling is coming into general use for the purpose of draining land. Fifty brick and tile factories employ 408 workmen, at an aggregate annual wage of \$148,117, and 14 salaried men at \$7,968. The plants are valued at \$256,348. The yearly product amounts to \$334,916. The material used costs \$71,419, and the miscellaneous expenses amount to \$29,865. Sixteen of these factories have a yearly output of 29,776,000 brick and 2,430,000 tile. Wages range from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day of ten hours.

**BRIDGES.**

The four firms engaged in building bridges value their plants at \$208,000, and five salaried people are paid \$8,225, and 305 wage earners are paid \$210,756. Materials cost \$781,650. The miscellaneous expenses total \$18,192. The annual product amounts to \$1,236,210.

**BROOMS.**

Oregon offers a good field for investment in this industry, as there are at least five times as many brooms imported as there are manufactured within the State. Four establishments for the year ending June 30, 1908, employed an average of four salaried people, at an aggregate annual salary of \$3,125. There were 48 workmen employed, at an annual wage of \$20,185. The plants were valued at \$17,250, and the yearly product at \$65,000. Material used in manufacture cost \$30,150, and miscellaneous expenses \$3,120. Wages range from \$2 to \$2.75 per day of ten hours.

**CAN FACTORIES.**

Reports have been received from three can factories, valued at \$200,000. They employ 16 skilled men, 97 unskilled men, and 84 women, for about 225 days per year. In 1907, \$17,790 were paid for skilled labor, \$44,679 for unskilled labor, and \$27,417 for women. Wages for men ranged from \$1.25 to \$4.50 per day of ten hours, and for women from \$1 to \$2. The total output from these three factories for 1907 was 91,500,000 cans. Two are run by electricity and one by steam.

**CARPENTERING.**

The 178 firms employ 10 salaried people, who receive \$7,800, and 1,125 wage earners, who receive \$586,545. The plants are valued at \$361,800. For materials used there is a cost of \$1,116,035. Miscellaneous expenses amount to \$25,200. The annual product is valued at \$2,035,195.

**CAR SHOPS.**

Twenty car shops report 490 skilled and 681 unskilled men employed. The skilled men are paid \$387,594 and the unskilled men \$385,133. Labor cost from \$1.50 to \$4 per day. These shops are operated all the working days of the year.

**CLOTHING (CUSTOM WORK.)**

Reports from 130 establishments give 28 clerks, receiving \$25,578 in salaries, and an average of 550 wage earners, at an annual wage of \$418,350. The miscellaneous expenses amount to \$22,875. Materials cost \$435,615. The plants are valued at \$375,980, and the product at \$1,017,940.

**CLOTHING (FACTORY.)**

Seven plants report 80 clerks, receiving \$5,215, and 230 wage earners, to whom wages amounting to \$61,750 are paid. The plants are valued at \$266,150. Miscellaneous expenses amount to \$5,426. Materials cost \$105,390. The annual product is valued at \$213,115.

**COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.**

Seven coffee and spice mills were reported as employing an average of 52 people, at an aggregate wage of \$25,283, and 41 clerks and salaried people aggregating \$20,015 in salaries. There was expended for materials used \$400,275; for miscellaneous expenses, \$27,695. The plants are valued at \$147,285. Value of product, \$585,310.



**CASCARA.**

Fifty carloads of cascara bark have been gathered in Oregon this year and will be shipped to Eastern firms this fall. Cascara is the bark of the Cascara Sagrada, commonly called the bearberry and chittim. A car represents ten tons. The original gatherer of this bark received an average of 5 cents per pound for the same, or a total of 1,000,000 pounds, for which \$50,000 was paid.

**CONDENSED MILK.**

Three plants report a total valuation of \$110,000, and a total output of 465,400 cases. Twenty skilled men are employed, to whom are paid a total of \$21,952, and 51 unskilled men receive \$39,703. Twenty women receive a total of \$8,460. These three plants have a daily capacity of 2,400 cases, and a daily output of 1,400 cases. Two more plants are being built that will be in operation this fall. Wages range from \$2.25 to \$5 per day of eight hours.

**COOPERAGE.**

Three plants valued at \$87,000 employ 68 skilled and 9 unskilled men, at an aggregate wage of \$60,720 for the former and \$5,734 for the latter. Wages range from \$2.25 to \$4 per day for 220 to 312 days during the year.

**CRAB FISHING.**

This industry gives employment to 125 people for six months of each year. They receive on an average \$390, or a total of \$48,750 per year.

**CREAMERIES.**

This office received reports from 56 creameries, which are valued at \$402,000. There are 92 skilled men and 64 unskilled men employed, who receive an aggregate annual wage of \$89,564 and \$48,081, respectively. These plants run on an average of over 300 days per year. Of these plants 46 are run by steam, seven by electricity, one by water, one by steam and water, and one by electricity and steam. The annual output for 1907 from these factories amounted to 16,576,100 pounds of butter. Wages in this industry range from \$1 to \$5 per day of ten hours.

**CURLED HAIR.**

This industry employs seven workmen, at an aggregate annual salary of \$3,781. The cost of material used is \$1,685; miscellaneous expenses, \$185, and the value of the product is \$9,786. Daily wages for this work are \$3.

**DRESSMAKING.**

For the year ending June 30, 1908, there were 101 firms, employing 476 wage earners, who received an aggregate annual wage of \$103,125, and eight clerks, who received \$6,103. The total value of these plants was \$86,820, and the value of the annual product, \$446,582. Material used cost \$221,075, and miscellaneous expenses \$12,063. The price of labor ranges from 90 cents to \$1.50 for a day of nine to ten hours.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANTS.**

Two hundred and thirty-four skilled and 143 unskilled men are employed in the 70 plants reporting. The 234 skilled men are paid \$177,887, and the 143 unskilled men receive \$116,180, or a total for labor of \$394,067. The plants have a valuation of \$2,803,100. Labor costs from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per day.

## ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

About 1,700 people are employed operating elevators in office and public buildings, at an average wage of \$50 per month; \$85,000 in wages are paid out for this work.

## ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING.

There are four plants valued at \$7,150. They yield an annual product of \$42,975 from material valued at \$5,665. They employ five salaried people, at an aggregate annual salary of \$5,575, and 35 workmen at \$20,350.

## EXCELSIOR.

There were five mills that reported a total valuation of \$22,700. They employ 15 skilled men and 16 unskilled men, at wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$3 per day of ten hours. The total amount paid in 1907 to skilled men was \$10,434, and to unskilled, \$6,984. These mills operated about 250 days and produced 9,180,000 pounds. Of these mills three are run by steam and two by water power.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Northern Express Company.—Organized June 1, 1906; J. M. Hannaford, St. Paul, Minn., president; M. G. Hall, Portland, general agent for Oregon; common stock, \$5,000,000; total property in Oregon, \$7,366.27. Employees and salaries in Oregon 1907: Division and other officers, total yearly salary, \$3,600; city agents, 1, total compensation, \$1,800; station agents paid by commission, 7, total compensation, \$1,324.03; drivers 7, total compensation, \$5,160; other employees and laborers, 21, total compensation, \$11,040, or grand total to employees in Oregon, \$22,924.03. Number agencies in Oregon, 8; miles operated over, 149.59.

Pacific Express Company.—Organized October 1, 1879; principal office, St. Louis, Mo.; general office in Oregon, Portland; J. E. Burch, State agent; James Eggleston, St. Louis, Mo., president; miles operated in Oregon, 813.8; total property owned in Oregon, \$2,926.75; operating expenses, \$92,119.66; number of agencies in Oregon, 46.

Wells Fargo Express Company.—Organized February 6, 1866; P. O. address, general offices, 51 Broadway, N. Y.; Dudley Evans, president; general office in Oregon, Sixth and Oak streets, Portland; Harvey Beckwith, general agent; capital stock not limited; common stock, \$8,000,000; miles of road operated on in Oregon, 957.40: total property owned in Oregon, \$117,496.95; gross earnings for 1907 in Oregon, \$272,962.89; operating expenses unknown; number of agencies in Oregon, 116; division and other officers 2, average daily compensation \$3.62, total \$2,640; city agents 4, average daily salary, \$3.08, total yearly compensation \$4,500; station agents (salaried) 1, daily compensation \$3.29, total yearly \$1,200; station agents (commission) 120, average daily compensation \$1.19, total yearly \$52,083.05; messengers (full time) 39, average daily compensation \$2.76, total yearly compensation \$39,240; messengers (part time) 8, average daily compensation \$0.27, total yearly \$780; drivers 20, average daily wage \$1.85, total yearly \$13,530; other employees (full time) 53, average daily wage \$2.15, total yearly \$41,610; other employees (part time) 15, average daily wage 19c, total yearly compensation \$1,062.

## FEED MILLS.

There are reports from 30 feed mills valued at \$143,550. There is a total of \$41,461 paid out annually for labor: \$16,858 to 34 unskilled men and \$24,604 to 37 skilled men. These mills run on an average about 200

days per year, and ten hours is considered a day's work. Of the 30 mills, 14 are run by steam, 10 by electricity, five by gasoline, and one by water. Wages range from \$1.50 to \$3 per day of ten hours.

#### FENCE COMPANIES.

The report from two fence companies showed a total of \$5,000 invested in the plants. They employ two skilled and five unskilled men, at wages ranging from \$1 to \$3.50 per day of nine hours. The plants operate about 300 days per year, and both use electric power.

#### FISH INDUSTRY.

Twenty-two fish canning plants report a value of \$3,319,000, employing 497 men, at an annual aggregate wage of \$155,260; wages paid range from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day, working from 78 to 300 days during the year; the daily capacity of these plants is 42,850 cases, and daily output for the season averages 23,025 cases; a large number of Chinamen are working under contract in this industry.

According to the report of the Master Fish Warden for the year 1907 the salmon product of the Columbia River, canned and packed under the cold storage processes and handled by dealers and others on the Oregon side of the river, was as follows: Chinooks, 15,798,116 pounds; Steelheads, 1,112,009 pounds; Silversides, 1,045,516 pounds; Bluebacks, 196,102 pounds; Tules, 57,158 pounds. As compared with the product of 1906 this was a falling off of nearly 17 per cent with the Chinooks, 39 per cent with the Silversides, 28 per cent with the Steelheads, and 68 per cent with the Bluebacks. If the same conditions existed on the north, or Washington, side of the river the number of men thrown out of work in this line alone seriously affects the labor world in this State, as these men must seek employment elsewhere or in other lines. People differ as to the cause of the decrease in the run of salmon. With the government hatcheries turning out from 10,000,000 to 60,000,000 young salmon every year the total catch appears to be under 2,000,000 annually. The total number of pounds of salmon packed on the Oregon side of the Columbia for 1906 was 22,908,700; that of 1907 fell to 18,151,743 pounds. The salmon product of the Oregon coast streams for 1906 reached 8,043,690 pounds, and in 1907 fell to 6,738,682 pounds. The total spawn collected at the hatcheries tributary to the Columbia River amounted to 7,173,300. The total spawn collected on the streams that flow into the Pacific Ocean from the Oregon coast amounted to 20,433,800, or a total for 1907 of 27,612,100. The theory is that spawn return to the place of their nativity at maturity, which is in three or four years. If this be true, what becomes of the millions that never return? A female salmon will produce from 3,000 to 4,000 eggs. While not all eggs hatch, and in a very few instances 40 per cent possibly may be lost, yet over 90 per cent of the eggs taken produce young fish.

#### FLOUR MILLS.

One hundred and seventeen flour mills report a total plant valuation of \$3,544,300. Two hundred and forty-six men receive \$214,368, and 365 unskilled men are paid \$267,839. The total output amounted to \$3,582,526 for 1907. Wages range all the way from \$1.25 to \$5 per day of ten hours. These mills run from 75 to 320 days per year.

#### FOOD PRODUCTS.

During the past year one of the firms engaged in the manufacture of food products had their plant destroyed by fire, causing delay in again preparing for business. There are six firms in the State in this line,

employing 17 salaried people at an annual salary of \$18,600, and 70 wage earners, who receive \$34,375; expenditure for materials used, \$271,810; for miscellaneous expenses, \$29,975; value of product, \$392,810.

#### FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

One hundred and thirty foundries and machine shops reporting employ 843 skilled men, who receive a total wage of \$888,058, and 747 unskilled men who receive a total of \$517,455 in wages. Of these establishments, 89 use electric power, 17 steam power, 19 gasoline power, four water power, and one hand power. These 130 plants report a valuation of \$2,285,900; wages range from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per day of nine hours.

#### FRUIT CANNERIES.

Fourteen fruit canneries report a plant valuation of \$176,500. Seventy-eight skilled men receive \$30,615 for 130 days' labor. Two hundred and eighty-one unskilled men receive \$79,788 for the same time, and 770 women receive \$165,145. The daily capacity of these 14 canneries is 11,055 cases. The daily output 6,895 cases. The total output for 1907 amounted to 896,350 cases. Labor cost from \$1.50 to \$4 per day of ten hours for men and from \$1 to \$2.25 per day for women.

#### FURNITURE.

The twenty-one furniture manufacturing plants that reported are valued at \$945,100. They employ 378 skilled men, 270 unskilled men, and 29 women, for about 275 days per year. The men work about ten hours and the women eight and a half hours per day. The wages of men range from \$1 to \$4.50 per day, and of women from \$1 to \$2.50. The total amount paid to skilled men in 1907 was \$337,372, to unskilled men, \$149,827, and to women, \$16,210. Nine of these plants are run by electricity, eight by steam, one by water, one by steam and gasoline, and one by hand.

#### GARAGES.

Eighteen garages, valued at \$30,000, produce annually goods worth \$185,000. They employ 11 clerks, at an aggregate annual wage of \$5,845, and 37 workmen at \$26,734. The material used cost \$28,948 and miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$4,875.

#### GAS AND WATER.

There are sixteen gas and water plants in the State, valued at \$3,212,350. They employ 95 skilled men, at an aggregate annual wage of \$92,286, and 112 unskilled men, at \$74,486. Some of these plants are owned by municipalities, others by individuals or corporations. Wages range from \$1.65 to \$3.50 per day of ten hours.

#### GLOVES.

Six firms employ three clerks, paying them \$1,475; 20 wage earners receive \$8,115. The plants are valued at \$6,181. For miscellaneous expenses there is paid \$6,473. The product is valued at \$47,388 produced at a cost of \$26,019 for materials used.

#### GREENHOUSES.

In a State where roses and other flowers bloom out of doors every month in the year it would not seem that the greenhouse industry would flourish, but such is the case. Throughout the State the capital invested

in this industry has doubled in a year. The number of people employed will reach 300. A double use is made of the greenhouse, as vegetables can be grown out of season in case there should be a decrease in the demand for flowers. Thus those who invest know that there will be a return on the capital put into the property. Wages range from \$2 to \$2.25 per day.

#### HANDLE FACTORIES.

Six plants, valued at \$26,000, are engaged in manufacturing handles. They give employment to 12 skilled and 13 unskilled men, the former receiving an aggregate annual wage of \$10,400, and the latter \$6,981. The total output last year was 1,195,200 handles, valued at \$87,060. The material used cost \$48,150, and the miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$2,830. The factories run the entire year and ten hours constitute a day's work. Wages range from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day.

#### HARNESS AND SADDLES.

There are 130 firms, employing 379 workmen, who receive an aggregate annual wage of \$197,362, and 30 clerks, who receive \$31,785. The annual product is valued at \$1,017,000. The plants are valued at \$131,307. The material used costs \$391,183, and the miscellaneous expenses were \$38,469. Workmen are paid \$2.50 for day of nine hours.

#### ICE AND COLD STORAGE.

There are 21 ice and cold storage plants in the State, valued at \$514,500. They employ 76 skilled men at an aggregate annual wage of \$59,442, and 106 unskilled men at \$40,423. The cost of material used in 1907 was \$45,308, and the miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$26,805. The product for that year was valued at \$238,975. Labor cost \$2.50 per day.

#### INSECT GATHERERS.

Several people find remunerative employment gathering insects for scientific purposes. By searching the forests, the fields, and the streams, collections are made and sold at prices justifying the continuance of this industry.

#### JANITORS.

There are 3,700 people in the State working exclusively at janitor work, at an average of \$1.75 per day. This work is paid for by the month and costs from \$40 to \$70. In some instances janitors receive \$90 per month, but these are exceptional cases; \$2,220,000 were paid for janitor work in the State in 1907.

#### JEWELRY.

Six establishments are reported for the year ending June 30, 1908, as engaged in the manufacture of jewelry. They employ six clerks, at \$2,675 per annum, and 22 workmen, at \$17,830. The six plants are valued at \$41,250 and produced during the year goods valued at \$51,350. Material cost \$17,720, and miscellaneous expenses \$5,000 per year. Labor costs \$4 per day.

#### LOGGING.

There are in the State employed in logging 8,213 men at an aggregate monthly wage of \$501,814.30, making an average of \$2.35 per day of ten hours. These figures in almost every case excludes board, which is generally charged for at the rate of \$4.20 per week.

## LUMBER INDUSTRIES.

With the exception of saw mills, reports of output are only partial.

Counties.	Saw mills.	Sash and door.	Saw and planing mill.	Saw and shingle mill.	Planer and box factory.	Box factory.	Saw and lath mill.	Planing mill.	Shingle mill.	Skilled men.	Average daily wage.	Unskilled men.	Average daily wage.	Women.	Average daily wage.	Power used.					Steam.	Water.	Electricity.	Gasoline.	Steam and water.	Steam and Electricity.
Baker	20	2	7	1	1	2				134	\$3 45	380	\$2 30	8	\$1 35	30	1	1			30	1	1			
Benton	16	1						2		60	3 00	133	2 00			11	6				11	6				
Blackman	35	1	3						8	374	3 25	621	2 10			44	4				44	4				
Clatsop	7	3						1	1	308	3 50	964	2 20			12					12		2			
Columbia	31								8	342	3 45	479	2 40	3	1 75	42					42					
Coos	16	1							6	200	3 00	524	2 35			27					27					
Crook	2									10	3 50	42	2 50			3	1				3	1				
Curry	5								1	11	3 85	26	2 10			3	5				3	5				
Douglas	34		4	2					1	171	3 40	413	2 15			37	2				37	2				
Gilliam																										
Grant	6	1	1	2					1	14	3 25	46	1 75			9	1				9	1				
Harney	4									22	3 50	45	2 50			5					5					
Hood River	4	2								25	4 50	230	2 25			6					6					1
Jackson	17	1	3							101	3 15	170	2 10			16	5				16	5				
Josephine	18	2								106	3 25	266	2 10			20	1				20	1	1			
Klamath	9	2							3	88	3 50	92	2 50			12					12					
Lake	8									11	3 25	18	2 00			4					4					
Lane	60	2	4	1				6	4	321	3 15	716	2 15			04	6				04	6	4			1
Lincoln	2									12	3 20	38	2 20			4					4					
Linn	35		4	1	1			5	3	160	3 00	176	2 00			44	5				44	5	2			
Malheur																										
Marrow	42	8	1					2	2	246	3 00	700	2 10			43	8				43	8	4	1	2	
Morrow	8									12	3 00	25	2 00			4					4					
Multnomah	15	8	3					4	5	1,127	3 95	2,430	2 20			34	1				34	1	3	1	1	2
Polk	21	1								1,107	3 15	345	2 15			22					22					
Sherman																										
Tillamook	7	1						1	1	216	3 30	325	2 10			11					11					
Umatilla	4							1		44	3 45	65	2 15			4					4					
Union	24		3					2		179	3 45	629	2 35	2	1 50	81					81		2			
Walla	5							5		36	3 25	70	2 10			11					11		6			1
Wasco	8									79	3 30	60	2 10			5					5					
Washington	21		4					1	2	111	3 15	261	2 30			2					2					
Wheeler										2	3 50	2	1 50			1					1					
Yamhill	17	3						2		156	2 95	275	2 10			23					23					1
Totals	499	32	42	19	9	22	8	33	48	4,605	\$3 10	10,529	\$2 21	27	\$1 59	621	30				621	30	32	8	7	4

## LUMBER INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Counties.	Value of plant.	Daily capacity.	Daily output.	Total output.	Total wages paid.	Average days per month.	Av. mos. per year.
Baker	\$ 681,975 00	680,500 feet	1,000 boxes	283,600 boxes	\$ 318,730 20	24.5	7.6
Benton	199,800 00	287,500 feet	572,400 feet	192,164,800 feet	76,606 00	19.2	8.7
Clackamas	420,700 00	287,000 shingles	300,000 shingles	48,804,000 shingles	196,282 30	21.2	8.6
		561,000 feet	374,500 feet	26,927,000 feet			
		1,000 doors	1,800 doors	240,000 doors			
		1,000 windows	750 windows	216,000 windows			
Clatsop	1,823,400 00	800 shingles	2,000 boxes	240,000 shingles	711,901 20	22.5	10.8
		2,500 boxes	2,000 boxes	240,000 boxes			
		938,400 feet	600,000 feet	150,380,000 feet			
		400 doors	400 doors	124,800 doors			
		400 windows	400 windows	124,800 windows			
Columbia	685,800 00	6,200 shingles	6,200 shingles	1,056,800 shingles	640,731 00	24.6	9.6
		20,000 shingles	171,000 shingles	37,230,000 shingles			
		942,000 feet	721,800 feet	173,848,000 feet			
		385,000 shingles	300,000 shingles	60,560,000 shingles			
		300 doors	250 doors	78,000 doors			
Coos	1,065,700 00	500 windows	450 windows	140,400 windows	481,742 50	23.2	10.8
		2,500 moldings	2,000 moldings	624,000 moldings			
		15,000 laths	5,000 laths	4,680,000 laths			
		801,000 feet	648,500 feet	178,132,000 feet			
Crook	66,000 00	60,000 shingles	40,000 shingles	9,200,000 shingles	12,886 00	25.0	10.5
		36,000 feet	15,000 feet	4,112,000 feet			
Curry	85,888 00	10,000 laths	5,000 laths	910,000 laths	14,140 55	30.8	6.8
		64,000 feet	39,500 feet	6,332,000 feet			
Douglas	997,600 00	2,500 shingles	2,000 shingles	240,000 shingles	193,147 70	22.2	6.8
		819,000 feet	582,625 feet	112,480,000 feet			
Gilliam		30,000 shingles	28,000 shingles	2,952,000 shingles			
Grant	99,000 00	102,000 feet	84,000 feet	18,882,000 feet	32,751 75	24.2	7.8
Harney	63,000 00	74,000 feet	55,000 feet	9,494,000 feet	35,579 00	24.8	8.4
Jackson	241,300 00	2,000 shingles	1,000 shingles	60,000 shingles	106,018 50	28.4	6.7
		8,000 boxes	5,000 boxes	520,000 boxes			
		542,000 feet	318,500 feet	48,523,000 feet			
		100 shingles	100 shingles	28,600 shingles			
		100 doors	100 doors	28,600 doors			
Josephine	282,500 00	1,000 boxes	800 boxes	183,600 boxes	178,426 65	24.6	5.7
		418,000 feet	324,000 feet	46,152,000 feet			

	\$	300 sashes 300 doors 50,000 shingles 102,000 feet 8,000 shingles 36,000 feet	300 sashes 300 doors 48,000 shingles 99,000 feet 5,000 shingles 23,000 feet	300 sashes 300 doors 88,200 shingles 5,400,000 feet 11,076,000 feet 1,040,000 shingles 8,578,000 feet	\$	44,868 00	22.9	5.9
Klamath	106,800 00							
Lake	14,850 00					7,392 00	23.3	5.7
Lane	2,485,391 00					659,856 25	22.8	8.0
Lincoln	74,000 00					18,925 60	24.5	9.8
Linn	251,650 00					97,842 00	20.9	5.9
Malheur								
Marion	761,500 00					594,759 40	21.8	7.8
Morrow	27,000 00					18,616 00	26.0	8.0
Multnomah	4,681,900 00					2,804,098 80	25.2	11.
Polk	645,500 00					386,120 00	22.1	8.6
Sherman								
Tillamook	221,900 00					70,459 60	21.5	7.4
Umatilla	77,500 00					68,863 40	26.0	9.1
Union	1,011,700 00					388,802 15	20.6	7.8
Walla	104,000 00					53,878 90	24.1	9.1
Wasco	332,800 00					170,519 40	24.2	9.4
Washington	250,600 00					182,869 10	22.2	8.5
Wheeler	1,600 00					821 50	20.0	2.0
Yamhill	590,400 00					327,801 30	24.0	10.3
Hood River	280,000 00					117,175 75	28.0	8.8
Totals	\$17,900,204 00					\$8,800,113 65		



**LAUNDRIES.**

There are 51 plants, valued at \$469,600. They employ 270 skilled men, 166 unskilled men, and 932 women. Wages for skilled men average about \$3 per day, for unskilled men about \$1.75, and for women about \$2. The total amount paid to skilled men last year was \$254,841; to unskilled men, \$95,654, and to women, \$472,873. Laundries operate on an average of 300 days per year, and the length of a working day is ten hours. Of these 51 plants 37 are run by steam, seven by steam and electricity, five by electricity, one by gasoline, and one by steam and gasoline.

**LAWN TENDERS.**

The vocation of caring for lawns gives employment to at least 2,000 people in Oregon, who receive from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day for the entire year. Over a million and a quarter dollars are spent in this way.

**LEATHER.**

In the manufacture of leather 12 firms are engaged, giving employment to seven clerks and 98 workmen. The former receive \$5,475, and the latter \$142,110, as an aggregate annual wage. The plants are valued at \$128,700, and their production at \$536,000. Miscellaneous expenses amount to \$13,250. Labor costs from \$2.25 to \$3 per day of ten hours.

**LIQUORS (VINOUS.)**

Three plants, valued at \$26,564, produce annually goods valued at \$8,728. Five people employed receive \$3,127, and two clerks, \$1,280. The cost of materials used is \$1,281, and the miscellaneous expenses are \$628. Wages are \$2.50 for a ten-hour day.

**MACARONI.**

This office has received reports from only two macaroni manufacturing plants, which were valued at \$30,000, and produced in 1907 nearly 3,000,000 pounds. They employ eight skilled men, eight unskilled men, and 16 women. The men receive from \$1 to \$4.50, and the women from 85 cents to \$2 per day of nine and a half hours. The plants operate 312 days per year. One is operated by steam and one by electricity.

**MASONRY.**

Thirty-two plants, valued at \$217,572, employ 18 clerks, at an aggregate annual salary of \$27,980, and 485 workmen at an annual wage of \$387,236. The material costs \$793,878, and the miscellaneous expenses amount to \$41,265. The annual product is valued at \$1,637,436. The daily wages range from \$4 to \$6 per day of eight hours.

**MATS AND BASKETS.**

Several people find it profitable to make willow baskets and rush mats. The income from this class of work aggregates \$10,000 annually. Wages range from \$1.75 to \$4.50 per day of ten hours.

**MATTRESSES.**

Five plants, valued at \$30,283, employ 41 workmen, at an aggregate annual wage of \$27,972, and eight clerks, at \$6,500. The product in 1907 was valued at \$167,918, from \$108,750 expended for material. Miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$6,200. Labor costs \$3 per day of ten hours.

## MINES.

Counties.	Gold.	Value of quartz per ton.	Gold and copper.	Value of quartz per ton.	Gold and silver.	Value of ore per ton.	Gold and galena.	Value per ton.	Copper.	Per cent. metal.	Silver.	Value of ore per ton.	Nickel and copper.	Value of ore per ton.	Lime.	Gypsum.	Iron.	Coal.	Cement.
Baker	184	56 77	5	84 50	5	51 00	5	77 70	16	13	2	250	2	11 25	3	2	3	2	2
Benton																			
Blackman																			
Clatsop																			
Columbia																		20	
Coos																			
Cook																			
Curry	1	12 00				133 00			1	20									
DeLong																			
Gilliam	65	87 95	8	70 00	13	318 00			6	40							1	1	
Grant																			
Harney																			
Hood River																			
Jackson	16	24 15																	
Josephine	9	72 50							2	30							1		
Klamath									1										
Lake																			
Lane	4	62 50																	
Lincoln									1										
Linn	1	44 00																1	
Malheur	3	35 80																	
Marion			1	40 00															
Morrow																			
Multnomah																			
Polk																			
Sherman																			
Tillamook																			
Umatilla																		1	
Union			2	31 75					22	30									
Walla																			
Wasco																			
Washington																			
Wheeler																			
Yamhill																			
Totals	263		11		19		5		59		2		2		3	21	8	25	2

## MINES—Continued.

Counties.	Lead.	Nickel.	Silver and lead.	Cobalt.	Cobalt and gold ore.	Value per ton.	Borax.	Asphalt.	Marble.	Building stone.	Granite.	Quick silver.	Platinum.	Graphite.	Silver and copper.	Value of ore per ton.	Mica.	Total.
Baker	2									2								235
Benton																		2
Blackamas																		1
Clatsop										1								20
Columbia																		1
Coos																		1
Crook																		3
Curry																		92
Douglas		1																1
Gilliam																		1
Grant			1	1	1	880 00	1											1
Harney																		24
Hood River																		12
Jackson								5	1		1							2
Josephine																		6
Klamath																		5
Lake																		1
Lane																		1
Lincoln										1								1
Linn										1								1
Malheur																		1
Marion																		4
Morrow														1				1
Multnomah																		
Folk																		
Sherman																		
Ulamcook																		1
Umatilla																		87
Union																		
Wallowa																		
Wasco																		
Washougon																		
Wheeler																		
Yamhill																		
Totals	2	1	1	1	1		1	5	1	6	2	1	1	1	2		1	448

### MINERAL WATERS.

For the year ending June 30, 1908, there were 24 firms engaged in preparing and bottling mineral water. Forty-one workmen and eight clerks are employed, the former receiving an aggregate annual wage of \$21,863, and the latter \$5,875. The plants were valued at \$47,250. The miscellaneous expenses were \$23,150. The amount spent for material was \$42,750, which yielded a product worth \$151,250.

### MONUMENTS.

There are ten monument plants in the State, valued at \$41,150. They employ on an average 51 skilled workmen, who receive an aggregate of \$56,180 annually. There are also six salaried persons, who receive \$5,975. Miscellaneous expenses amount to \$17,263. Cost of materials, \$103,200, and the value of the product is \$203,175. The average freight costs 60 cents per 100 pounds on unpolished and \$1 per 100 pounds on polished stone. A seven-foot monument costs \$200. Workmen receive \$3.50 per day of eight hours.

### NEWSPAPERS.

There were in Oregon on September 1, 1908, newspaper publications as follows: Monthlies, 24; semi-monthlies, 2; weeklies, 206; semi-weeklies, 6; dailies, 27; quarterly, 1; total, 266. The first paper in Oregon and west of the Rocky Mountains in American territory, was the Oregon Spectator, issued at Oregon City, February 5, 1846; second, the Free Press, Oregon City, April, 1848; third, American Unionist Evangelical Messenger, Hillsboro, late in 1848; fourth, Western Star, Milwaukie, November 21, 1850. The Free Press was the first weekly, the Spectator being bi-monthly, and the American Unionist, monthly, and the Western Star, weekly. The Oregonian first appeared December 4, 1850, and is the oldest living paper in the State. The Daily Oregonian appeared February 4, 1850. The newspaper plants in Oregon now represent a valuation of \$912,122, with an expenditure as follows: Miscellaneous expenses, \$314,450; cost of materials used, \$456,722; salaries for 106 people, \$123,261; wages for 783 people, \$385,421. The income from these newspapers for the sale of papers, from advertising space and for subscriptions amounts to \$2,258,100 for the year ending July 31, 1908. The decrease in the number of land notices, and some legislative enactments which have decreased the number of legal notices, has put the newspapers on a strictly commercial business basis, and their earnings represent the steady growth of the State. The field occupied by these 266 publications may be considered as follows: News publications, 229 (two German, one Scandinavian); school, 5; church, 5; agriculture, 4; magazines, 4; lodge, 4; horticulture, 2; resources, 2; commercial, 1; labor, 1; history, 1; drugs, 1; timber, 1; equal suffrage, 1; hops, 1; poultry, 1; prisons, 1; prohibition, 1; teaching, 1. This State with all of its mining interests, has never encouraged a publication devoted to that industry. Below is a list of the publications:

## NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

County.	Town.	Name of paper.	How often published.	Politics.
Baker	Baker City	Bed Rock Democrat	Daily and weekly	Democratic.
	Baker City	Herald	Daily and weekly	Republican.
	Huntington	Herald	Weekly	Republican.
	Haines	Record	Weekly	Independent.
	Richland	Eagle Valley News	Weekly	Independent.
Beuton	Sumpter	Blue Mountain American	Weekly	Republican.
	Corvallis	Gazette	Weekly	Republican.
	Corvallis	Benton County Republican	Weekly	Republican.
	Corvallis	Times	Weekly and semi-weekly	Ind. (Dem.)
	Corvallis	Barometer	Monthly	Ind. (Dem.)
Clackamas	Philomath	Benton County Review	Weekly	Independent.
	Canby	Tribune	Weekly	Republican.
	Estacada	News	Weekly	Independent.
	Milwaukie	Bee	Weekly	Ind. (Dem.)
	Oregon City	Courier	Weekly	Republican.
Clatsop	Oregon City	Oregon City Enterprise	Weekly	Republican.
	Astoria	Astorian	Daily and weekly	Republican.
	Astoria	Budget	Daily and weekly	Ind. (Dem.)
	Astoria	Leader	Weekly	Republican.
	Seaside	Signal	Weekly	Republican.
Coos	Bandon	Recorder	Weekly	Independent.
	Coquille	Herald	Weekly	Independent.
	Coquille	Recall	Weekly	Independent.
	Coquille	Coquille Valley Sentinel	Weekly	Republican.
	Marshfield	Coast Mail	Daily and weekly	Republican.
Crook	Marshfield	Coos Bay News	Weekly	Democratic.
	Marshfield	Sun	Weekly	Independent.
	Marshfield	Times	Daily and weekly	Independent.
	Myrtle Point	Enterprise	Weekly	Republican.
	North Bend	Harbor	Weekly	Independent.
Crook	Ashwood	Prospector	Weekly	Republican.
	Bend	The Bend Bulletin	Weekly	Republican.
	Ontario Falls	Press	Weekly	Independent.
	Ladlow	Ladlow Chronicle	Weekly	Independent.
	Madras	Phonix	Weekly	Republican.
Prineville	Prineville	Crook County Journal	Weekly	Independent.
	Prineville	Review	Weekly	Republican.

Columbia	Clatskanie Rainier St. Helens	Chief Review The Oregon Mist	Weekly Weekly Weekly	Republican. Republican. Independent.
Curry	Gold Beach Port Orford Wedderburn	Globe Tribune Radium	Weekly Weekly Monthly	Ind. (Rep.) Republican. Republican.
Pouglas	Drain Gardner Glendale Myrtle Creek Oakland Roseburg Roseburg Spokane Yoncalla	The Drain Nonpareil Gazette News Mail Owl News Review Spokesman Courier	Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Daily and weekly Weekly Weekly	Republican. Ind. (Rep.) Independent. Republican. Republican. Ind. (Dem.) Republican. Independent.
Gilliam	Arlington Condon Condon	The Arlington Record Globe Condon Times	Weekly Weekly Weekly	Republican. Independent. Republican.
Grant	Canyon City Granite John Day Long Creek Monument Prairie City	Blue Mountain Eagle Gem Grant County News Ranger Enterprise Miner	Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly	Republican. Independent. Independent. Independent. Independent.
Harney	Burns Burns	Harney County News Times-Herald	Weekly Weekly	Republican. Democratic.
Hood River	Hood River Hood River Hood River	Better Fruit Glacier News Letter	Monthly Weekly Weekly	Fruit. Republican. Independent.
Jackson	Ashland Ashland Gentle Point Gold Hill Jacksonville Jacksonville Medford Medford Medford	Valley Record Ashland Tidings Sentinel News Post Democratic Times Mail Southern Oregonian Tribune	Weekly Weekly and semi-weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Semi-weekly Daily	Independent. Republican. Independent. Independent. Independent. Ind. (Dem.) Republican. Independent. Republican.
Josephine	Grants Pass Grants Pass Grants Pass	Rogue River Courier Oregon Observer Pacific Outlook	Weekly Weekly Weekly	Independent. Republican. Republican.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS—Continued.

County.	Town.	Name of paper.	How often published.	Politics.
Klamath	Bonanza	Bonanza Bulletin	Weekly	Republican.
	Klamath Falls	Express	Daily and weekly	Democratic.
	Klamath Falls	Herald	Daily and weekly	Republican.
	Merrill	Klamath Republican	Weekly	Republican.
	White Lake	Record	Weekly	
Lake	Lakeview	Times	Weekly	
	Lakeview	Lake County Examiner	Weekly	Republican.
	New Pine Creek	Herald	Weekly	Independent.
	Silver Lake	Miner	Weekly	Independent.
	Silver Lake	Central Oregonian	Weekly	Republican.
Lane	Cottage Grove	Leader	Weekly	
	Cottage Grove	Western Oregon	Weekly	Republican.
	Eugene	Leader-Nugget	Weekly	Republican.
	Eugene	Guard	Daily and weekly	Ind.-Dem.
	Eugene	Oregon State Journal	Weekly	U. of O.
Lincoln	Eugene	Oregon Weekly	Weekly	Independent.
	Eugene	Register	Daily and weekly	Republican.
	Florence	The West	Weekly	Republican.
	Junction City	Times	Weekly	Republican.
	Springfield	News	Weekly	Independent.
Linn	Newport	Mail	Weekly	
	Newport	Yaquina Bay News	Weekly	Republican.
	Toledo	Lincoln County Leader	Weekly	Republican.
	Albany	Democrat	Daily and weekly	Democratic.
	Albany	Herald	Daily and weekly	Republican.
Malheur	Brownsville	Times	Weekly	Republican.
	Harrisburg	Bulletin	Weekly	Ind. (Dem.)
	Lebanon	Oregonian	Weekly	Republican.
	Lebanon	Express Advance	Weekly	Independent.
	Scio	Santiam News	Weekly	Ind. (Dem.)
Marion	Nyssa	Sun	Weekly	Independent.
	Ontario	The Ontario Argus	Weekly	Republican.
	Vale	Malheur Gazette	Weekly	Republican.
	Vale	Oriano	Weekly	Republican.
	Aurora	Aurora Borealis	Weekly	Republican.
Marion	Chemawa	American	Weekly	U. S. Indian S.
	Gervais	Star	Weekly	Republican.

Hubbard	Beaver State News	Weekly	Ind. (Rep.)
Jefferson	Review	Weekly	Ind. (Dem.)
Salem	Clarton	Monthly (Students)	Salem H. S.
Salem	Williamette Collegian	Monthly (Students)	W. U.
Salem	Pacific Homestead	Weekly	Agricultural.
Salem	Lead in Hand	Monthly	State Prison.
Salem	The Capital Journal	Daily and weekly	Ind. (Rep.)
Salem	Outlook	Semi-monthly	Deaf Mute S.
Salem	Northwest Poultry Journal	Monthly	Poultry.
Salem	Searchlight	Weekly	Prohibition.
Salem	Oregon Statesman	Daily, weekly, semi-weekly	Teachers.
Salem	Oregon Teachers' Monthly	Monthly	Republican.
Silverton	Silvertonian-Appel	Weekly	Republican.
Stayton	Mail	Weekly	Republican.
Woodburn	Independent	Weekly	Republican.
Morrow	Gazette	Weekly	Republican
Heppner	Times	Weekly	Independent
Ione	Proclaimer	Weekly	Independent.
Irrigon	Irrigator	Weekly	Republican.
Multnomah	News	Weekly	Independent.
Arlata	Grange Bulletin	Monthly	Independent.
Gresham	Beaver State Herald	Weekly	Trade.
Portland	Abstract	Daily	Republican.
Portland	Advocate	Weekly (colored)	A. O. U. W.
Portland	A. O. U. Reporter	Monthly	Bd. of Trade.
Portland	Board of Trade Journal	Weekly	Republican.
Portland	Briefet	Monthly	C. of O.
Portland	Chamber of Commerce Bulletin	Monthly	Republican.
Portland	Chronicle	Weekly	Commercial.
Portland	Commercial Review	Weekly	Trade.
Portland	Daily Recorder	Daily	Ind. German.
Portland	Deutsche Zeitung	Weekly	Republican.
Portland	Evening Telegram	Daily, except Sunday	Historical.
Portland	Historical Quarterly	Quarterly	Hops.
Portland	Eop World	Monthly	Labor Unions.
Portland	Labor Press	Weekly	Independent.
Portland	Liberal	Weekly	German.
Portland	Liberal, The	Weekly	Republican.
Portland	Nachrichten	Weekly (colored)	Independent.
Portland	New Age	Weekly	Trade.
Portland	News	Daily	Ind. (Rep.)
Portland	Northwest	Monthly	S'nd'y School.
Portland	Northwest Pacific Farmer	Weekly	Ind. (Rep.)
Portland	Optimist	Monthly	Ind. (Dem.)
Portland	Oregonian	Daily and weekly	Timber.
Portland	Oregon Journal	Daily, weekly, semi-weekly	Baptist.
Portland	Oregon Timberman, The	Monthly	
Portland	Pacific Baptist	Weekly	



## NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS—Concluded.

County.	Town.	Name of paper.	How often published.	Politics.
Multnomah	Portland	Pacific Christian Advocate.	Weekly	Methodist.
	Portland	Pacific Drug Review.	Monthly	Drugs.
	Portland	Pacific Monthly	Monthly	
	Portland	Pacific Scandinavian	Weekly	Scandinavian.
	Portland	People's Press	Weekly	General news.
	Portland	Rural Northwest	Semi-weekly	Agriculture.
	Portland	Rural Spirit	Weekly	Agriculture.
	Portland	Sketch	Weekly	
	Portland	Spectator, The	Weekly	
	Portland	Sunday Mercury	Monthly	Republican.
	Portland	Sunday Welcome	Weekly	Republican.
	Portland	Tanglefoot	Monthly	Literature.
	Portland	Western Lady	Weekly	Equal Suffrage
Polk	Dallas	Woman's Tribune	Weekly	
	Dallas	World's Advance Thought	Monthly	
	Dallas	Observer	Weekly	Republican.
	Dallas	Oregon Woodman	Monthly	W. O. W.
	Dallas	Polk County Itemizer	Weekly	Independent.
Sherman	Falls City	News	Weekly	Ind. (Rep.)
	Independence	Enterprise	Weekly	Independent.
	Grass Valley	Journal	Weekly	Republican.
	Moro	Sherman County Observer	Weekly	Republican.
	Wasco	News	Weekly	Independent.
Tillamook	Wasco	Occidental Magazine	Monthly	
	Cloverdale	Times	Weekly	Independent.
	Tillamook	Tillamook Herald, The	Weekly	Independent.
Umatilla	Athens	Press	Weekly	Ind. (Dem.)
	Elkhart	Register	Weekly	Independent.
	Fremont	Times	Weekly	Independent.
	Hermiston	Herald	Weekly	Independent.
	Milton	Eagle	Weekly	Independent.
	Pilot Rock	News	Weekly	
	Pendleton	Record	Weekly	Republican.
	Pendleton	East Oregonian	Daily, weekly, semi-weekly	Ind. (Dem.)
	Pendleton	Magnet	Weekly	Independent.
	Pendleton	Pendleton Tribune, The	Daily and weekly	Republican.
	Pendleton	Senator	Monthly	K. of P.
	Weston	Leader	Weekly	Ind. (Dem.)

Union	Elgin La Grande La Grande La Grande North Powder Union Union	Recorder Chronicle Eastern Oregon Observer Star Citizen Eastern Oregon Republican Oregon Scout	Weekly Daily and weekly Daily and weekly Daily Weekly Weekly Weekly	Ind. (Dem.) Democratic. Republican. Independent. Independent. Republican. Ind. (Dem.)
Wallowa	Enterprise Joseph Lostine Flora Wallowa	Wallowa Chieftian Herald Sun Journal News	Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly	Republican. Republican. Independent. Independent. Republican.
Wasco	Antelope Dufur Shaniko The Dalles The Dalles Tygh Valley	Herald Dispatch Republican Chronicle The Dalles Optimist Bee	Weekly Weekly Weekly Daily and weekly Weekly Weekly	Republican. Republican. Republican. Republican. Republican.
Washington	Forest Grove Forest Grove Forest Grove Hillsboro Hillsboro	Forest Grove Times Index Washington County News Hillsboro Argus Hillsboro Independent	Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly	Ind. (Dem.) Students P. U. Republican. Republican. Republican.
Wheeler	Fossil Mitchell Mitchell Spray	Journal News Sentinel Spray Courier	Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly	Ind. (Rep.) Independent. Republican. Independent.
Yamhill	Amity Carlton Jackson McMinnville McMinnville Newberg Newberg Sheridan Yamhill	Times Observer Optimist News Reporter Telegraph Register Enterprise Newberg Graphic Sun Record	Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly	Independent. Independent. Independent. Republican. Democratic. Independent. Independent. Republican. Republican.

## OIL WORKS.

There are five plants, valued at \$130,000, which employ six skilled men, at an aggregate annual wage of \$3,462, and 31 unskilled men, at \$12,036. These plants operate on an average of about 212 days per year. Wages range from \$2 to \$3.50 per day of nine hours.

## PAINTS.

Three paint plants, valued at \$37,000, employ six skilled men at an aggregate annual salary of \$8,316, and seven unskilled men at \$4,818. The product for 1907 was valued at \$305,000. The material used cost \$211,275, and the miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$22,532. These paints are handled by at least 150 different firms throughout the State. Labor costs \$3.50 per day of nine hours.

## PAPER AND PULP MILLS.

There are three concerns, whose plants are valued at \$4,500,000. They employ 269 skilled and 596 unskilled men, at an aggregate annual wage of \$226,386 for the former and \$386,391 for the latter. Wages range from \$1.50 to \$5 per day, for 300 days per year. It is estimated that 4,000,000 tons of wood, mostly spruce and poplar, are used in Oregon for pulp.

## PICKLES.

There are six pickling plants that produced during the year ending June 30, 1908, goods valued at \$61,431 from material which cost \$32,735. The plants are valued at \$11,481 and give employment to seven clerks at \$6,020, and 32 workmen and women, at \$10,750, as an aggregate annual wage. The miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$13,872. Labor costs 90 cents to women for day of nine hours, and \$2 to men for the same length day.

## PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

There were 86 firms in 1907 engaged in this business, employing 237 workmen, who received an aggregate annual wage of \$155,611, and 15 clerks, who received \$12,800. The plants are valued at \$236,275. The annual product is valued at \$655,317. The material used costs \$226,081, and the amount of incidental expenses is \$11,015. Labor in this industry costs from \$3 to \$5 per day of nine hours.

## POTTERY.

There are four pottery plants in the State, valued at \$133,360. They employ eight clerks at an aggregate annual wage of \$13,259, and 67 workmen at \$42,780. Their material used in production and miscellaneous expenses costs \$52,037 and \$17,912, respectively. The annual product is valued at \$152,800.

## POWER.

Power used in 1,617 plants reporting: Electricity, 349; electricity and gasoline, 3; electricity and steam, 34; electricity, steam and water, 2; electricity and water, 10; gasoline, 70; gasoline and water, 2; horse, 4; steam, 955; steam and water, 19; water, 169.

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Sixty-one job printing establishments in Oregon have a plant valuation of \$861,465. They employ 41 clerks and salaried people, at an

annual salary of \$46,392; 279 wage earners, at an annual wage of \$116,-176; there is paid out for miscellaneous expenses, \$85,288, and \$185,072 for material used, and the job offices receive in return \$555,217. A day's labor in this department is eight, eight and a half, and nine hours, owing to locality. Printers receive from \$2.50 to \$3 per day in the smaller towns, and from \$3 to \$4 per day in Portland, Salem, Eugene, Astoria, Pendleton, and Baker City. Printing pressmen receive from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. A little higher scale is paid to web pressmen.

#### PRUNING AND SPRAYING.

About 600 people follow the vocation of pruning and spraying trees. This work yields an average of \$3 per day, making an aggregate annual outlay for labor, for a year of 252 days, of \$453,600. In addition to this \$125,000 are paid out for materials used.

#### RAILROADS.

##### OIL LINE.

Union Tank Line Company.—Principal office, New York; H. E. Felton, president; total car mileage for year, 554,499; gross receipts, \$4,158.74; total expenses in Oregon for repairs. \$166.08.

##### REFRIGERATORS.

Armour Car Lines.—Organized March 11, 1901; principal office, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.; Oregon representative, S. A. Herring, agent; principal office, Portland; taxes paid in Oregon, \$145.21; earnings (gross) in Oregon, year ending June 30, 1908, \$3,324.

Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company.—Principal office, Chicago; Edward Swift, president. Amounts paid to this Company by roads in Oregon, \$16,504.22.

##### SLEEPING CARS.

The Pullman Company.—Organized February 27, 1867; general office of the company, Chicago; principal office in Oregon, Portland; miles operated over in Oregon, 3,861.54 for standard cars, and 3,426.66 miles for tourist cars; capital stock of this company, \$100,000,000; operating expenses in Oregon, \$197,037.26; total car mileage in Oregon, 4,518,673; amount paid in wages and salaries in Oregon, general and division officers, clerks and attendants, \$11,047; conductors, \$13,774; porters, \$12,-855; all other employees and laborers, \$23,400, or a grand total of \$61,076. This bureau has been unable to get exact figures as to the amount paid by the general public in tips. Wages paid by the company to porters upon which they have to live and clothe themselves in bright new uniforms are \$30 a month for tourist and \$25 in standard sleepers; waiters working under the same conditions. The company expects them to work the public for the balance of wages.

## RAIL

Class of employees.	Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.		Central Railway of Oregon.		Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Co.	
	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.
General officers .....	5	\$7 05	1	\$3 33	2	\$ 9 73
Other officers .....	5	3 93			1	5 75
General office clerks .....	19	2 38			2	5 36
Station agents .....	8	2 12	1	2 10	8	2 24
Other station men .....	13	1 88			7	1 46
Enginemen .....	7	5 02	2	2 17	4	4 42
Firemen .....	7	2 92	1	1 84	4	2 63
Conductors .....	6	3 76	1	2 17	4	2 74
Other trainmen .....	14	2 16			4	2 64
Machinists .....	4	3 72			2	3 46
Carpenters .....	15	2 97			30	2 95
Other shopmen .....	33	2 42			13	2 55
Section foremen .....	10	2 15			15	2 00
Other trackmen .....	102	1 53			73	1 34
Switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen .....	5	1 50			3	1 53
Telegraph operators and dispatchers .....	1	3 62	1	33	1	4 21
Employees account, floating equipment .....						
All other employees and laborers .....	1	2 19			1	2 79
Totals—						
Including general officers .....	255	\$2 26	7	\$1 90	174	\$ 2 56
Less general officers .....	5	7 05	1	3 33	2	9 73
Excluding general officers .....	250	2 17	6	1 76	172	2 15
Distribution—						
General administration .....	11	\$4 67	1	\$3 33	5	\$ 7 66
Maintenance of way and structures .....	119	1 72			118	1 89
Maintenance of equipment .....	18	2 57			15	2 68
Conducting transportation .....	87	2 46	6	1 76	36	2 44
Total, including general officers—entire line .....	255	\$2 26	7	\$1 90	174	\$ 2 26

Number miles within the State—Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co., 82; Central Railway of Oregon, 13.05; Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Co., 142.

## ROADS.

Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad & Navigation Co.		Great Southern Railroad Co.		Independence & Monmouth Railway Co.		Mount Hood Railroad Co.		Northern Pacific Railway Co.		Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon.		Oregon & Southeastern Railroad Co. (1)		Salem, Falls City & Western Railroad Co.	
Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.
1	\$5 57	3	\$3 10	1	\$	1	\$	2	\$ 11 81	7	\$8 48	5		1	\$ 6 00
4	3 97			1		1	4 93	1	7 41			3		1	4 00
2	3 17	1	2 42					14	2 96	3	2 43			2	2 50
5	3 45	2	2 08	1		1	2 47	5	2 85	2	4 27	1		2	1 50
3	2 58							103	2 26	59	2 14			1	1 00
4	3 81	1	3 08	2		2	3 25	8	4 42	12	3 40	1		3	3 25
6	2 69	1	2 02	2		2	2 50	8	2 83	12	2 15	1		3	2 50
3	3 42	1	3 37	2		1	3 00	5	4 14			1		3	3 00
15	2 80	1	2 10			2	2 50	11	2 47			1		6	2 50
6	3 24									8	4 15			2	2 37
19	3 40	1	3 08					1	2 68	1	3 75	1			
2	2 97									67	2 58			3	2 50
4	2 50	2	2 25	1		2	2 75	8	2 20	3	2 11	3		2	2 50
22	1 56	12	2 00	2		68	1 67	61	1 61	90	1 79	8		15	1 50
1	2 08	1	1 66			1	2 25	1	1 49	54	3 00				
1	3 48							4	2 15	6	2 08				
18	2 60							23	1 96	128	2 01				
116	\$2 78	26	\$2 27	14		80	\$	255	\$ 2 44	392	\$2 37	25		44	2 05
1	6 57	3	3 10	1				2	11 81	7	3 48	5			
115	1 72	23	2 14	13		80		253	2 35	385	2 36	20			
5	\$4 04	3	\$3 10	1		1	4 93	24	\$ 3 89	10	\$3 09				
52	2 31	15	2 08	3		70		74	1 72	34	1 86				
9	3 04					1	2 25			78	2 77				
50	2 95	8	2 31	10		7		157	2 44	270	2 31				
116	\$2 78	26	\$2 27	14	\$	80		36,145	\$ 2 33	392	\$2 37				

1 Excluding Oregon & Southeastern Railroad Co.

Number miles within the State—Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad & Navigation Co., 29.53; Great Southern Railroad Co., 80; Independence & Monmouth Railway Co., 2.50; Mount Hood Railroad Co., 16.40; Northern Pacific Railway Co., 41.37; Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon, 4.80; Oregon & Southeastern Railroad Co., 20; Salem, Falls City & Western Railroad Co., —.

## RAIL

Class of employees.	Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. (1)		Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. (1)	
	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.	Number of employees.	Average daily compensation.
General officers .....	23	\$11 17	27	\$ 12 10
Other officers .....	38	6 26	3	9 45
General office clerk .....	445	2 12	407	2 73
Station agents .....	63	2 55	98	2 65
Other station men .....	510	2 06	306	2 02
Enginemen .....	174	4 34	233	4 36
Firemen .....	178	2 61	239	2 67
Conductors .....	106	3 91	145	3 94
Other trainmen .....	210	2 82	425	2 76
Machinists .....	93	3 36	126	3 38
Carpenters .....	169	2 49	183	2 87
Other shopmen .....	524	2 33	724	2 44
Section foremen .....	189	2 02	200	2 34
Other trackmen .....	1,552	1 67	1,515	1 55
Switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen .....	115	3 03	63	2 06
Telegraph operators and dispatchers .....	138	2 52	143	2 77
Employees account, floating equipment .....				
All other employees and laborers .....	957	2 18	1,195	2 26
Totals—				
Including general officers .....	5,484	\$ 2 31	6,109	\$ 2 40
Less general officers .....	28	11 17	27	12 10
Excluding general officers .....	5,461	2 27	6,082	2 36
Distribution—				
General administration .....	506	\$ 2 66	545	\$ 3 38
Maintenance of ways and structures .....	2,175	1 82	2,424	1 91
Maintenance of equipment .....	1,105	2 42	1,054	2 57
Conducting transportation .....	1,698	2 70	2,086	2 78
Total, including general officers—entire line .....	5,484	\$ 2 31	6,109	\$ 2 40

<sup>1</sup> Represents returns for entire line.

Number miles within the State—Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., 653.95; Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., 15.42.

## ROADS—Continued.

Pacific & Eastern Railway.	Portland & Southwestern Railroad Co.	Rogue River Valley Railway Co.	Southern Pacific Co. (2)	Sunset Logging Co.	Walla Walla Valley Traction Co.	Washington & Columbia River Railway Co.	Total.
Number of employees.	Number of employees.	Number of employees.	Number of employees.	Number of employees.	Number of employees.	Number of employees.	Number of employees.
Average daily compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Average daily compensation.	
2 \$7 70		3 \$3 15	67 \$18 28	3 \$3 30			153
			76 7 87				185
	1 2 50		1,988 2 80	1 2 00		1 5 14	2,896
			697 2 62	1 3 12		1 2 24	895
	1 5 00		4,025 2 38				5,088
1 4 15	1 5 00		1,542 4 84	1 5 00			1,998
1 2 64	1 3 00		1,656 2 75	1 3 50			2,122
1 3 66			976 4 37				1,255
	1 3 75		3,651 3 41	2 3 00			4,345
			1,474 4 39				1,715
1 3 04			2,481 3 38				2,902
			9,780 3 25				11,164
2 2 50	1 3 75		969 2 72			2 2 18	1,438
27 2 15	10 2 50		15,723 1 85				19,220
	2 2 75		1,026 2 32				1,272
			858 2 69				1,158
			1,001 3 28				1,001
	5 3 75		8,831 2 54				11,159
35 \$2 55	23	3 \$3 15	56,791 \$ 2 84	9 \$3 74		4 \$2 35	69,802
2 7 70		3 3 15	67 18 23	3 3 30			152
83 2 29	23		56,724 2 81	6 3 84		4 2 35	69,650
		(3)					
2 \$7 70	2	3 \$3 15	2,055 \$ 3 39	3 \$3 30		2	1 3,179
30 2 24	16		25,081 2 28			2	1 30,213
			13,813 3 21				1 15,613
3 3 45	5		16,842 3 01	6 3 84			1 20,772
35 \$2 55	23	3 \$3 15	56,791 \$ 2 84	9 \$3 74		4 \$2 35	105,711

<sup>2</sup> Represents returns for entire line. <sup>3</sup> Includes all employees.

Number miles within the State—Pacific & Eastern Railway, 50; Portland & Southwestern Railroad Co., 7.67; Rogue River Valley Railway Co., 6; Southern Pacific Co., 13; Sunset Logging Co., 5; Walla Walla Valley Traction Co., 5.61; Washington & Columbia River Railway Co., 44.95.



LOGGING RAILROAD DIRECTORY, 1908.  
(By courtesy of The Oregon Timberman.)

Name.	Camp location.	Miles track.	Gauge.	Locomotives geared.	Locomotives direct.	Sets of trucks.	Flat cars.	Logging engines.	Daily average output, feet.
<i>Tributary to Portland Railway, Light &amp; Power Co.—</i> Northwest Log & Lbr. Co., Portland.	Barton	3	S		1		19	2	50,000
<i>Tributary to O. R. &amp; N., Portland to Huntington—</i> Bridal Veil Lbr. Co., Grande Ronde Lbr. Co., Perry Meacham Lbr. Co.,	Bridal Veil Hilgard Meacham	12 12 5	N S S	2 1	2		30 16 6	7 3 3	100,000 60,000 40,000
<i>Tributary to Elgin branch, O. R. &amp; N.—</i> Geo. Palmer Lbr. Co., La Grande.	Elgin	4	S	1			B	1	150,000
<i>Tributary to Sumpter Valley Railroad—</i> Stoddard Bros., Baker City	Spur Sumpt. V. R. R.	3	N	2			X		40,000
<i>Tributary to Mt. Hood Railway—</i> Oregon Lbr. Co.,	Dee	3	S	2			N	3	100,000
<i>Tributary to Southern Pacific—Portland and Ashland—</i> Booth-Kelly Lbr. Co., Eugene Campbell & Swigert, Portland Glendale Lbr. Co., Glendale Oregon-Idaho Lbr. Co., Skelly Lbr. Co., Drain.	Wendling Glendale Fernvale Glendale Skelly	6 2 2 2 2	S S S S S	1 1 1 1	1	1 8 3 3	J	2 2 2 4	50,000 20,000 75,000 75,000
<i>Tributary to Corvallis &amp; Eastern Railroad—</i> Curtiss Lbr. Co., Oregon & Wisconsin.	Mill City Olalla slough	10 2	S S	1		1	4	8	125,000 50,000
<i>Tributary to Woodburn-Natron branch S. Pac. R. R.—</i> Silverton Lbr. Co.,	Silverton	10	S		1	1	2	11	100,000
<i>Tributary to Salem, Falls City &amp; Western R. R.—</i> Falls City Lbr. Co., Spaulding Log. Co., C. K. Newberg Willamette Lbr. Co., Dallas.	Falls City Black Rock Spur, S. F. & W. Black Rock Spur, S. F. & W.	4	S	1	1	1	15	5	100,000 80,000 100,000
<i>Tributary to Luckiamute river—</i> Spaulding O. K. Log. Co., Newberg.	Luckiamute river.	3	S		1	1	2	12	250,000



## OREGON ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

General manager, G. W. Talbot. Line running from Salem to Portland, 50 miles (no report received.)

## PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER CO. RAILWAY SYSTEM.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Occupation.	Number employed.	Days per month.	Average per day.	Total wages per month.	Total wages per year.
Blacksmiths.....	9	26	\$ 3 50	\$ 819 00	\$ 9,828 00
Machinists.....	14	26	3 75	1,365 00	16,380 00
Foundrymen.....	7	26	3 50	697 00	7,644 00
Electricians.....	18	26	2 75	1,287 00	15,444 00
Helpers.....	30	26	2 50	2,040 00	24,480 00
Car carpenters.....	28	26	3 45	2,068 10	24,757 20
Car repairers.....	89	30	2 50	6,675 00	80,100 00
Oilers and cleaners.....	22	30	2 15	1,419 00	17,028 00
Painters.....	7	26	3 15	673 80	6,879 60
Section foremen.....	19	26	2 80	1,432 80	17,191 20
Section men.....	220	26	1 80	10,296 00	123,552 00
Bridge foremen.....	2	26	3 50	182 00	2,184 00
Bridge carpenters.....	10	26	3 00	780 00	9,360 00
Trolley linemen.....	15	30	3 20	1,440 00	17,280 00
Passenger conductors.....	435	30	2 70	35,285 00	422,820 00
Freight conductors.....	5	26	3 65	474 50	5,694 00
Freight brakemen.....	8	26	3 30	696 40	8,296 80
Freight trolleyman.....	5	26	3 10	408 00	4,896 00
Passenger motormen.....	410	30	2 70	33,210 00	398,520 00
Freight motormen.....	5	26	3 65	474 50	5,694 00
Train dispatchers.....	5	30	3 00	450 00	5,400 00
Station agents.....	6	30	2 80	414 00	4,968 00
Station clerks.....	11	30	2 00	660 00	7,920 00
Office help.....	12	26	3 05	951 80	11,419 20
Other laborers.....	55	30	2 00	3,300 00	39,600 00
Total.....	1,442			\$ 107,268 00	\$ 1,287,216 00

Miles of railway, 220.

## SALEM RAILWAY SYSTEM.

County.	Number employed.	Days per month.	Average per day.	Total wages per month.	Total wages per year.
Engineers.....	4	30	\$ 2 54	\$ 304 80	\$ 3,657 60
Machinists.....	1	30	2 67	80 10	961 10
Blacksmiths.....	1	30	2 50	75 00	900 00
Car repairers.....	1	26	2 00	52 00	624 00
Oilers and cleaners.....	3	26	2 31	108 18	1,298 16
Section foremen.....	1	26	2 25	58 30	699 60
Section men.....	6	26	2 00	312 00	3,744 00
Office help.....	3	26	2 00	156 00	1,872 00
Motormen.....	22	30	2 00	1,320 00	15,840 00
Electricians.....	3	26	2 69	209 82	2,517 84
Firemen.....	3	30	2 00	180 00	2,160 00
Other laborers.....	2	26	1 73	89 96	1,079 52
Total.....	50			\$ 3,018 16	\$ 36,417 92

## ASTORIA STREET RAILWAY.

Six motormen at 17 cents per hour and up. Other help 7, at \$2.25 per day.

## ALBANY STREET RAILWAY.

Seven men employed at \$2 per day each; total, \$6 per day; \$180 per month; \$2,160 a year.

On October 12, 1908, there were 229.24 miles of street railway in Oregon.

**SHELL BEADS.**

At our seacoast resorts there are people who gain a living by making chains out of small shells, and selling them to tourists. There are possibly a dozen people so engaged, and their work yields an annual income of \$8,000.

**SHEET IRON.**

Eighteen firms, employing 146 workmen at an annual aggregate wage of \$114,218, and 14 office men at \$10,615, produce annually goods valued at \$361,817. The total value of the 18 plants is \$71,823. The total cost of material used per year is \$155,865, and the miscellaneous expenses amount to \$22,116. Workmen receive from \$3 to \$3.50 per day of eight hours.

**SHIPBUILDING.**

There are thirteen shipbuilding plants, valued at \$119,800. They employ 153 skilled men at an aggregate annual wage of \$143,448, and 106 unskilled men at \$68,576. Employment in this industry lasts on an average of 273 days per year, and the working day averages 8.6 hours. The total cost of material used per year is \$118,165, and the miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$7,628. The value of the annual product was \$378,019. Daily wages range from \$2.50 to \$5.

**SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**

There are 11 slaughter house plants, which employ 280 workmen, at an aggregate annual wage of \$179,217, and 70 office men at \$80,136. The total value of material used is \$3,067,768, which yields an annual product valued at \$3,985,312. The miscellaneous expenses amount to \$1,561.50.

**SOAP.**

There are four plants, valued at \$123,000, engaged in manufacturing soap. There are 15 skilled and 15 unskilled men employed, at an aggregate wage of \$17,133 for the former, and \$7,714 for the latter. These factories run on an average of 300 days per year. The working day is ten hours long. The material used costs \$85,275 per year, and the miscellaneous expenses amount to \$13,875. Females receive \$1.50 per day of eight hours, and males from \$2 to \$4 per day of ten hours. The annual product is valued at about \$150,000.

**STAVES AND HOOP POLES.**

The Oregon hazelwood grows sufficiently large to make hoops for casks, barrels and kegs, but the recent use of iron hoops is lessening this particular industry, which has been good in the past. There is still a good demand for staves, and one factory has a daily capacity of 40,000. It employs 53 people, to whom sawyers are paid \$4 per day, jointers \$2.75, and common laborers from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. Oak, cedar and fir staves are used.

**STOVES.**

Four plants, valued at \$54,280, have an annual product valued at \$169,640 from \$61,835 of material used. One of these plants is at the State penitentiary, where 150 convicts are employed. The State receives 45 cents per day of ten hours for the use of the convicts. Free workmen in the stove industry receive from \$2.50 to \$3.75 per day of nine hours. These plants paid \$15,028 to 14 salaried persons, and \$25,108 to 28 workmen in 1907. There were imported to Oregon last year stove products to the value of \$650,000. Of this amount about 90 per cent went to Portland and the rest to other parts of the State.

## STRAWBERRY PICKERS.

Eleven thousand people found employment for three weeks in 1908 picking strawberries. Children earned from 50 cents to \$1.25 per day, while adults earned from \$1 to \$2.25. The berry picking season affords a pleasant and healthful outing for many city people.

## TELEGRAPH LINES.

Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company's telegraph department earned \$690.82 for the year ending July, 1908.

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.—Principal office in Oregon, Portland; John Annand, local manager; J. A. Forehand, Seattle, Wash., superintendent. The latter very kindly furnished this office with the following: Number of miles of wire in Oregon, 2,201; number of clerks, 9; number of operators (this includes managers also, as all of the managers are operators, and also includes two linemen who act as managers), 28; number of linemen, 3; hours, 7 to 9; highest and lowest salaries for operators (managers are included in this, as given above), \$137.50 and \$55; highest and lowest salaries for clerks, \$75 and \$25; highest and lowest salaries for linemen, \$80 and \$60.

Western Union Telegraph Company.—Principal office in Oregon, Portland; Wm. Adams, acting manager; R. T. Reid, Seattle, Wash., superintendent and our latest information, gives 1,500 miles of line in Oregon, and 5,500 miles of wire; number of offices, 140. Gross earnings for year ending June 30, 1908, as per statement to State Treasurer, \$45,889.82. (Official report not obtainable.)

## TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

The Home Telephone Company.—This company employs 8 salaried persons, at an annual cost of \$17,700, and 88 men in the construction department, at wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$4.50 per day; 10 office men at salaries ranging from \$60 to \$90 per month, and 14 office women at salaries ranging from \$30 to \$65 per month. The company owns 14,305 miles of line, all of which is now in use.

Northwestern Long Distance Telephone Company.—This company employs 15 persons at salaries ranging from \$65 to \$300 per month, and has in the neighborhood of 200 pole line miles in operation. The company is in its infancy. It has a large force at work in Washington that soon will be brought back into this State to extend its lines here.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.—This company employs 26 foremen at \$4.50; 9 gang foremen, at \$4; 59 linemen, at \$2.50 to \$3.50; 22 switchboard men, at \$2.50 to \$3.50; 29 trouble men, at \$2.50 to \$3.50; 14 women, at \$1.50 to \$3.50; 7 cable splicers, at \$4; 5 installers, at \$2.50 to \$3.50; 2 carpenters, at \$3.50, and 66 ground men, at \$2.25 per day. Twelve wire chiefs, at \$75 to \$100 per month; 15 laborers, at \$2.25 to \$2.50; 12 helpers, at \$1.50 to \$2.75, and 550 operators, at \$1 to \$2 per day. This does not include office help, or county managers and agents.

## TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

There are 67 firms engaged in preparing tobacco and making cigars. Two hundred and seven people are employed, at an aggregate annual wage of \$113,150, and 10 clerks, at \$8,796. The fixtures and machinery of these plants were valued at \$36,117 on June 30, 1908. The annual product was valued at \$480,316, from an investment of \$217,518 for material used. The miscellaneous expenses were \$60,273. Wages for a day of eight hours range from \$3 to \$4.

**TRAPS.**

Five people are engaged in making traps for the destruction of rats and mice. Their annual income from this industry ranges from \$650 to \$900.

**TRUNKS.**

Eight firms, employing 35 workmen, who receive an aggregate annual wage of \$21,725, and five clerks at \$4,250, produced goods valued at \$80,250 for the year ending June 30, 1908. The plants are valued at \$24,795. The material used cost \$24,300, and the miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$10,975. Labor costs \$2.50 per day of nine hours.

**UMBRELLAS.**

Six concerns employ two salaried persons, who receive \$1,285, and 11 wage earners, who receive \$5,675. The value of the product is \$42,281; cost of materials used, \$17,587; miscellaneous expenses, \$5,125.

**UPHOLSTERING.**

Five firms are reported as employing three salaried people, to whom are paid \$2,250. Twenty wage earners receive \$19,260. The miscellaneous expense account amounts to \$2,725. The plants are valued at \$19,285. Materials cost \$16,256. The annual product is valued at \$45,814.

**VINEGAR.**

There are seven vinegar plants in the State, which furnish employment to 20 workmen and women, and four clerks. The aggregate annual wage to the former is \$6,250, and \$3,225 to the latter. The plants are valued at \$29,575, and the annual product at \$35,425. The material used cost \$9,675, and the miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$9,692. Labor costs 90 cents for women and \$2 for men per day of nine hours.

**WAGON MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR SHOPS.**

Eleven of these in the State report an aggregate plant value of \$47,100. They employ 39 skilled men, at wages ranging from \$2 to \$4 per day of ten hours, and 6 unskilled men, who receive from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for the same length day. The shops run about 300 days per year. Five of the number use gasoline, five electric, and one water power. The total amount paid in wages to skilled men in 1907 was \$39,402, and to unskilled men \$3,926.

**WATCH REPAIRING.**

For the year ending June 30, 1908, there were 150 shops where the repairing of watches is carried on. There were 12 clerks employed, at a salary of \$4,442, and 102 workmen, who received an aggregate annual wage of \$77,380. The plants are valued at \$162,270. The annual product amounted to \$302,248, from \$100,000 worth of material. Miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$4,926. Labor costs \$4 per day of ten hours.

**WELL DIGGERS.**

Two hundred men find well digging and driving a paying business. They receive from 75 cents to \$1.50 per foot for a dug well, and an average of \$1 per foot for a driven well.

**WHIPS.**

Two plants, valued at \$8,795, engaged in the manufacture of whips, have an annual product valued at \$38,163. There are 19 workmen and

two office men, the former receiving an annual aggregate wage of \$11,674, and the latter \$1,185. The cost of material used amounts to \$13,875, and the miscellaneous expenses \$968. Labor costs \$3 per day of ten hours.

#### WIRE CABLE AND ROPE.

Five plants employing 15 workmen, who receive an aggregate annual wage of \$10,150, and three clerks, at \$3,275, are valued at \$21,275. The annual product is \$62,930 from material which costs \$29,975. The miscellaneous expenses amount to \$6,500. Labor costs \$3 per day of ten hours.

#### WOODEN PUMPS.

Two people find employment in the manufacture of wooden pumps. The annual product is valued at \$3,500.

#### WOOD WORK.

There are ten firms who employ 52 workmen, at an aggregate annual wage of \$31,870, and 12 clerks at \$9,785. The value of the plants is estimated at \$69,150, and the annual product at \$93,750. The cost of material used was \$27,250, and the miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$5,650. Labor costs \$3 per day of ten hours.

#### WOOLEN MILLS.

This office received reports from eleven woolen mills in the State, valued at \$1,052,000. They employ 256 skilled men, 248 unskilled men and 214 women. An aggregate annual wage of \$223,724 was paid to the skilled men, \$112,983 to the unskilled, and \$92,251 to the women. Labor costs in this industry, for men, from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per day of ten hours, and from \$1 to \$2.50 per day of ten hours for women. Of the eleven mills, six are run by steam, four by water, and one by steam and water.

### DOMESTIC HELP.

#### EMPLOYEE'S VIEWPOINT.

From information received from many domestics throughout the State this office is able to make the following deductions: The majority of them are American-born. Their ages range from sixteen to sixty years. The length of service ranges from one week to forty-five years. Many of them have worked at other occupations, such as teaching, clerking and spinning, but have chosen this occupation in spite of the social ostracism because there is much better money in it. Wages range from \$15 to \$35 per month, and this includes board and laundry. Hours of work range from six to thirteen, and in nearly every case domestics have every evening and part of every afternoon off. In the majority of cases they report that work is easy to find but not always desirable places. While none of these have had any school training in this work, all but two say they would enter a free school of domestic science if one were convenient, as they are all of the

opinion that such a school would be of great assistance. Some of these are country girls who find the quiet and monotony of farm life irksome and come to the city to work as a domestic rather than be independent on the farm. There is nothing unnatural about this, as it is an action in response to that social instinct in all of us. Such girls are better off as domestics than clerks in the city, for it is much easier to live respectably on \$25 a month and board and room than on \$30 and \$35 per month and board and room yourself. The removal of the present stigma from such work would be a long stride toward the solution of the domestic help problem.

#### EMPLOYER'S VIEWPOINT.

This office has received reports from many men and women throughout the State who employ domestic help, from which the following conclusions are easily deduced: The average size of family employing one domestic is about four. The majority of domestics are foreigners with the Swede element very strong. Reports show that foreigners are better servants than American-born girls. Where service is poor there seems to be a general impression that it is due to indifference along with ignorance. This condition seems to be growing worse rather than improving. The general impression is that schools that teach domestic science would greatly improve this condition. All seem to be agreed that the reason why domestics are so hard to secure and harder to hold is on account of the social ostracism. The hours per day required to do the work range from six to eleven, depending largely upon the proficiency of the employee. In nearly every instance domestics are allowed all the time left after their work is done. Wages are usually paid during vacation. Wages range from \$15 to \$35 per month with board, room and laundry.

#### FARM LABOR, ETC.

This, like every comparatively young State, is largely agricultural. The first thing that settlers must do in any locality is make a living, and that can be made more easily and less expensively at farming than at any other occupation. Because a living is so easily made at farming is the chief reason why there is such a profligate waste of agricultural energies. No one will question the knowledge of James J. Hill on agricultural conditions in the different States of this Union and in the countries of Europe, and he says: "There is no country in the world where there is so much 'land butchery' as in the United States."

Since it is true that all our wealth springs from the soil, how careful we should be to utilize with the greatest care and



intelligence this source of wealth. It is a praiseworthy fact that the farmers of this State are generously supporting a splendid Agricultural College and Experiment Station, which is doing great things, and in the future will do greater things, toward educating the young men and women of this State to appreciate the wonderful possibilities in the development of our farms. There would then be no scarcity of farm labor as is reported to this office from prominent farmers from all parts of the State, and there would then be no long stretches of fields and roadsides flourishing with thistles and other noxious weeds. Education will solve the problem of scarcity of men to harvest crops. How? By recognizing the fact that a farm hand is as much of a man as his employer and in many cases more so. To get much work from a horse he must be well housed and well fed; can we reasonably expect less from a man?

From various reports received by this office it is gratifying to notice that the average length of day on the farm does not much exceed ten hours. The twelve and fourteen-hour day on the farm is rapidly becoming a relic of a less intelligent period. Since 1903 till the fall of 1907 there was an increase of about 25 per cent in the price of farm labor, but since the financial depression of last fall and the usual suspense attending a presidential campaign, the daily wage of such labor has shown a marked decrease. At present the daily wage is about \$1.40 (\$33 per month); \$3.35 for man and team, and \$2.00 per day and board for harvest hands.

Information received from nine of the leading fruit-growing counties in the State shows: Cost per acre for cultivation is \$28.00; cost of harvesting the fruit, \$31; value of fruit land from \$25 to \$1000 per acre, and the fruit in the order of their importance to be apples, prunes, cherries and pears..

We have reports from seventeen different localities in the State from large growers of grain and hay, from which we get the following information: The cost of labor per acre for hay averages \$3.15; and for grain \$6.35. In ten of these localities hay is more profitable than grain. Alfalfa is reported to be the most profitable grass on account of its large yield per acre, and winter wheat, the most profitable grain. The price of agricultural land averages about \$56.00 per acre. There is probably no State in the Union better adapted to stock raising than Oregon. There are thousands of acres of well-watered pasture lands, which, considered along with a mild climate, make it possible for a highly profitable industry. We have received statistics from thirteen of the leading stock-raising counties in the State, from which we get the following results: There are on an average 96 cattle, or 13 horses, or 1314 sheep

to one man employed in this work. The average price of grazing land is about \$20.00 per acre.

Hop growing is such an important industry on the farm that special mention has been made in the writeup of the counties. Hops yield on an average 1000 pounds per acre, costing for cultivation \$15.00, and for picking about \$33.00. Hop land is valued variously from \$75 to \$200.

#### CONDENSED IDEAS OF THE FARM HANDS.

1. Make the chores a part of the day's labor instead of requiring the farm hand to do them before the day's labor is supposed to begin, and after the day's work is supposed to end.

2. Treat your hired help with respect.

3. Provide a good bed.

4. Let each live up to his contract.

5. If possible, hire for not less than three months—by the year is better.

#### ACCIDENTS.

Number of accidents since October 1, 1906 up to October 1, 1908:

<i>Saw Mills—</i>	
Fatalities .....	7
Injuries, serious .....	12 ✓
Injuries, severe .....	9 \
Injuries, slight .....	25-53
<i>Factories—</i>	
Fatalities .....	5
Injuries, serious .....	5
Injuries, severe .....	17
Injuries, slight .....	29—56
Total .....	109

#### CONVICTS CLASSIFIED.

The total convict population of the Oregon State Penitentiary September 30, 1908, was 419, representing different trades, professions and occupations as follows: Bakers, 4; barbers, 6; bartenders, 3; blacksmiths, 3; butchers, 6; bookkeepers, 10; bootblack, 1; baseball player, 1; cabinet-maker, 1; carpenters, 17; clerks, 7; cooks, 21; candy-maker, 1; dentist, 1; druggist, 1; engineers, 10; electricians, 5; farmers, 56; fishermen, 1; firemen, 11; gardener, 1; houseworkers (3 females), 5; horsemen, 7; harness-maker, 1; laborers, 96; laundryman, 1; linemen, 2; mail clerk, 1; musicians, 2; machinists, 8; miners, 19; mattress-maker, 1; merchant, 1; plasterer, 1; plumbers, 8; printers, 5; painters, 9; physician, 1; railroad men, 6; saloon-keeper, 1; stone cutters, 2; saw-filer, 1; sawyer, 1; sailors, 8; stockmen, 6; theatrical men, 2; telegraphers, 3; tinner, 1; trained nurses 2; teamsters, 23; tailors, 3; waiters, 19; and 6 without specified occupation.

#### CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

The census of 1905, which, however, is very faulty, gives 4,321 Chinese and 1,451 Japanese. During the last two years, according to the best

authority and information obtainable, the Chinese population has decreased 10 per cent, while that of the Japanese has increased 25 per cent. Of these Orientals, about 4 per cent are females.

The monthly per capita of living for a Chinese laboring man in the State of Oregon, which is naturally more than that of one not engaged in heavy physical labor, is \$7.40, while that of the same class of Japanese is \$9.50. Based upon the same estimates, it is shown that of the food and materials consumed by the Chinaman, 60 per cent is foreign and 40 per cent domestic. On the other hand, the Japanese only imports 11 per cent of his living requirements from his native land, the balance, or 89 per cent, being domestic. The Japanese purchases all of his clothing in the United States, amounting to 15 per cent of his articles of subsistence, while of his food, which represents 85 per cent of his living expenses, 87 per cent is domestic and 13 per cent foreign. Eighty-one per cent of the Chinaman's subsistence is food, of which proportion 75 per cent is foreign and 25 per cent domestic, and the balance, or 19 per cent, is clothing, all domestic.

The majority of the Chinese population of Oregon, as shown by reports received, engage in common labor, while the other classes of occupation followed by them generally are: Housework, farm work, wood chopping, canneries, hop yards, laundries, and railroad work, although in this latter they have lately been replaced to a great extent by white men and Japanese. Chinamen in this State receive from \$26 to \$35 for railroad work and \$26 to \$30 for farm work. Chinamen engaged in laundry and restaurant work receive from \$25 to \$50 per month, while cooks in families receive from \$20 to \$40. Very few Chinamen have wives.

Wages received by the Japanese are, for farm work \$26 to \$35 per month; railroad work, \$28 to \$35; cooks and housework, \$20 to \$35; canners, \$25 to \$40.

The rooms occupied by the Chinese at seasons when they are all in affords air space of from ninety-five to 390 cubic feet to the person, some of the rooms, even the smaller ones, having no ventilation whatever. The Japanese lodging rooms, all of which are ventilated, give, when fully occupied, from 264 to 780 cubic feet of air space to each person. This refers to Japanese and Chinese quarters in Portland and to the rooms I inspected and took measurements of.

The crowded conditions existing in these quarters are readily apparent when it is considered that the State Board of Health recommended that the minimum air space in sleeping apartments for one person should be 1,000 cubic feet and provided with ventilation facilities sufficient to supply a complete change of air every two hours.

## POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.

(Census of 1905.)

Counties.	Total.	White.	Negroes.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indians.
Baker .....	16,330	16,100	23	105	92	1
Benton .....	6,751	6,743	8	4	3	2
Clackamas .....	20,478	20,406	5	59	6	24
Clatsop .....	15,848	14,835	5	726	258	57
Columbia .....	7,163	7,148	3	8	4	18
Coos .....	11,798	11,658	18	38	22	38
Crook .....	4,773	4,705	1	8	4	188
Curry* .....	1,968	1,806	2	27	23	1
Douglas .....	16,042	15,862	2	11	29	6
Gilliam .....	4,238	4,205	1	4	28	7
Grant .....	5,056	5,025	3	25	3	86
Harney .....	2,549	2,539	1	9	1	53
Jackson .....	18,596	18,580	23	21	1	18
Josephine .....	8,099	8,078	1	14	1	6
Klamath .....	3,896	3,814	1	15	1	7
Lake* .....	2,847	2,796	4	12	1	86
Lane .....	23,665	23,590	8	12	12	53
Lincoln .....	3,573	3,154	1	8	3	416
Linn .....	18,408	18,378	6	21	3	21
Malheur .....	6,021	5,985	6	46	13	604
Marion .....	29,016	28,199	24	144	45	11
Morrow* .....	4,151	4,130	1	18	8	149
Multnomah .....	129,185	125,139	598	2,754	683	44
Polk .....	10,184	9,993	1	42	5	1,007
Sherman .....	3,960	3,858	10	1	88	80
Tillamook .....	4,524	4,470	6	100	79	2
Umatilla .....	19,229	18,012	49	7	11	195
Union .....	14,701	14,596	6	41	3	1
Wallowa .....	6,832	6,831	1	5	3	1
Wasco .....	15,974	15,709	6	100	79	80
Washington .....	16,673	16,647	6	7	11	2
Wheeler .....	2,422	2,422	1	5	3	195
Yamhill .....	14,187	13,979	5	5	3	195
Totals .....	463,799	454,247	817	4,373	1,459	2,903

\* No returns for 1905, and figures of 1900 substituted.

Since the above census was taken there has been a large immigration to several of the counties, and the increase in Multnomah has been phenomenal.

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The census of 1900 shows that 99.60 per cent of all the children between the ages of ten and fourteen in the State of Oregon can read and write. Oregon in this respect stands third in the Union.

The school houses are an ever-present feature wherever you go in the State, and the above figures prove that these school houses are made use of in the most effective way under the management of a splendid system.

There are 2300 school districts, employing 4300 teachers. The total enrollment of children in the schools is 110,000. A majority of the teachers hold first-grade county or State certificates or diplomas.

Oregon has an irreducible school fund at the present time of over \$5,000,000, which is kept loaned out, the interest being applied to school purposes. Taxes are levied to carry on the schools in addition to this interest. The average monthly salary in Oregon for teachers is \$63.36 for males and \$47.11 for females. The principal cities in the State maintain high schools. With the State University, State Agricultural College, the several normal schools, besides a large number of private schools of high standing, Oregon offers to people, seeking homes, education, advancement and comfort—everything that can be found in any State of the Union. Below is a list of academies, colleges and universities:

### STATE INSTITUTIONS.

University of Oregon, Eugene.—Organized 1876; P. L. Campbell, B. A., president; salary, \$4,000; 75 instructors; 540 students 1907-8; 16,000 volumes in library.

Agricultural College, Corvallis.—Organized 1885; W. J. Kerr, president, salary, \$5,000; 77 instructors; 1,156 students in 1907-8; 5,000 volumes in library.

Oregon State Normal School, Monmouth.—Established in 1883; E. D. Ressler, president; salary, \$2,000; 15 instructors; 173 students 1907-8; 1,500 volumes in library.

Southern Oregon State Normal, Ashland.—Established in 1882; H. M. Shafer, president; salary, \$2,000; 15 instructors; 172 normal students in 1907-8, and 122 in training department; 1,125 volumes in library.

Eastern Oregon State Normal School, Weston.—Organized February 26, 1885; Robert C. French, president; salary, \$2,000; 14 instructors; 198 students in 1907-8; 1,800 volumes in library.

Oregon School for Deaf Mutes, Salem.—First opened by private parties in 1870; placed under State Board of Education and supported

by State in 1874; E. S. Tillinghast, superintendent; salary, \$1,500 (living expenses furnished); 6 literary and 5 industrial instructors; 79 students in 1907-8; 1,000 volumes in library.

Oregon Institute for the Blind, Salem.—E. T. Moores, superintendent; salary, \$1,000 (living expenses furnished); 30 students; 3 teachers; 500 volumes in library.

#### OTHER THAN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Academy of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Albany.—Organized November, 1886; Roman Catholic; Benedictine Sisters; Sister M. Gervasia, superior; 5 instructors; 80 students 1907-8; 380 volumes in library.

Albany College, Albany.—Organized 1866; Presbyterian; H. M. Crooks, president; 12 instructors; 140 students in 1907-8; 2,800 volumes in library; president's salary, \$1,500.

Capital Business College, Salem.—W. I. Staley, principal; organized 1889; 4 instructors; 225 students in 1907-8.

Columbia University, Portland.—Organized 1901; Roman Catholic; Rev. Joseph J. Gallagher, C. S. C.; 20 instructors; 170 students; 5,000 volumes in the library.

Eugene Bible University, Eugene.—Organized 1895; Christian or Disciples of Christ; Eugene C. Sanderson, president; salary, \$1,500; 6 instructors; 125 students in 1907-8; 3,000 volumes in library.

Holmes Business College, Portland.—Organized 1887; Gertrude Holmes Lawrence, principal; 8 instructors; 541 students in 1907-8; private school; 150 volumes in library.

Kimball College of Theology, Salem.—Organized in 1906; Methodist Episcopal; Henry D. Kimball, D. D., LL. D., dean; 5 instructors; 37 students 1907-8; salary of dean, \$2,500; 2,500 volumes in library.

McMinnville College, McMinnville.—Organized 1858; Baptist; Rev. L. W. Riley, president; 15 instructors; 229 students; 4,600 volumes in library; president's salary, \$1,800.

Mt. Angel Academy, Mt. Angel.—Organized September 1, 1888; Catholic; Mother M. Agatha, O. S. B.; 23 instructors; 354 students; 2,753 bound volumes in library.

Oregon Law School, Salem.—S. T. Richardson, dean; 27 students 1907-8; 2 instructors; 500 volumes in library.

Pacific College, Newberg.—Organized as academy in 1885, as college in 1892; Friends; W. I. Kelsey, president; salary, \$1,000; 8 instructors; 135 students in 1907-8; 2,491 volumes in library.

Portland Business College, Portland.—A. P. Armstrong, president; commercial; organized in 1886; 10 instructors; 600 students in 1907-8; 200 volumes in library.

Sacred Heart Academy, LaGrande.—Organized September, 1894; Roman Catholic; Sisters of St. Francis; Sister M. Cupertino, mother superior; 5 instructors; 180 students in 1907-8; 500 volumes in library.

Sacred Heart Academy, Salem.—Organized 1862; Catholic; Sister Mary Stephen, mother superior; 8 instructors; 106 students in 1907-8; 700 volumes in library.

St. Francis College and Academy, Baker City.—Organized August 24, 1885; Roman Catholic; under the supervision of Sister Mary Polycarp; 10 instructors; 200 students; 600 volumes in library.

St. Joseph's Academy, Pendleton.—Organized 1896; under auspices of Sisters of St. Francis; Roman Catholic; Sister Mary Kilian, mother superior; 8 instructors; 170 students in 1907-8; 700 volumes in library.

St. Mary's Academy and College, Portland.—Organized 1859 as academy, 1893 as college; Catholic; Mother Mary Lawrence, superior; 36 instructors; 450 students 1907-8; 8,000 volumes in library.

St. Paul's Academy, St. Paul.—Organized in 1863; Catholic; Sister Peter of Alcantara, mother superior; 9 instructors; 73 students in 1907-8; 250 volumes in library.

Tualatin Academy and Pacific University, Forest Grove.—Organized as an academy in 1849, as a university in 1854; non-sectarian; W. H. Ferrin, A. M., LL. D., president; 22 instructors; 229 students; 14,700 volumes in library; president's salary, \$1,800.

Willamette University, Salem.—Organized 1844; Methodist Episcopal; Fletcher Homan, A. M., S. T. B., D. D., president; salary, \$2,500; 45 instructors; 420 students; 3,500 volumes in library.

These institutions have a total of 475 instructors, 6,961 students, and 80,249 volumes in their libraries.

## MANUAL TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(By SUPT. J. M. POWERS.)

It has been fully demonstrated that manual training offers to boys and girls a practical education in the training of all the faculties. It has been proved that the introduction of this subject into the public schools does not lessen in any manner the mere book learning, but rather adds to it by the additional power possessed by the student who has had the vitalizing influence of a definite line of manual training; that by a combination of hand and head work the pupil is able to find and to exercise his best powers while obtaining, at the same time, accurate information in many practical matters. Manual training does not mean by any means, the production of mechanics, any more than the school produces specialists in any other line of work. An educated hand, like an educated head, is not limited to a single line of effort, but can shift and adapt itself to the changing conditions of life.

Admittedly, it is one of the principal objects of public education to make good citizens. The highest taste in art and literature comes from a direct knowledge of things in their true material relations. The intellectual quality of manual training exercises is of a high order and supplements the regular academic exercises. The absurdity of educating boys and girls in childhood and adolescence exclusively along purely intellectual lines needs no proof to the average thinking person. The fundamentals, of course, should be thoroughly and well taught—nothing simply for show. But it is certain that the various phases of manual training give far better growth than any equal amount of time given in any other line of work in the public schools.

The movement for the introduction of manual training into the public schools of Oregon has been comparatively recent—within the last five years. The initiatory steps have been in the direction of agriculture—school gardening, and domestic science. The movement for the most part, started with counties as units, among these being the counties of Multnomah, Yamhill, Polk, Clackamas, and Benton. Under the direction and supervision of the county superintendents in these counties, annual fairs have been established for the last three years in which the handiwork of the children along the above lines has been exhibited.

Much interest and enthusiasm have been manifested by the citizens and patrons in these annual fairs, and the expenses for conducting them have been freely subscribed. The State Department of Education has done much to encourage this movement in the rural schools, and has recently introduced the subject of agriculture as a regular and permanent study in the school program.

Within the last year, the schools of the city of Portland, the metropolis of the State, have made a remarkable advance in the direction of manual and industrial training. During the past year this city has conducted elementary courses in woodwork, sewing and cooking with excellent results, and at the opening of the present school year will have a fully equipped school of trades, one of the best in the entire West. The city schools of Baker City, Pendleton, Eugene, Ontario, North Bend, Marshfield, and others, have already provided for instruction in some lines of manual training work. Other cities in the State are seriously considering the matter, and it is safe to predict that within the next five years the subject of manual training in one or more of its many forms will be regularly taught in the public schools of the State.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Educational opportunity in Oregon is not entirely limited to public schools, for some of the cities offer excellent advantages for self-education and home-study work through their free public libraries supported by taxation. While it is true that the number of such libraries is not great and most of them have recently been founded, it is believed that the interest in libraries justifies the statement that within the next few years any family coming to Oregon will not be cut off from the library facilities offered by the cities in other States. The Portland Library Association conducts a free library for all Multnomah County, having several reading rooms, branches and stations, as well as a most modern, well equipped central library. Other cities in the State which maintain free public libraries are Albany, Astoria, Baker City, Dallas, Eugene, Forest Grove, Medford, Salem, Springfield, Tillamook and Union. There are subscription libraries in several of the cities but these are not enumerated under educational institutions as their use is limited to the few who pay for the privileges of membership.

The Oregon Library Commission, a State commission, supported by State funds, maintains a system of free traveling libraries similar to the traveling library systems found in most other States. The collection of books owned by the Commission is not kept in the State House in Salem but is distributed to the people of the villages and rural communities of the State through the ninety stations established by the Commission. Each station receives a box of fifty books every six months, exchanging the collection at the end of that time for another lot, thus being furnished with a constant supply of the best books by means of the State's circulating library. During the last biennial period the books in the State collection were loaned to the inhabitants of the villages and farms in Oregon about 25,000 times. No district in the State is so remote that it may not take advantage of the State collection and receive books for recreation and for study. Aside from these general libraries the Commission loans collections of material upon public questions of interest in the State, and small debate libraries for use in school, grange, and other debating societies. The object of the Commission is to encourage home study by offering to every citizen in the State the advantages of a free public library.



Every school district in Oregon buys library books once each year, following out the provisions of the Oregon school library law, which is said to be the best school law on the statute books of any State. This law requires an expenditure for library books of a minimum of 10 cents per capita for each child of school age in the county each year. The books are bought from a carefully selected list prepared by the Commission, which acts as purchasing agents for the State, thus securing a great reduction in prices.

While the number of free library books owned in the State is not so great as that in some of the neighboring States, the system which has been inaugurated promises well for the future and the people who are considering the educational advantages offered by this State may count upon library facilities which will, in the near future, equal those offered by any other State.

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### NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

#### ADDITIONAL LIST.

Academia, The, Portland, monthly, St. Mary's Academy.  
Artisan, The, Portland, monthly, fraternal.  
Banner, The, Mt. Angel, monthly, Mt. Angel College.  
Catholic Sentinel, The, Portland, weekly.  
Columbiad, The, Portland, monthly, Columbia University.  
Des Armen Seelen Freund, Mt. Angel, monthly.  
Held's Tourist, The, Portland, monthly.  
Jewish Tribune, The, Portland, weekly.  
Lannen Uütiset, Astoria, weekly.  
Mt. Angel Magazine, Mt. Angel, monthly.  
Oregon Countryman, Corvallis, monthly, Oregon Agricultural College.  
Oregon Tradesman, Portland, weekly.  
St. Joseph's Blatt, Mt. Angel, weekly.  
Times, Whitelake, weekly.

## COUNTIES AND INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS IN OREGON.

### EXPLANATION OF GEOLOGICAL TERMS USED.

*Cretaceous* and *Pre-Cretaceous* refer to an early geologic period. The rocks of this period are principally chalk from the minute shells of the *Protozoa*. This formation in Oregon is known as the *Marine Cretaceous* and is found running throughout Central California west of the Sierra Nevada and northward across Oregon and Washington. The vegetation begins to look like modern times. Much of our coal and pottery clay deposits are due to this period.

*Eocene*, *Miocene* and *Pliocene* are all epochs of the *Tertiary* period. *Eocene* means dawn of the recent and is applied to beds which contain but a small percentage (5 per cent or less) of invertebrate species which are now living. Up to one-half per cent the beds and the epochs of their making are called *Miocene*, which means less recent (as compared with the following epochs.) If more than 50 per cent are living species the beds are called *Pliocene*, or more recent. The rocks include clays, sands, limestone and sandstone. The majority of the strata in the *Tertiary* period are unconsolidated. To this period we are indebted for much of our soft coal.

*Pleistocene* is the name of the period immediately following the *Tertiary*, or third, and is sometimes called *Quaternary*, or fourth period. This is the great glacial epoch. The soil deposits of this glacial action are generally clayey, sometimes loamy masses of unstratified material which are often filled with stones, and small or large boulders inclosed in it without order. To the *Glacial* period we are indebted for our "off-shore muds" which invariably possess great fertility.

Soil having abundance of decomposed vegetable matter is said to be rich in *Humus*, or nitrogen.

### BAKER COUNTY.

#### (Baker City, County Seat.)

Baker County is located in the central eastern part of the State. It is bounded on the west by Grant, on the north by Union and Wallowa counties, on the east by the State of Idaho, and on the south by Malheur County. The population from the 1905 census was 16,320, of these 85 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 15 per cent, one-fourth is German; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of Canadians, English, Irish, Scandinavians, Scotch and Swiss. There is a total area of 1,945,006 acres. Of these, 704,085 acres are unappropriated and unreserved, of which 685,973 acres are surveyed and 18,112 acres unsurveyed. There are 388,964 acres reserved and 851,957 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 92,433 acres are cultivated and 375,425 acres uncultivated. The price of cultivated land averages \$49 per acre, and uncultivated, \$9. The total value of taxable property in the county in 1907 was \$9,694,000. The total expenses for the same year were \$50,282.83. The rock formation is pre-Cretaceous, Pleistocene and Cretaceous. The county is composed of valleys, plains and mountains, ranging from 3,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level. Small rivers and streams afford fairly good water power. Water is near the surface. There is a variety of soils. What is known as the Yakima loam, consisting of about twelve inches of heavy brown to black fine sandy loam, produces wild meadow grasses, alfalfa, timothy, and clover. Cereals will grow, but not so advantageously as hay. "Muck" is the name given to a soil consisting of a brown or black mucky loam. Hay is the chief crop of this soil. Yakima sandy loam, believed to have been deposited

during the lake period of the valley, or to have been formed from the decomposition of basalt and granite, will produce anything adapted to the climate of the area. Besides the above varieties there are the Maricopa sandy loam, and the Maricopa gravelly loam. There is nothing in the category of hardy vegetation that would not thrive off this soil if enough moisture could be furnished. An average monthly precipitation per season is: Spring, .78 inches; summer, .93 inches; fall, .41 inches; winter, 1.49 inches. Mean temperature by seasons: spring 44.3 deg., summer 64.5 deg., fall 44.9 deg., winter 30.9 deg. This climate, combined with pure water and beautiful scenery, makes this county a very desirable place to live. This county is especially rich in minerals. The following mines produce quartz that yields metal valued at the following per ton of ore: One hundred and eighty-four gold mines, at \$56.77; five gold and copper, at \$34.50; five gold and silver, at \$51; five gold and galena at \$77.70; sixteen copper at 13 per cent; two silver at \$250; two nickel and copper at \$11.25, and three lime quarries, two gypsum beds, three iron mines, two cement mines, two lead mines, one slag mine, one opal mine, two building stone quarries, one fossil bed, one fire clay mine, and two coal mines. In addition to the above there are a number of placer mines. Lumbering is another important industry, there being twenty sawmills, seven saw and planing mills, one saw and shingle mill, two sash and door factories, one planer and box factory, two box factories, employing in all 132 skilled men at an average wage of about \$3.45; 389 unskilled men at an average wage of about \$2.30, and three women at about \$1.35 per day. Among the other industrial plants are found brewing and ice, creameries, light and power, flour and feed, laundries, machine and repair shops, wholesale mercantile companies, printing, railway company, smelter, ore-sampling works, employing altogether 190 skilled men, who receive a daily wage of about \$3.75, and 180 unskilled men, who receive a daily wage of about \$2.50, and forty women, who receive a daily wage of about \$1.50. The roads of the county are in fair condition and are maintained by a county tax. The fuel used is wood, and costs on an average \$5.00 per cord. Farm hands receive \$1.00 per day, except during harvest season, when the ruling price is from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Miners receive \$3.00 per day. Common laborers receive from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day without board. Board costs \$1.00 per day. At the 1908 June election this county voted against a local option prohibition law in all precincts except five.

**BAKER CITY** (Charles A. Johns, Mayor.)—Baker City, the county seat of Baker County, is situated on the O. R. & N. and Sumpter Valley railroads. It was incorporated in 1866; covers an area of 640 acres and has a population between 8,000 and 9,000. The assessed valuation of city property is \$3,094,745, with a bonded indebtedness of \$305,200. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$5,751.02. The altitude is 3,440 feet. The city has six public schools, valued at \$125,000, and employs forty teachers, whose annual salaries range from \$450 to \$2200. Ten churches—Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist (2), and others—have an aggregate value of \$125,000. Other public buildings: City hall, court house, library, postoffice, and hospital, approximate a total value of \$300,000. The chief of police is paid a monthly salary of \$100, and the regulars are paid \$75 per month each. The daily wage for common labor is \$4.00 to \$7.00; for man and team, \$4.00. Baker has an electric light and power plant under private ownership, but no city waterworks system, and furnishes water at 10 cents per foot. A flour and feed mill, laundry, four machine and three printing plants, railroad car shops, brewing and ice plant, two feed mills, four sawmills, two planing mills,

sash and door factory, saw and planing mill, and planer and box factory are located here. The principal resources of the surrounding country are lumber, mining, sheep, cattle, horses, hay, and grain. The field offers splendid opportunity for the development of the mining and agricultural resources. It also affords a good field for investment in a flour mill and street car system.

**BOURNE** (William J. Evans, Mayor.)—Bourne, Baker County, incorporated in 1902, is a town of 350 people. It is situated six and one half miles north of the Sumpter Valley railroad and eighty miles northwest of the Snake River. It covers an area of sixty acres and has no bonded indebtedness. The altitude is 5,400 feet. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$175.63. The city maintains one public school, valued at \$1,200, which employs two teachers at a monthly salary of \$80 and \$60. The city hall and jail is valued at \$1,500. A city marshal receives a monthly salary of \$100. The fire department is voluntary and free. The average wage for common labor is \$3.00 per day; skilled labor, \$4.00 per day, and man and team, \$5.00 per day. The city owns its electric light and water works systems, which furnish lights at the rate of 25 cents per month, per electric p. lamp, and water at \$1.00 per month. The principal industry surrounding the town is gold and silver mining, which offers good opportunities for development. The principal business establishments are two hotels, three stores and four saloons.

**GREENHORN** (Ira Lemmon, Mayor.)—Greenhorn, Baker County, is a town of 100 people, and is situated eight miles northwest of the Sumpter Valley railroad, and covers an area of forty acres. The assessed valuation is \$20,000, with no bonded indebtedness. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$92.41. Its altitude is 6,065 feet. The town maintains one public school, valued at \$200, which employs one teacher at \$60 per month. One police officer receives \$20 per month. The average daily wage for common labor is \$3.00; skilled labor, \$3.50 to \$4.00; man and team, \$6.00. The city owns a gravity water system and serves the public at the rate of \$1.00 per month. The principal industries near the town are mining and lumbering, both of which offer good opportunities for investment. The town is surrounded by immense water power facilities awaiting development. There are two saloons, one butcher shop, two grocery stores, barber shop and a hotel. There is a good opening for a livery stable, grocery store, dry goods store, steam laundry, drug store, and hotel.

**HAINES** (W. J. Welch, Mayor.)—Haines, Baker County, incorporated in 1903, is situated on the line of the O. R. & N. railroad. It has no bonded indebtedness. The altitude is 3,334 feet. It has a population of 450. The town owns one school house, valued at \$4,000, and the salaries paid to teachers range from \$50 to \$80 per month. Two churches, Baptist and Methodist, are valued at \$4,000, and one other public building has a value of \$500. One police officer receives \$50 per month. The average daily wage for common labor is \$1.50, and for man and team, \$4.00 per day. It maintains a private electric light plant. The principal industries in and surrounding the town are granite mining, lumbering and planing mills. The town has a creamery and a flour and feed mill. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$264.62.

**HUNTINGTON** (A. C. Degel, Mayor.)—Huntington, Baker County, incorporated in 1891, covers an area of one and one-half by one-half miles, and has a population of about 1,000. It is situated on the O. R. & N. and Oregon Short Line railroads. The altitude is 2,100 feet. It has no indebtedness. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31,

1907, were \$685.65. The city owns one public school building, valued at \$8,000, and employs four teachers. Other public buildings aggregate a valuation of \$1,000. The Methodist Episcopal, Congregational and Catholic churches are worth approximately \$9,000. One police officer receives a salary of \$75 per month; common labor is paid an average of \$45 per month; skilled labor, \$3.50 per day, and man and team, \$5.00 per day. The supply of water from a steam pumping station is used for fire purposes only. The principal industries are mining, ranching and stock raising. The city has one cigar store, bakery, three general merchandise stores and one wholesale house. It is an inviting field for all kinds of manufacturing industries. An electric light plant and waterworks system is badly needed.

**RICHLAND.**—Richland is situated in Baker County, nine miles from the proposed route of the Northwestern railroad, which is in course of construction along the Snake River. Its elevation is 1,900 feet and it is forty-five miles east of Baker City. It has one school building valued at \$1,500, and four other public buildings, valued at \$6,000. The city marshal receives \$30 per month; the recorder, \$5.00; common labor, \$2.00 per day, and man and team, \$4.00 per day. It has a well equipped volunteer fire department. The municipal indebtedness is \$885. The principal industries are agriculture, stock raising, and wool growing.

**SUMPTER** (L. C. Edwards, Mayor.)—Sumpter, Baker County, is situated on the Sumpter Valley railroad, seventy-five miles from the Snake River. It was incorporated in 1898, covers an approximate area of one square mile, and has a population of 800. Its altitude is 4,429 feet. The total receipts for sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$765.44. The city has one public school building, valued at \$8,000, in which seven teachers are engaged at salaries ranging from \$480 to \$1,200 per year. There are four churches, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal, aggregating in value \$8,000. The city hall and other public buildings are valued at \$8,000. The city has an electric light plant and a gravity water system, controlled by private ownership. The cost of light service per month to consumers is \$1.00 (16 c. p.) and \$1.50 (32 c. p.), flat rate. The flat rate for water is \$1.40 per month per faucet. The principal industries are mining, lumbering and grazing. Mining, lumbering and lime quarrying offer abundant opportunities for development. There are located here twenty-eight business houses, one smelter, one planing mill, one sawmill, electric light plant and one laundry. Splendid opportunities for investment are offered in mining, machine shops, brick yard, lime kiln and a box factory. The city maintains a police force of two members, each of whom is paid a monthly salary of \$75, and a volunteer fire department, the members of which are paid \$10 per month. The wage scale for common labor is from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day; \$4.00 to \$6.00 for skilled labor, and \$5.00 for man and team.

**WHITNEY** (G. H. Kimberland, Mayor.)—Whitney, Baker County, incorporated in 1901, covers an area of one-half mile square, and has a population of 100. The assessed valuation of town property is \$10,000, with no bonded indebtedness. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$53.15. The altitude is 4,200 feet. It is situated on the Sumpter Valley railroad. The town has one school house valued at \$1,000, and employs one teacher at a monthly salary of \$60. The average daily wage for common labor is from \$2.50 to \$3.00 for ten hours' work; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$4.00, and for man and team, \$6.00. The principal industries are farming, mining and stock raising. The town has a grocery store, one saloon, one livery stable and one hotel. There is a good opportunity for investment in a general merchandise store, farm implement establishment and commission house. The town also needs an electric light plant and waterworks system.

## BENTON COUNTY.

(Corvallis, County Seat.)

Benton County is situated in the Willamette Valley, bounded on the north by Polk County, on the south by Lane County, on the west by Lincoln County, on the east by Willamette River. The population from the 1905 census was 6,751; of these 88 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 12 per cent, about one-third is German, the remaining two-thirds are made up principally of English, Canadian and Scotch. The total area of the county is 439,000 acres. Of these 14,782 acres are unappropriated and unreserved, of which 4,342 acres are survey and 440 acres are unsurveyed. There are 434,218 acres appropriated. Benton County has no reserve land. Of the assessed appropriated land 64,393 acres are cultivated, and 303,195 acres uncultivated. The price of land in this county averages \$49 per acre for cultivated and \$15 for uncultivated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$5,416,920. The total expenses for the same year were \$18,122.80. Mary's Long Tom, Alsea and Luckiamute rivers furnish fine water power. There are sulphur springs north of Corvallis. Good water for domestic purposes is easily obtained. The rock formation in the western part is Eocene. That part of the county adjacent to the Willamette River is Pleistocene (Glacial formation period.) The surface is level, rolling and mountainous. The soils resemble those of other portions of the valley, particularly those of Polk County. The prairie bottoms are of a rich dark loam. The hills are of a reddish soil of excellent texture. There is quite a body of "white land" found in various lowlands of the county, but this character of soil is not confined to the limits of the county. This "white land" is deficient in potash and phosphoric acid. This heavy whitish clay is destitute of natural drainage but when artificially drained it rapidly assumes the appearance and texture of the grey loam of the valley. Its present condition is probably the result of wretchedly bad drainage. The bottom soils are made up of the washings from the hills, added to the clays and loams from the former sedimentary deposits. A thorough system of underdrainage is essential for the best agricultural results. Hops are grown extensively; there being at present 318 acres. The soil is weak in lime and would be greatly improved by fertilizers containing lime carbonates. The soil is suited to growing small fruits, vegetables, grains and flax. Mean monthly precipitation by seasons—spring 3.21 inches, summer .83 inches, fall 3.47 inches, winter 9.24 inches. Mean temperature by seasons—spring 51.2 degrees, summer 63.7 degrees, fall 54.6 degrees, winter 41.8 degrees. Besides agriculture, lumbering is an important industry. There are fifteen sawmills, four saw and planing mills, one sash and door factory, one planing mill employing fifty-eight skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.00, and 131 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.00. Among the other industrial plants are: brick and tile, creameries, flour and feed, laundries, machine and repair shops, printing, flour mills, water companies, handle factories, in all employing about forty skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.00, and about sixty unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.00. There are 700 miles of country road, about half of which is in good condition. Wood, ranging from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per cord, is used for fuel. Cattle and sheep are raised extensively. There are two railroads within the county; the O. & C. R. R. Co. and the C. & E. R. R. Co. At the 1906 June election this county voted for a local option prohibition law.

CORVALLIS (George E. Lilly, Mayor.)—Corvallis, the county seat of Benton County, was incorporated in 1857. It covers an area of one square mile and has a population of 3,000. It is situated at the head of

navigation on the Willamette River and on the lines of the Southern Pacific, Corvallis & Eastern, and Corvallis & Alsea railroads. The assessed valuation of city property is \$819,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$75,000 and \$26,000 general indebtedness. Receipts for the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$3,267.91. The altitude is 300 feet. The city has two public school buildings, valued at \$40,000, and employs fifteen teachers at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$100 per month. Oregon State Agricultural College and Government Experiment Station are located here, which cause the distribution of about \$250,000 annually. Eleven churches—Methodist Episcopal, Methodist (South), Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Christian, Episcopal, Catholic, Evangelical, Lutheran and Church of God—represent an aggregate valuation of about \$25,000. A court house and jail, valued at \$70,000, and a city hall, at \$12,000, are located here. The city has an adequate police force, receiving salaries from \$60 to \$65 per month; and a volunteer fire department without pay. Common labor receives a monthly salary of \$60; skilled labor from \$75 to \$150 per month, and man and team \$4.00 per day. It is provided with a private ownership electric light plant, which furnishes light at the rate of 10 cents per kilowatt hour. The city owns its gravity water system, which furnishes water to private families at the rate of \$1.50 per month. The principal industries in and near Corvallis are lumbering, agriculture, horticulture and dairying. In this vicinity there is a rich growth of timber to be manufactured into lumber. The city has two banks, two clothing stores, five general merchandise, eight groceries, four hardware, four drug stores and one tailor shop, three meat markets, three hotels, four blacksmith shops, four livery and feed stables, five millinery shops, five barber-shops, three furniture stores, three restaurants, three newspapers, three jewelry stores, one creamery, two flour mills, brick and tile factory, laundry, two machine and repair shops, fruit cannery, iron foundry, and two sawmills. In 1908 a Corvallis creamery shipped 50,000 pounds of butter to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Business in all lines reported improving; town property is advancing in value. The city needs a woolen mill, gas works and street railway system.

**PHILOMATH** (O. V. White, Mayor.)—Philomath, Benton County, incorporated in 1882, covers an area of one mile square and has a population of 600. It is situated on the line of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, five miles west of the Southern Pacific railroad and the Willamette River. The assessed valuation is \$96,000, with a general indebtedness of \$500. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$365.54. The altitude is 238 feet. One public school and one college are valued at \$4,000. Five teachers are employed in the public school at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$75 per month. The public buildings consist of two United Brethren churches, a city hall, and an I. O. O. F. hall. Common labor receives from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; skilled labor from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day, and man and team \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. The city has a street light system, and gets its water supply by gravity from Corvallis at \$1.50 per month per hydrant. The principal industries in and near are lumbering, agriculture, horticulture and dairying. The surrounding country is well adapted for fruit culture as well as for poultry raising, for which there is a good market. The city has two planing mills, one sawmill, one handle factory, creamery, two prune driers, one tannery, three general merchandise stores, three grocery stores, and hardware store, blacksmith shop, livery stable, butcher shop, bakery, barber shop, bank, three real estate agencies, two telephone offices, and one drug store. There is a demand for an electric light plant, a fruit cannery, a grist mill, a drug store and another physician.

## CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

(Oregon City, County Seat.)

Clackamas County is situated in the northern part of the State. It is bounded on the west and south by Marion, on the north by Multnomah, and on the east by Wasco counties. The population in 1905 was 20,478; of these 70 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 30 per cent, about one-half is German; the remaining one-half is made up principally of English, Canadians, Irish, Scandinavians, and Scotch. The total area of the county is 1,190,830 acres. Of these, there are 37,271 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 37,234 acres are surveyed, and 37 acres are unsurveyed. There are 376,765 acres reserved and 776,794 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 88,746 acres are cultivated, and 541,046 acres uncultivated. The price of cultivated land in this county averages \$70 per acre, and uncultivated \$18. The total value of taxable property in the county in 1907 was \$12,934,726. The total expenses for the same year were \$35,179.61. The surface is level, rolling and mountainous. There are mineral springs with curative properties. The rock formation in the north and west is Pleistocene (glacial formation), in the eastern area the formation is Cretaceous. The rock in the vicinity of the Cascade foothills is Miocene (a combination of Eocene and volcanic ash from the Cascade hills.) The soil in this vicinity is red and of excellent texture. The red color of the soil is evidently not due to iron, for this element is present only in limited quantities. The soil is also deficient in lime, but all other ingredients, especially phosphoric acid, are abundant. Liberal applications of lime carbonates would greatly improve this soil. The natural forest growth is fir, oak, cottonwood, ash, cedar, maple, and larch. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, hay, vegetables, and fruit. The finest teasel in the world is grown in this county. In 1907 1,870,000 pounds of dried prunes were shipped east. There is a hop acreage of 260. Since the soil is strong in all the ingredients except lime, the sugar beet and grapes could be grown abundantly. Horses and cattle are raised extensively. Mean precipitation per month by seasons: Spring, 2.93 inches; summer, 1.35 inches; fall, 3.05 inches, and winter, 6.95 inches. Mean temperature per month by seasons: Spring, 52.1 degrees; summer, 65 degrees; fall, 56.3 degrees, and winter, 44.2 degrees. Next to agriculture, lumbering is the important industry, there being in the county twenty-four sawmills, three pulp and paper mills; three saw and planing mills, one sash and door factory, one planing mill, two shingle mills, employing in all 343 skilled men at a daily wage of \$2.88, and 666 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.03. Among the other industrial plants are found: Light and power, which furnish electricity for lighting to a number of cities and towns in the northern part of the Willamette Valley and vicinity; ice and cold storage, flour and feed mills, laundries, machine and repair shops, printing, iron mines, railroad shops, shoe, water companies, woolen mills (the largest west of the Rocky Mountains), employing in all about 200 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.25, 500 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.25, and 100 women at a daily wage of about \$1.40. There are 2,300 miles of country roads, 224 miles of which are in good condition. No one thing retards the general advancement of a county as much as bad roads. The fuel in use is wood and costs from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per cord. In all precincts except fifteen, included in which are the incorporated towns of Canby and Estacada, this county at the 1908 June election voted against a local option prohibition law.



**CANBY (J. F. Mitts, Mayor.)**—Canby, Clackamas County, incorporated in 1891, covers an area of about 700 acres, and has a population of 500. It has an assessed valuation of \$100,000, and the town is without debt. The Southern Pacific railroad runs through the town and the Willamette River is two and one-half miles north. The altitude is 173 feet. One school house is valued at \$6,000, and three teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$45 to \$70 per month. Three churches, Christian and Methodists, are valued at \$3,500, and the city hall and postoffice have an aggregate value of \$1,500. The city marshal receives \$15 per month and fees. The daily wage for common labor is \$1.50; skilled labor \$2.50 to \$3.00, and man and team \$3.50 to \$4.00. A private corporation furnishes electric lights at 50 cents per month per lamp. The principal industries of the surrounding country are farming, lumbering, dairying, and fruit raising. Agriculture is in a comparatively low state of development. The town has a hardware store, two general merchandise stores, one confectionery, one meat market, one furniture store, one paint and house furnishing material store, and a blacksmith shop. There is a good opening for a creamery and a cannery. Receipts for the sale of postage stamps for quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$410.90.

**ESTACADA (W. A. Heylman, Mayor.)**—Estacada, Clackamas County, incorporated in 1905, covers an area of seventy-five acres, and has a population of 300. The assessed valuation of town property is about \$20,000, and there is a general indebtedness of \$1,100. It is situated on the line of the Oregon Water Power and Railway Company at an altitude of 525 feet. One public school is valued at \$5,000, and three teachers are employed, who receive from \$55 to \$75 per month. Two churches, Methodist and Evangelical, have an aggregate value of \$3,600. The city marshal receives \$50 per month. The daily wage for common labor is \$2.00 to \$2.50; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$4.00, and man and team \$4.00 to \$4.50. A private corporation supplies electric lights at 25 cents per month per 16-c. p. lamp. The town owns its gravity waterworks system, and furnishes water to families at 75 cents per month per faucet. The principal industries are lumber manufacturing and brickmaking. Its immense timber resources are practically undeveloped. The town has a planing mill, brick plant, several small sawmills within a radius of four miles, a creamery, three general stores, dry goods store, furniture store, hardware store, meat market, two livery stables, two hotels, feed-commission store, warehouse, and a bakery. The O. W. P. power plant, built at a cost of \$1,000,000, is within two miles. There is such a need of a good department or general store that some of the people would take stock in such a venture. Receipts for the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$333.97.

**MILWAUKIE (William Shindler, Mayor.)**—Milwaukie, Clackamas County, incorporated in 1903, covers an area of 400 acres and has a population of 800. Town property is assessed at \$125,000, with no indebtedness. It has an elevation of 150 feet. It is situated on the Southern Pacific and O. W. P. railroads. There is one public school, which is valued at \$8,000, and five teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$60 to \$85 per month. Four Catholic, one Episcopal, one Methodist, and one Evangelical churches have an aggregate value of \$10,000. The city hall, Grange hall, and W. O. W. hall represent a value of \$10,000. Common labor is paid \$2.00 for ten hours' work; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$4.00 for eight hours' work, and man and team \$5.00 for ten hours. Private electric and water plants furnish light and water, the latter at the rate of \$1.00 per faucet per month. The principal industry is small fruit culture. The town contains two general stores, one meat

market, one blacksmith shop, two hotels, two restaurants, one barber shop, one shoe shop, one shingle mill, car shops, one saloon, one box factory, and two real estate agencies. There is a good opening for a sawmill and a cement factory. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$361.81.

**OREGON CITY** (W. E. Carll, Mayor.)—Oregon City, the county seat of Clackamas County, incorporated in 1876, covers an area of one and one-half square miles and has a population of 6,000. It is situated on the Southern Pacific railroad and the Willamette River. The assessed valuation of city property is \$2,500,000, with a general indebtedness of \$75,000. The altitude is fifty-two feet. Two school houses are valued at \$10,000. Sixteen teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$100 per month. Twelve churches, United Brethren, German Lutheran, German Presbyterian, Reformed Lutheran, Presbyterian, German Methodist, Christian Science, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal, and Catholic, represent an aggregate valuation of \$30,000. The county court house is valued at \$50,000. The city marshal receives \$75 per month. The daily wage of common labor is \$2.00; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$6.00; man and team \$6.00. Electric light is furnished by a private corporation at moderate rates. The city owns its water plant and supplies private families at the rate of \$1.25 per month. Manufacturing and farming are the principal industries, including a woolen mill, three paper mills, sash and door factory, several creameries in surroundings, furniture factory, ice and cold storage plants, water plant, electric light plant, flour and feed mill, laundry, machine and repair shop. Manufactories of all kinds will find plenty of available undeveloped water power to drive their machinery. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$3,481.50.

#### CLATSOP COUNTY.

(Astoria, County Seat.)

Clatsop County is situated in the extreme northwest corner of the State, bounded on the north by Columbia River, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by Tillamook County, on the east by Columbia County. The population from 1905 census was 15,848; of these 65 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 35 per cent, about one-half is Scandinavian; the remaining one-half is made up principally of German, English, Canadian, Austrian, and Irish. The total area of the county is 527,620 acres. Of these, 13,507 acres are unappropriated and unreserved, of which 8,587 acres are surveyed and 4,920 acres are unsurveyed. There are 800 acres reserved, and 513,813 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 5,491 acres are cultivated and 471,885 are uncultivated. The price of cultivated land in this county averages \$22 per acre, and uncultivated \$12.25 per acre. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$5,695,368. The total expenses for the same year were \$51,073.42. The rock formation in the central part of the county is Eocene and is made up of clays, sands, limestone, and sandstone. The rest of the county is of Miocene formation (a combination of Eocene formation and volcanic ash.) The soil of the bottom lands shows it to be poor in lime, deficient in potash, and weak in phosphoric acid. Its humus (decomposed animal and vegetable matter) supply is good. This soil in its natural state is adapted to growing alfalfa, barley, buckwheat, clover, mustard, oats, rye, sunflowers, and wheat. Liberal applications of gypsum would strengthen this soil. The soil of the more hilly sections of the county is well supplied with potash and phosphoric acid. Some of the soil of the higher lands is light, but

well supplied with the critical elements, except humus, which deficiency could be easily remedied by the proper use of green fertilizers (plowing under of big clover, etc.) All kinds of vegetables and fruits grow well on this soil under proper management. The natural forest growth is fir, hemlock, spruce, cedar, and larch. Mean precipitation per month by seasons: Spring, 4.90 inches; summer, 1.40 inches; fall, 4.96 inches; winter, 13.37 inches. Mean temperature per month by seasons: Spring, 50.5 degrees; summer, 61.1 degrees; fall, 56.4 degrees; winter, 43 degrees. Fishing, farming, and lumbering are the three leading industries. There are seven fish canneries in the county, employing 118 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.50, and 72 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.50. There are six sawmills, three saw and planing mills, two sash and door factories, one box factory and planer, one lumber and shingle mill, two box factories, two planing mills, employing in all 303 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.50, and 864 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.20. Among the other industrial plants are found: Bottling works, boat building, brewing, creameries, cold storages, can factories, electric light, flour and feed mills, Standard oil, steam laundries, machine and repair shops, printing, railway shops, employing in all 225 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.00; 185 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.00, and 60 women at a daily wage of about \$1.75. The fuel is wood and costs from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per cord. At the 1908 June election this county, with the exception of three precincts, voted against a local option prohibition law.

**ASTORIA (Herman Wise, Mayor.)**—Astoria, the county seat of Clatsop county, was incorporated in 1865. It covers 4,010 acres and has a population of 14,000. The assessed valuation of city property is \$2,080,618, with an indebtedness of \$286,097. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$6,399.07. The altitude is from tide level to sixty-one feet. Five school buildings aggregate an approximate value of \$105,000. Thirty-seven teachers draw annual salaries ranging from \$550 to \$1,500. Sixteen churches, including the Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, and Congregational, aggregate a value of about \$100,000. The United States custom house, postoffice and court house, city hall, engine house, and hospital, are valued at \$450,000. The chief of police is paid \$115 per month and each of eight patrolmen is paid \$85. The chief of the fire department is paid \$90 per month, drivers \$80, and extra men \$10. The average wage for common labor is \$2.25 per day; for skilled labor, \$3.50 to \$4.50, and for man and team \$5.00. A private corporation furnishes electricity and gas at a flat rate of \$2.50 per six lights, or 5 cents per kilowatt hour, and gas at \$1.80 per month. A public ownership gravity waterworks system furnishes water to families of six persons at 75 cents per month; 10 cents for each additional person; closets 50 cents, bath 50 cents, and each additional one 25 cents per month. The chief industries are fishing and lumbering. Among the undeveloped resources are clay and coal. The beach sand contains a high percentage of gold. The city has four sawmills, about ten salmon canneries and cold storage plants, two boat building shops, four machine shops, brick-making plant, can factory, brewery, and a large number of all kinds of stores. A flour mill, a furniture factory, and a shipping elevator are very much needed.

**NEW ASTORIA (Charles E. Ford, Mayor.)**—New Astoria, Clatsop County, incorporated in 1899, covers an area of one mile square, and has a population of 500. The assessed valuation of town property is \$63,000, with no indebtedness. It is situated on the Astoria and Columbia River railroad and the banks of the Columbia River. The elevation is twelve

feet. One public school is valued at \$7,000, and three teachers are engaged at salaries ranging from \$62.50 to \$85 per month. One Methodist church is valued at \$1,500, and the town hall at \$1,000. The city marshal receives \$125 per year. The daily wage of common labor is \$2.00; skilled labor, \$3.00 to \$4.00; man and team, \$4.50. Salmon fishing is the principal industry. New Astoria is situated upon a fine harbor for deep-draught sea-going vessels, making it an ideal site for the location of sawmills, cold storage plants, etc. The town has four merchandise and grocery stores, four saloons, and a butcher shop.

**SEASIDE** (W. S. Heninger, Mayor.)—Seaside, Clatsop County, incorporated in 1903, covers one-half square mile and has 1,200 inhabitants. The assessed valuation of town property is \$500,000, with a general indebtedness of \$12,000. It is situated on the coast, at sea level, on the Astoria and Columbia River railroad, and eighteen miles from the mouth of the Columbia River. One public school house cost \$3,000, and five teachers are employed, at salaries ranging from \$60 to \$80 per month. Three churches, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, and Episcopal, have an aggregate value of \$6,000. The city hall is valued at \$600. The city marshal receives \$75 per month. Common labor receives \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$5.00, and man and team \$5.00. Electric light is furnished by a private corporation at \$1.00 per month per 16-c. p. lamp. The city owns a gravity water system and supplies private families for \$1.25 per month. The principal industries are lumbering and manufacturing. There is abundant opportunity for the development of dairying, farming, and brick and tile manufacturing. The city has a sawmill, sash and door factory and brick-making plant, besides a number of stores and business houses. Seaside is one of the principal seacoast summer resorts on the Oregon coast. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$654.14.

**WARRENTON** (V. H. Coffey, Mayor.)—Warrenton, Clatsop County, incorporated in 1902, has a population of approximately 500. The assessed valuation of town property is placed at \$140,000, with no indebtedness. The town is about at sea level. Two public school houses are valued at \$1,500, and two teachers are employed, at \$90 and \$60 per month. Three churches, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian, are valued at \$3,000. The town is situated on the Astoria and Columbia River railroad and near the mouth of the Columbia River. The city marshal receives \$20 per month. The daily wage of common labor is \$2.00; skilled labor, \$4.00 to \$6.00, and man and team, \$7.00. Fishing, logging, and farming are the principal industries. There is abundant opportunity to develop the fruit and vegetable resources upon a profitable basis. In the town are situated a car shop, hardware and furniture stores, and a livery stable.

**WEST SEASIDE**, a sea-level town, is situated on the Astoria and Columbia River railroad, eighteen miles from Astoria. The population varies with the season; in winter it is 100, in summer 4,000. The average wage for day labor is \$3.00; for man and team, \$6.00. The Willamette Valley Company has an electric light and power plant here. Light costs \$1.50 per month. There is a volunteer fire department. The town has no debt. This town is chiefly important as a summer resort.

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY.

(St. Helens, County Seat.)

Columbia County is situated in the northwestern part of the State. It is bounded on the north and east by the Columbia river, on the west by Clatsop, and on the south by Washington County. The population from

the 1905 census was 7,163. Of these, 66 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 34 per cent, about three-fourths are Scandinavians; the remaining one-fourth is made up principally of Canadians, Germans, Irish, Scotch, and Swiss. The total area of the county is 436,882 acres. There are 534 acres unappropriated, of which all are surveyed. There is no reserve. There are 436,348 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 11,892 acres are cultivated and 389,829 acres are uncultivated. The price of land in this county averages \$56 per acre for cultivated and \$27 for uncultivated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$16,786,655. The total expenses for the same year were \$59,028.37. The rock formation of this county is various—from the pre-Cretaceous to the Miocene. Much of the soil is similar in appearance to the "shot lands," a red soil which characterizes quite an area in Washington County. The soil is about sixteen inches deep, underlaid by clay, and this in turn by gravel. The lime supply of this soil is fair, its potash supply normal, its phosphoric acid very strong, and its humus supply very low. The soil would be much improved by growing clover or other green crops, reinforced by applications of gypsum to liberate the plant food present, of which there seems to be a fair quantity, but probably not in as available a condition as is desirable. The natural forest growth is fir, cedar, spruce, larch, hemlock, oak, and hazel. The many rivers and streams, with a splendid forest growth, make lumbering easy and profitable. Dairying and cattle raising are important industries. Iron, fine building stone, and a small quantity of coal are found. The mean temperature during the spring months is 51.3 degrees, summer 63 degrees, fall 56.4 degrees, winter 42.9 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 3.92 inches, summer .37 inches, fall 4.01 inches, winter 10.16 inches. There are in the county thirty sawmills, two sash and door factories, two planer and box factories, four lumber and shingle mills, three saw and planing mills, six shingle mills, employing 312 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.45; 462 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.40; three women at a daily wage of about \$1.75. Among the other industrial plants are found creameries, cooperage companies, electric light, fish canneries, machine shops, printing, soap factories, rock quarry, and one net float factory, employing in all seventy skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.75; forty unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.50. Wood is the fuel used and costs about \$3.50 per cord. Many cattle are raised in the county. The county roads are maintained by a special tax levy, and are in fair condition. At the 1908 June election this county voted against a local option prohibition law.

**CLATSKANIE** (S. C. Tichenor, Mayor.)—Clatskanie, Columbia County, was incorporated in 1891. It covers 320 acres and has a population of 800. It has an assessed valuation of \$240,000, with a general indebtedness of \$2,500. The altitude is fifty feet. It is situated on the Clatskanie and Nehalem railroad, on the Clatskanie River. It is one mile south of the main line of the Astoria and Columbia River railroad. The city marshal receives \$75 per month. The daily wage of common labor is \$2.50, of skilled labor \$3.00 to \$4.00, and for man and team, \$4.50 to \$6.00. One school house is valued at \$10,000, and two teachers are employed, at \$55 and \$100 per month. Two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian, are valued at \$6,000, and the city hall, jail and hose cart house at \$2,000. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$537.22. The electric light plant is owned by private parties, and lights cost about 10 cents per kilowatt hour. The gravity water system is under public ownership and the cost is from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per month. Logging, milling, fishing, farming, and dairying are

the leading industries. The city has seven general merchandise stores, one hotel, three lodging houses, drug store, two meat markets, two blacksmith shops, two livery stables, one harness and hardware store, planing and shingle mill, six saloons, barber shops, two confectionery stores, and one millinery store. There are fine prospects for oil in this vicinity. The soil is well adapted to fruit culture. Logged off land can be bought at reasonable rates. It is connected with Portland by steamer. The town has a shingle mill, one saw and planing mill, and machine shop.

**HOULTON** (Charles E. Hein, Mayor.)—Houlton, Columbia County, incorporated in 1904, covers an area of three-fourths mile square and has a population of about 300. The assessed valuation of town property is \$150,000, without a dollar of indebtedness. It is situated on the Northern Pacific railroad, one mile west of the Columbia river. The altitude is ninety-three feet. One public school house is valued at \$1,500, and two teachers are employed, at \$50 and \$65 per month. Two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Free Methodist, are valued at \$2,500, and the city jail at \$100. The city marshal receives \$15 per month. Common labor receives a daily wage of \$2.00; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$5.00, and man and team \$5.00. The town gets its water supply for \$1.25 to \$3.50 per month, from St. Helens, where the plant is operated. Principal among the industries are lumbering, quarrying, and salmon fishing. Iron ore of a first-class quality is plentiful in the surrounding territory. The town has two general merchandise stores, three saloons, three hotels, barber shop, bakery, restaurant, two blacksmith shops, stove factory. Three sawmills, three rock quarries making "Belgian blocks," and logging railroad, employing about seventy-five men are located near the town. Houlton also has three lodges, Odd Fellows, Rebeccas, Artisans, and Women of Woodcraft, and a live Commercial Club. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$208.58.

**RAINIER** (T. E. Hughes, Mayor.)—Rainier, Columbia County, is situated upon the Astoria and Columbia River railroad, on the bank of the Columbia River. Incorporated in 1885, it covers an area of two square miles, and has a population of 1,200. The assessed valuation of town property is \$461,925, with an indebtedness of \$25,351. The altitude is 100 feet. One public school house is valued at \$10,000. Six teachers are employed, drawing monthly salaries ranging from \$50 to \$90. Three churches, Methodist, Congregational, and Church of Christ, aggregate a value of \$9,000. Two city marshals receive \$75 and \$60 per month. The daily wage for common labor is \$1.75 for ten hours; skilled labor, \$2.50 to \$6.00, and for man and team, \$4. The electric light system is owned by a private corporation. The cost of light is \$1.00 per month for one light and 25 cents for each additional one. The water supply is obtained from a gravity system, at a cost of \$1.00 per month per family. Lumbering, salmon fishing and packing, farming, stock raising, and dairying are the principal industries. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$912.16. The soil of the surrounding country is especially adapted to diversified farming and truck gardening. Iron ore is found in great quantities. There is a splendid opening for a laundry, cold storage plant, fish cannery, and a bank. The shipping facilities are unsurpassed, and there is an excellent location for a warehouse. The town has three sawmills, sash and door factory, drug store, two barber shops, two butcher shops, two general merchandise stores, four grocery stores, one jewelry store, shoe shop, and two blacksmith shops.

**ST. HELENS** (Dr. Harry R. Cliff, Mayor.)—St. Helens, county seat of Columbia County, is situated upon the banks of the Columbia River, one

mile east of the Northern Pacific railroad. It was incorporated in 1889. It covers an area of one mile square and has a population of 600. The assessed valuation of town property in 1907 was \$563,535, with a debt of \$3,000. The altitude is sixty feet. One public school house is valued at \$4,500; three teachers are engaged, at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$90. Three churches, Methodist Episcopal, Episcopal, and Congregational, are valued at \$7,000; a Masonic hall at \$1,000, and a county court house (solid stone) at \$60,000. The city marshal is paid \$40 per month; common labor receives \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$4.50; man and team \$5.00. The city owns its gravity water system, and supplies private families at the rate of \$1.25 per month. The principal industries are rock quarrying, lumbering, salmon fishing, and farming. St. Helens has a rock quarry (near the town), bank, three general merchandise stores, grocery, drug store, blacksmith shop, newspaper, confectionery store, two saloons, and one meat market. Finest sawmill site on the Columbia River is located here. The city needs a milk condenser, iron smelter, sash and door factory, and an electric light plant. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$291.67.

VERNONIA (John R. Pringle, Mayor.)—Vernonia, Columbia County, incorporated in 1891, covers an area of three-fourths of a mile square, and has a population of 75. It has an assessed valuation of \$32,640, with no indebtedness. Its altitude is 900 feet. It is situated twenty-five miles from the Columbia River, sixteen miles from Dayton, and on the P. R. and N. (just as soon as the road is built.) There is one school house, valued at \$3,500, which employs one teacher at \$45 per month. One church, the Evangelical Association, has property valued at \$3,000. Common labor receives \$2.00 per day, and man and team from \$3.50 to \$4.50. The principal industries in this vicinity are agriculture and dairying. As soon as the railroad is completed the lumber industry, for which there are splendid facilities, will receive a wonderful impetus. Deposits of coal are known to exist near this town. Vernonia has three stores, two blacksmith shops, one druggist, one physician.

#### COOS COUNTY.

(Coquille, County Seat.)

Coos is one of the central seacoast counties. It is bounded on the north and east by Douglas and on the south by Curry county, on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The population from the 1905 census was 11,793, of these, 80 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 20 per cent about one-third is Scandinavian; the remaining two-thirds are made up principally of Canadians, Germans, English, Irish, and Scotch. The total area of the county is 1,189,600 acres. There are 64,126 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 53,486 acres are surveyed and 10,640 acres are unsurveyed. There are 89,339 acres reserved, and 1,036,135 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 17,697 acres are cultivated, and 706,404 acres are uncultivated. The price of land in this county averages \$90 for cultivated and \$10 for uncultivated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$13,539,332. The expenses for the same year were \$33,840.88. Streams suitable for logging purposes flow through the county. The surface is hilly and mountainous. The climate is mild, and the water supply abundant. About one-half of the whole area is heavily timbered with fine cedar, spruce, and hemlock. There is much tide land or "slough bottom," which may be reclaimed by dyking and draining. When drained these soils produce excellent crops of grass and vegetables. The soils are largely alluvial,

and with an addition of lime and muriate of potash would become most excellent for fruit culture. In 1907, 10,000 boxes of Gravenstein apples were shipped from the county. All varieties do well. The soil of the upland, constituting perhaps nine-tenths of the whole area, is red in color. The underlying rock is a sandstone of the Eocene formative period, and contributes largely to the formation of the soil. Analysis shows the soil strong in nitrogen and phosphoric acid but weak in lime and potash, and in its natural state should grow small fruits, sunflowers, flax, and corn to advantage. This soil, however, is short lived and needs intelligent handling for permanent results. The natural forest growth is alder, Douglas spruce, cedar, myrtle and vine maple. Oxalis and reeds are also abundant. A variety of soft coal is found and retails for fuel at \$3.25 to \$4.00 per ton. Wood is also used for fuel and sells for \$2.50 per cord. Dairy farming and fruit growing are pursued to a considerable extent. There are 265 dairy farms and seventeen creameries in this county. A strenuous effort is being made to improve the condition of the roads, which at present are in bad condition. The mean temperature throughout the spring months is 50.6 degrees, summer 58.6 degrees, fall 54.8 degrees, winter 47.2 degrees. The mean precipitation throughout the spring months is 6.70 inches, summer 1.34 inches, fall 3.99 inches, winter 14.22 inches. There are seventeen sawmills, six shingle mills, one lumber and shingle mill, one broom handle factory, two sash and door factories, one planer and box factory, employing 182 skilled men at about \$3.00 per day; 506 unskilled men at about \$2.35 per day. Among the other industrial plants are found boat building, brewing, creameries, ice and cold storage, excelsior mills, electric light plants, fish canneries, furniture, laundries, machine and repair shops, evaporated milk, printing, woolen mills, railway shops, employing in all 270 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.50; 180 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.25; fifty women at a daily wage of \$1.40, and a number of Chinamen, who work on contract work at the canneries. At the 1908 June election this county, with the exception of eighteen precincts, in which is included the incorporated town of Myrtle Point, voted against a local option prohibition law. Oregon's soft coal production for 1907 was 70,981 short tons, valued at \$166,304; of this amount Coos County can lay claim to a large share. The coal area is extensive, and several veins are now being worked, the most important of which are the Beaver Hill and Newport, which combined will have an output for 1908 of probably 100,000 tons. The Southern Pacific Company is now developing two new openings on an extensive scale, which promise splendid returns.

BANDON (J. W. Felter, Mayor.)—Bandon, Coos County, incorporated in 1891, covers an area of 240 acres, and has a population of 2,000. The assessed valuation of all town property is \$1,000,000, with no indebtedness. The altitude is seventy-five feet. The receipts from sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$791.80. One public school house is valued at \$5,000, and nine teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$100 per month. Seven churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, Catholic, Baptist, and Christian, are valued at \$5,000. Grand Army hall, city hall, United States life-saving station, United States light house, opera house, Central theatre, bank hall, skating rink, aggregate a value of \$100,000. It is situated on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Coquille River. The Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern railroad runs within twenty-two miles of the town. Three policemen receive salaries ranging from \$60 to \$80 per month. The daily wage of common labor is \$2.00 to \$3.00; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$10; man and team \$3.50 to \$5.00. There is a volunteer



fire department of twenty men without pay, equipped with hose cart and chemical and steam engines. The electric light plant and a gravity water system are under private ownership. The cost of light to consumers is 50 cents per month per 16 c. p., and of water \$1.00 per month per family. Principal among the industries are lumbering, ship-building, salmon fishing and canning, dairying, manufacturing, farming, and stock raising. The undeveloped resources in town are box factories, furniture and veneer works, sash and door factories, glass works, and brick yards. The undeveloped resources near town are coal, oil, sea fisheries, dairying, agriculture, and manufacturing. Bandon has nine grocery stores, five general merchandise stores, two hardware stores, three confectionery stores, two drug stores, one broom handle factory, two shipyards, two salmon canneries, one newspaper, one job printing plant, six real estate agencies, one creamery, two warehouses, one cigar factory, two foundries, one blacksmith shop, three meat markets, and several sawmills in the vicinity.

COQUILLE (J. J. Stanley, Mayor.)—Coquille, county seat of Coos County, incorporated under the last charter in 1901, covers an area of 640 acres and has a population of 1,800. The assessed valuation of all town property is \$420,000, with an indebtedness of \$16,000. The receipts from sale of postage stamps for quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$1,046.28. The altitude is sixty-nine feet. Two school houses have a valuation of \$10,000, and nine teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$45 to \$100. Seven churches, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist (South), Presbyterian, Episcopal, Advent, Christian, and Universal, aggregate a value of \$6,000. The county court house, city hall and hose house are valued at \$18,000. It is situated on the Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern Railroad and Navigation Company's line, on the Coquille River. The city marshal and one deputy receive \$75 per month each. The daily wage of common labor is \$2.00 to \$3.00; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$5.00; man and team \$4.00. An electric light plant under private ownership furnishes light at 50 cents per light per month, graded down to 15 cents for five and more lights. The city owns a gravity water system and supplies private families at \$1.00 per month, with extra for bath and toilet. The principal industries are lumbering, manufacturing, dairying, and fruit raising. Agriculture and manufacturing are undeveloped. City and farm properties, especially dairy lands, are obtainable at reasonable prices. Established in the city are a sawmill, furniture factory, cement block factory, creamery, steam laundry, fruit and vegetable cannery, pulp and paper mill, and box factory.

EMPIRE CITY (William Turpen, Recorder.)—Empire City, Coos County, incorporated in 1885, covers an area of about 100 acres, and has a population of about 250. The assessed valuation of town property is \$70,000, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$93.11. It is situated upon Coos Bay harbor. The altitude is fifteen feet. One public school building is valued at \$3,000, and two teachers receive salaries of \$40 and \$60. The average daily wage for common labor is \$2.50; for skilled labor, \$3.50 and \$4.00, and for man and team \$4.00 to \$6.00. The principal industries are lumbering and dairying, both of which are in the early stages of development.

MARSHFIELD (E. E. Straw, Mayor.)—Marshfield, Coos County, has a population of 4,500. The assessed valuation of its property is \$1,791,549, with a bonded indebtedness of \$25,000. It is situated on the line of Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern R. R. and N. Company, and one mile from Coos River. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for

the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$3,026.49. The chief of police receives a salary of \$100 per month, and one officer \$75 per month. The engineer of volunteer fire department is paid \$100 per month. The altitude is ten feet. Two public school buildings are valued at \$50,000. Thirteen teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$100 per month. There are six churches, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, and Presbyterian. The city hall is valued at \$3,000. The city is provided with gas and electric light facilities and a gravity water works system, all under private ownership. The principal industries are lumbering, boat building, farming, dairying, and coal mining. Especial opportunities for investment are offered in the development of coal and timber resources, oil prospects, and farming. The city has an excelsior mill, electric light plant, furniture factory, creamery, three ice and cold storage plants, three boat building plants, laundry, rock crusher, three machine and repair shops, printing plant, and railroad shops.

**MYRTLE POINT** (Milton O. Stemmler, Mayor.)—Myrtle Point, Coos County, incorporated in 1887, covers an area of 240 acres, and has 1,000 inhabitants. The assessed valuation of town property is \$288,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$25,800. It is the eastern terminal of the Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern R. R. and N. Company line and is situated on the Coquille River. The altitude is seventy-three feet. Two public school buildings are valued at \$15,000. Seven teachers are employed, at salaries ranging from \$45 to \$100 per month. Six churches, German Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist (South), Christian, Presbyterian, Latter Day Saints, represent an aggregate value of \$10,500. The city marshal is paid a salary of \$60 per month. Daily wage for common labor \$2.00 to \$3.00; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$5.00; man and team \$3.50 to \$5.00. A private corporation owns the electric light plant, which furnishes light on a graduated scale of rates, with a minimum of 50 cents per month per light. The gravity water system is under public ownership and the rate to families is \$1.10 per month. Principal among the industries are: Lumbering, farming, dairying, truck gardening, fruit culture, stock raising, and gold, copper and coal mining. There are two banks, two hotels, restaurant, three livery and feed stables, two meat markets, two blacksmith shops, two barber shops, six general merchandise stores, three hardware and implement stores, farm implement house, two notion stores, two confectioners, two harness shops, boot and shoe store, gents' furnishing store, two drug stores, three physicians, dentist, newspaper, cigar factory, millinery shop, three real estate agencies, two attorneys, two opera houses, billiard hall, furniture factory, cheese and butter factory, and two sawmills. There is need of a fruit and vegetable cannery, brick and tile factory, sawmills and other wood-working mills. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$646.81.

**NORTH BEND** (L. J. Simpson, Mayor.)—North Bend, Coos County, incorporated in 1903, covers an area of 2,500 acres, and has a population of 3,000. The assessed valuation of city property is \$1,500,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$17,000. North Bend is at sea level, situated upon a peninsula in Coos Bay, and distant three miles from the line of the Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern railroad. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$1,149.70. One public school house is valued at \$20,000. Eleven teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$55 to \$150 per month. Five churches, Swedish Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, United Brethren, and Catholic, represent an aggregate value of \$35,000, and the city hall \$8,000. The city marshal and nightwatch each receive \$75 per month. Common labor \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$2.50 per day and up, and

man and team \$6.00 per day. The city is provided with both gas and electric light facilities and consumers pay at the rate of 10 cents per kilowatt hour for electric lights. A gravity water system furnishes the water supply at the minimum rate of \$1.50 per family. Both plants are under private ownership. The principal industries are lumbering, dairying, coal mining, shipbuilding, and manufacturing. Located in the city are three sawmills, furniture factory, box factory, shingle mill, brewery and ice plant, sash and door factory, milk condenser, woolen mill, iron foundry, machine shops, printing plant, shipyards. Coal mining, the product of which is of a high grade, gives promise of developing into one of the leading resources of this district. There is also a good field for the establishment of pulp and paper mills and wood working mills of all kinds.

#### CROOK COUNTY.

(Prineville, County Seat.)

Crook County is located in the central part of the State. It is bounded on the west by Lane, Linn, and Marion counties; on the north by Wasco and Wheeler counties; on the east by Grant and Harney counties; on the south by Lake and Klamath counties. The population from the census of 1905 was 4,713. Of these, 91 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 9 per cent, about one-tenth is English; the remaining nine-tenths are made up principally of Canadians, Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, and Swiss. The total area of the county is 5,163,892 acres, the third largest in the State. There are 1,531,055 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 1,492,915 acres are surveyed and 38,140 acres are unsurveyed. There are 1,867,969 acres reserved, and 1,764,868 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 54,681 acres are cultivated and 1,067,372 are uncultivated. The price of land in this county averages \$16.15 per acre for cultivated, and \$7.06 for uncultivated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$6,271,893. The total expenses for the same year were \$38,441.55. There are numerous rivers and streams, affording splendid power sites. Deschutes, Crooked, Ochoco, Trout, Metolins, Turnello, and Camp McKay are the principal streams. The rock formation in the west and south is a combination of Eocene and Miocene; in the east and north a combination of Crétaceous and pre-Cretaceous. The surface is made up of level plains and rolling uplands. The soil is largely composed of Silt (mud, or fine earth deposited from running or standing water.) This soil is of most excellent texture, light grey in color, darkening slightly when moistened. It is rich in potash and lime but poor in phosphoric acid and humus. The soil could be greatly improved by the use of green fertilizers. The soil if irrigated would grow small fruits, hemp, and hops. There is abundance of yellow pine in the county. The principal crops grown at present are hay, rye, barley, and oats. Cattle, sheep, and horses are raised extensively. There are no railroads in the county. There are two sawmills, one shingle and saw mill, one shingle mill, employing eight skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.50; twenty-seven unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.50. In addition to the above there are flour mills, light and water plants, and machine and repair shops, employing in all ten skilled men at a daily wage of \$3.75; five unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.50. There are gold and silver mines yielding ore valued at \$133 per ton. The roads of the county are under a supervisor and are all in good condition. A railroad and good system of irrigation would convert this county into a farmers' paradise. The mean temperature for the spring months is 45.1 degrees, summer 59.9 degrees, fall 48.1 degrees, winter 32.8 degrees. The mean precipitation for the

spring months is .94 inches, summer. 75 inches, fall .52 inches, winter 2.40 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

• **BEND** (Herbert P. J. McDonald, Mayor.)—Bend, Crook County, incorporated in 1904, covers an area of 600 acres and has a population of 550. The assessed valuation of town property is \$96,000, with no debt. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$410.30. The altitude is 3,600 feet. One public school building is valued at \$8,000. Five teachers are employed, at salaries ranging from \$60 to \$100 per month. Three churches, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Baptist, are valued at \$1,600. Fire house and jail are valued at \$700. The town is situated eighty-one miles southeast of the eastern terminus of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, ninety-one miles southwest of the southern terminus of the Columbia Southern. Its nearest navigable stream is the Columbia River, 135 miles north. A constable and nightwatch receive \$80 per month each. The daily wage for common labor is \$2.25; skilled labor, \$4.00; man and team \$4.50. A private corporation operates a steam pumping plant furnishing water to private houses at \$2.00 per month. The principal industries are farming and lumber manufacturing. Bend is situated upon the Deschutes, a mountain stream of considerable volume, which is capable of developing 250,000 horsepower. The waters of this river are at present being used for irrigation projects. Construction work is under way for the reclamation of approximately 250,000 acres of desert land. Sugar beets grow to perfection in this vicinity and a sugar factory is needed to work up this product. A dairy and creamery are also needed. Bend has two general merchandise stores, drug store, hardware store, two meat markets, confectionery and book store, three hotels, restaurant, barber shop, two livery stables, two blacksmith shops, harness shop, telephone office, bank, two sawmills, and a newspaper.

**PRINEVILLE** (Will Wurzweiler, Mayor.)—Prineville, the county seat of Crook County, covers an area of one and one-half miles and was incorporated in 1887. The population is 1,200. The assessed valuation of city property is \$270,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$11,750. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$956.26. The altitude is 2,860 feet. Two school buildings are valued at \$40,000, and fourteen teachers are employed, at salaries ranging from \$60 to \$100 per month. The Columbia Southern, the nearest railroad, is sixty-five miles north, and the Columbia River, the nearest navigable stream, is 120 miles north. The city marshal receives an annual salary of \$600. The wage of common labor is \$2.00 per day, and for man and team \$4.00 per day. Electric and gas lighting and water (direct pressure) facilities are controlled by private corporations. Stock and wheat raising are the principal industries. Prineville has machine and repair shops, flour and feed mills, and gas and water works. There is a good opening for a woolen mill, a creamery, all kinds of factories, and, above all, a good railroad.

#### CURRY COUNTY.

(Gold Beach, County Seat.)

Curry is a southern seacoast county. It is bounded on the north by Coos County; on the east by Josephine County; on the south by California; on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The population from the 1905 census was 2,024. Of these, 82 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 18 per cent, about one-fourth is Scandinavian; the remaining

three-fourths are made up principally of Canadians, English, Germans, and Irish. The total area of the county is 1,007,900 acres. There are 35,630 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 14,810 acres are surveyed, and 21,320 acres are unsurveyed. There are 217,020 acres reserved, and 755,250 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 3,608 acres are cultivated and 244,846 are uncultivated. The price of land in this county averages \$85 for cultivated, and \$15 for uncultivated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$3,025,124. The expenses for the same year were \$6,041.14. The surface is mostly rough and mountainous. There is abundance of water power from numerous rivers and streams, but little is as yet used. The rock formation of a narrow strip along the coast is Pleistocene; the rest of the county is of Cretaceous and pre-Cretaceous structure. The soil is very similar to that of Coos County, having an underlying rock of sandstone. The soil is sufficiently rich in lime and phosphoric acid to grow anything suited to the climate. This soil is short-lived and requires scientific farming. The culture of berries and other small fruits should be most profitable, especially on the slough bottoms. The native growth is alder, intermingled with Douglas spruce, cedar, and vine maple. Clover grows luxuriantly, especially on the red uplands. Apples, cherries, small fruits and vegetables should grow well on this soil. This county, with abundance of splendid timber, swift rivers and streams, many indications of coal deposits, and national harbor facilities, promises much along the lines of manufacturing. Products of the farm are the principal things exported and consist of vegetables, hay, cattle, butter, sheep, hogs, wool and hides. The salmon fisheries at the mouth of the Rogue River are an important industry. There is a special road tax but at present roads are in a bad condition. There are 100 miles of road and 100 miles of trail. Wood fuel is used and costs about \$2.50 per cord. There are five sawmills, one shingle mill and box factory, one saw and planing mill, employing in all eleven skilled men at a daily wage of \$3.35, and twenty-six unskilled men at a daily wage of \$2.10. In addition to the above there are fish canneries employing fifty men at about \$2.50 per day, and twenty women at about \$1.50 per day. Industries would be greatly facilitated by the presence of a railroad. The climate is mild and the water supply good. The mean temperature during the spring months is 49.5 degrees, summer 56.8 degrees, fall 54.6 degrees, winter 48.1 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 7.24 inches, summer 2.15 inches, fall 4.29 inches, winter 19.86 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

**GOLD BEACH**—Gold Beach, county seat of Curry County, has a population of 80. It is situated on the coast at the mouth of the Rogue River, at an altitude of 100 feet. One public school building is valued at \$400. One teacher is employed at \$60 per month. The average wage for common labor is \$45 per month; skilled labor, \$4.00 per day, and man and team \$4.50 per day. The principal industries are lumbering, fishing, and stock raising. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps, for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$165.84.

#### DOUGLAS COUNTY.

(Roseburg, County Seat.)

Douglas County comprises what is known as the Umpqua Valley region. It is bounded on the west by Coos County and the Pacific Ocean; on the south by Josephine and Jackson counties; on the north by Lane, and on the east by Klamath County. The population in 1905 was 16,042.

Of these, 89 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 11 per cent, about one-fourth is German; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of English, Scandinavians, Irish, and Canadians. The total area of the county is 3,076,460 acres. There are 69,423 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 57,849 acres are surveyed, and 11,574 acres are unsurveyed. There are 808,595 acres reserved, and 2,198,442 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 94,621 acres are cultivated and 1,728,095 acres are uncultivated. The value of the cultivated land averages \$27 per acre, the value of the uncultivated land \$8.00 per acre. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$23,680,275. The expenses for the same year were \$52,956.25. The land is about 10 per cent stone; 20 per cent mineral, 30 per cent rolling, 20 per cent level and 50 per cent mountainous. There are rivers and springs affording excellent water power. The rock formation is principally Eocene, with a small amount of Cretaceous. In the valleys the soil is alluvial, deep, rich in all the essentials, and consequently highly productive. The soil of the southern central part, on the benches and hills, is rich and deep and well adapted to fruit culture. Water is found at a depth of thirty feet, and is soft. The natural forest growth is fir, cedar, oak, spruce, laurel, hemlock. Wheat, cattle, sheep, poultry, hogs, fruits, hops, oats, hay, horses, and goats are raised. Besides these, the soil is especially adapted to growing flax, hemp, melons, and potatoes. Four million four hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds of dried prunes were shipped from the county last year. The hop acreage is forty, and could be very profitably increased. Rivers, railroads and fair county roads make transportation comparatively easy. There are also mineral springs with curative qualities. The county is quite rich in minerals. There are gold mines which yield quartz valued at \$12 per ton; a nickel mine producing ore of 24 per cent value; one platinum mine, one copper mine yielding 20 per cent ore. Building stone and marble are quarried extensively. Next to agriculture in importance is the lumbering industry, there being thirty-four sawmills, four saw and planing mills, two saw and shingle mills, employing 171 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.40; 414 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.15. Among the other industrial plants are found brick yards, brewing and ice plants, creameries, electric light plant, flour and feed mills, fruit canneries, fish canneries, laundries, printing plants, railway shops, and tanneries, employing in all 145 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.75, 235 unskilled men at a daily wage of \$2.50, ten women at a daily wage of \$1.25. Wood is used for fuel and is worth about \$3.50 per cord. The climate is mild and healthful. The mean temperature during the spring months is 51.7 degrees, summer 63.3 degrees, fall 56.3 degrees, winter 44.1 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 3.86 inches, summer 1.49 inches, fall 2.5 inches, winter 11.45 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted for a local option prohibition law.

CANYONVILLE (R. L. Conglar, Mayor).—Canyonville, Douglas County, incorporated in 1901, covers an area of seventy-five acres, and has a population of 250. The assessed valuation of town property is \$40,000, with no indebtedness. The altitude is 767 feet. One school house is valued at \$5,000; three teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$80 per month. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$131.89. Two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist, are valued at \$2,000, and the town hall at \$200. The Southern Pacific, the nearest railroad, is six miles northwest. The city marshal receives \$7.50 per month and fees. The daily wage for common labor is \$2.00; skilled labor, \$3.00 to \$4.00; and man and team, \$4.00 per day. The principal industries are lumbering, farming, fruit raising, mining and stock raising. There is abundant opportunity for

the establishment of a fruit and vegetable cannery in the town and for the development of mining, fruit raising, dairying and lumbering industries in the surrounding territory. Canyonville has two general merchandise stores, two groceries, flouring mill, two blacksmith shops, livery stable, hotel, barber shop, drug store, hardware and furniture store, one physician, assay office, shoe and harness shop, wagon shop, telegraph office, telephone office, real estate agency and a weekly newspaper.

**DRAIN** (Ira Wimberly, Mayor.)—Drain, Douglas County, incorporated in 1883, covers an area of 100 acres, and has a population of 500. The elevation is 300 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$500,000 with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$612.61. The State normal school building, used for a public school, is valued at \$10,000. Ten teachers receive salaries ranging from \$500 to \$1,200 per annum. Two churches, Methodist and Christian, are valued at \$2,500. It is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad and thirty-six miles from the head of navigation on the Umpqua River. The city marshal receives a salary of \$40 per month. The wage of common labor is \$1.50 per day; skilled labor, \$2.50 to \$3.50; man and team, \$4.00. A gravity water system, under private ownership, furnishes private families at \$1.00 per month per faucet. The leading industries are lumbering, light farming and stock raising. There is a good opportunity for a sash and door factory, a creamery, and an electric light plant. Drain is surrounded by some splendid farm lands, which are especially adapted to fruit culture. In the vicinity of Drain there are located ten sawmills and a pumping station.

**GLENDALE** (H. G. Sonnemann, Merchant.)—Glendale, Douglas County, is situated upon the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. It covers an area of 160 acres, was incorporated in 1902, and has a population of 500. The altitude is 1,425 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$100,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$2,000. A public school building is valued at \$4,000. Four teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$45 to \$100 per month. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$431.99. Two churches, Presbyterian and Lutheran, are valued at \$2,500, and the city hall and fire hall, at \$1,500. The city marshal receives \$15 per month. The daily wage for common labor is \$2.00; skilled labor, from \$3.00 to \$4.00, and man and team, \$4.00. The electric light system is owned by a private corporation, which furnishes service at 25 cents per 16 c. p. per month. The city of Glendale owns and operates a gravity water system and supplies private families at \$1.00 per month. Lumber, livestock, hay and mining are the chief industries. Four sawmills, electric light plant, three general merchandise stores, three hotels, two barber shops, three blacksmith shops, two restaurants, three confectionery stands, hardware store, two livery stables, harness shop, are included in the list of enterprises. Glendale is in the heart of a rich mining and timber section.

**MYRTLE CREEK** (H. P. Rice, Mayor.)—Myrtle Creek, Douglas County, incorporated in 1903, covers an area of 640 acres, and has 700 inhabitants. The assessed valuation of town property is \$350,000, with no indebtedness. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$396.17. The altitude is 637 feet. One school building is valued at \$3,000. Three teachers are employed whose annual salaries range from \$480 to \$1,000. Five churches, North and South M. E., Baptist, Christian and Presbyterian, have an aggregate valuation of \$5,000. It is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad and on the Umpqua River. The city marshal receives an annual salary of \$480. The daily wage for

common labor is \$2.00; skilled labor, \$3.00 to \$4.00; man and team, \$3.00 to \$6.00. An electric light plant and a hydraulic water plant, owned by private corporation, furnish light at 40 cents per 16 c. p. lamp per month, and water to private families at \$1.00 per 5,000 gallons. The principal industries are lumbering, fruit growing, dairying and farming. This is a good location for a fruit cannery. A big lumber industry awaits development. Myrtle Creek has grist mill, planing mill, fruit packing plant, sawmill, creamery, two dry goods stores, grocery store, gents' furnishing house, millinery store, two drug stores, jewelry store, bank, blacksmith shop, photo gallery, plumbing shop, two hotels, two barber shops, livery stable, two physicians and two real estate agencies.

**OAKLAND** (Dr. F. W. Hunt, Mayor.)—Oakland, Douglas County, incorporated in 1878, covers an area of about one mile and has a population of about 600. The assessed valuation of town property is \$375,000, with an indebtedness of \$3,500. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$675.89. The altitude is 494 feet. One public school is maintained. Four teachers are employed and the highest salary paid is \$100 per month, lowest about \$50. There are four churches, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal. It is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, forty miles from the head of navigation on the Umpqua River. The city marshal receives \$30 per month. The daily wage for common labor is \$1.75 to \$2.25; for skilled labor, \$2.50 to \$3.50; for man and team, \$4.00. An electric light plant, owned by a private corporation, supplies the public at the rate of 40 cents per 16 c. p. lamp per month. The principal industries are lumbering, stock raising, wool and poultry raising. Oakland is one of the largest turkey producing centers on the Pacific Coast. The climatic and other conditions are especially adapted to stock of all kinds. There is an abundance of valuable timber in this vicinity. Oakland has two general merchandise stores, two confectionery stores, one grocery store, two millinery stores, two blacksmith shops, two dentists, two physicians, one furniture store, one bakery and restaurant, two hotels, one drug store, two banks, hardware store, two meat markets, flouring mill, saw and planing mill, and two livery stables.

**RIDDLES** (Will Q. Brown, Mayor.)—Riddles, Douglas County, incorporated in 1892, covers an area of 180 acres and has a population of 500. The assessed valuation of town property is \$100,000, with no indebtedness. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$234.18. The altitude is 705 feet. One public school building is valued at \$8,000. Three teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$60 to \$100. One church, "Free-for-all," is valued at \$2,500. It is situated on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad. The city marshal receives \$50 per month. The daily wage of common labor is \$2.00; skilled labor, \$4.50; man and team, \$5.00. Lumbering is the principal industry, but the surrounding country is rich in mineral deposits. This is an ideal location for mills and factories, on account of its splendid water power facilities. Riddles has a sawmill, drug store, meat market, and blacksmith shop. The town needs a flour mill.

**ROSEBURG.**—Roseburg, county seat of Douglas County, is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, fifty miles from the head of navigation on the Umpqua River. It was incorporated in 1872; covers an approximate area of two square miles, and has a population of 5,000. The assessed valuation of city property in 1907 was \$1,830,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$25,000. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$2,985.17. There are eleven churches and two school buildings. The approximate value of the latter is \$40,000.



Twenty-one teachers are employed at \$45 to \$133.33 per month. The city marshal receives \$65 per month; common labor, \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.50 per day, and man and team, \$4.00 per day. The electric light plant and waterworks systems (pumping) are owned by private corporations, and furnish to consumers light at 15 cents per kilowatt hour, and water at 20 cents per 1,000 gallons. Fruit culture, agriculture, livestock, lumbering and dairying are the principal industries. Among the undeveloped resources in and near town are fruit raising, cement, pressed brick and tile, lumber and water power. There are three banks, three hardware stores, seven groceries, six dry goods stores, two hotels, three furniture stores, two shoe stores, two planing mills, two flour mills, brewery and ice plant, three plumbing shops, two newspapers, creamery, prune packing house, and car shops. Opportunities for investment are offered especially in a cannery, broom and broom handle factory, foundry, cement works, tile and pressed brick factory, tannery, vinegar and pickle works, and a woolen mill.

YONCALLA (R. P. Mortenson, Mayor.)—Yoncalla, Douglas County, incorporated in 1901, covers an area three-fourths mile square, and has a population of 300. The altitude is 400 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$500,000, with no indebtedness. The postal receipts for quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$296.72. One public school building is valued at \$6,000. Two teachers are employed at \$50 and \$70 per month. The town is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. Two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian, aggregate a value of \$5,000. The city marshal receives a flat salary of \$15 per month. The wages for common labor are \$1.75 per day; skilled labor, \$2.50; and man and team, \$4.00. The gravity water system is under private ownership; rates to private families \$1.50 per month. Lumbering is the chief industry. Yoncalla has four general merchandise stores, barber shop, millinery store, newspaper, restaurant, two hotels, livery stable, hardware, furniture and implement stores, and two sawmills near the town.

#### GILLIAM COUNTY.

(Condon, County Seat.)

Gilliam is one of the northern central counties. It is bounded on the north by the Columbia River, on the south by Wheeler, on the east by Morrow, on the west by Sherman counties. The population from the 1905 census was 4,238; of these 86 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 14 per cent about one-fifth are Scotch, the remaining four-fifths are made up principally of Canadians, Germans, English and Irish. The total area of the county is 773,000 acres. There are 89,380 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 86,660 acres are surveyed and 2,720 acres are unsurveyed. There are 63,360 acres reserved, and 620,260 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 192,856 acres are cultivated, and 260,366 acres uncultivated. The price of land in this county averages \$11 per acre for cultivated and \$4.25 for uncultivated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$5,721,929. The expenses for the same year were \$18,666.65. The rock formation of the northern seven-eighths is a combination of Eocene and Miocene, of the southeast corner Cretaceous and pre-Cretaceous. The surface is generally rolling and hilly. There are numerous springs and small streams. The soil is similar to that of Wasco and Umatilla, being of lava origin, the red color being due to the oxid and phosphate of iron which are present in considerable quantities. The soil is of fine quality, very rich and of excellent physical texture. Phosphatic fertilizers will

certainly not be needed on soils of this character for many years. Soil in the southern part of the county is weak in potash but rich in the other ingredients. Its humus content is exceptionally high. Its natural forest growth is oak, hazel and pine. Precipitation is too slight for thrifty vegetation but with a good system of irrigation all kinds of vegetables, small fruits, sugar beets, flax, oats, rye and onions would grow exceptionally well. Granite is quarried. The roads are in good condition. Wood is the fuel used, and costs \$7.00 per cord. At present wheat growing and sheep raising are leading industries. In addition to these there are electric light plants, flour and feed mills, laundries, and printing plants, employing about twenty skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.50; fifteen unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.00; ten women at \$1.50 per day. The water supply for domestic purposes is good. The climate is dry and congenial. There is plenty of good water near the surface. The mean temperature during the spring months is 49.9 degrees, summer 69 degrees, fall 53.1 degrees, and winter 34.3 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.27 inches, summer .52 inches, fall 1.01 inches, and winter 2.85 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted for a local option prohibition law.

ARLINGTON (B. T. Snell, Mayor.)—Arlington, Gilliam County, situated on the main line of the O. R. & N. railroad, and on the Columbia River, is the junction of the Condon branch of the same line. It was incorporated in 1884, covers an area of 640 acres, and has a population of 400. Its altitude is 352 feet. The bonded indebtedness of the town is \$3,500. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$699.44. One public school building is valued at \$2,500, and three teachers are employed, receiving salaries ranging from \$65 to \$100 per month. Two religious denominations, Methodist and Baptist, have churches. The opera house is valued at \$1,000. The city marshal receives \$100 per month. Common labor commands \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; skilled labor about \$5.00 per day. The waterworks system, pumping, is under public ownership and water is furnished private residences at \$2.00 per month. Farming and stock raising are the leading industries. There are two hotels, one restaurant, grocery store, general merchandise, jewelry store, two confectionery stores, shoe store, two livery stables, drug store, furniture store. It is a good location for a flour mill and another general merchandise and hardware store.

CONDON (N. Farnsworth, Mayor.)—Condon, the county seat of Gilliam County, is the southern terminus of the Condon branch of the O. R. & N. railroad. It was incorporated in 1893; has an approximate area of 400 acres, and a population of 1,200. The assessed valuation of city property is \$600,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$50,000. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$1,063.78. Five churches, Congregational, Baptist, Christian, Catholic and Latter Day Saints, approximate a value of \$8,000; court house, \$15,000; city hall, \$600, and three school houses, \$6,000. Seven teachers are employed at \$40 to \$100 per month; the city marshal at \$75 per month; members of volunteer fire department at \$2.50 per man, each fire; common labor at \$40 to \$60 per month and \$2.50 per day; skilled labor at \$4.00 to \$6.00 per day, and man and team at \$4.00 per day. The electric light plant is under private ownership; meter rates to consumers at 25 cents per 1000 feet. The water works system (pumping station and reservoir) is under public ownership, and service to private families costs \$2.00 per month, or meter rate at 50 cents per 1,000 gallons. Farming (in wheat, potatoes and other vegetables), fruit culture and stock raising are the principal industries. One-third of the tillable land is not under cultivation. There are three general merchandise stores, men's furnishing,

dry goods, two jewelry stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, two millinery shops, three confectionery stores, three restaurants, two hotels, two barber shops, two blacksmith shops, three banks, harness shop, steam laundry, flour mill, three warehouses, and a bakery. There is a good opening here for investment in wheat and grazing lands, flour and grist mill, and shoe shop. Over 1,500,000 bushels of grain were shipped from Condon from the crop of 1907. The Catholic church is building a \$50,000 academy.

#### GRANT COUNTY.

(Canyon City, County Seat.)

Grant County is situated in the central eastern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Morrow, Umatilla and Union counties, on the east by Baker and Malheur counties, on the south by Harney, and on the west by Crook and Wheeler counties. The population from the 1905 census was 5,056; of these 83 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 17 per cent about one-fourth are German, the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of Canadians, English, Irish, Scotch, Scandinavians, Portuguese, and Swiss. The total area of the county is 2,922,200 acres. There are 317,803 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 294,880 acres are surveyed and 22,923 acres are unsurveyed. There are 1,300,085 acres reserved, and 1,304,312 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 28,833 acres are cultivated and 592,709 acres uncultivated. Cultivated land is valued at an average of \$11 per acre, and uncultivated at \$4.25. The total value of taxable property in the county in 1907 was \$3,272,540. The total expenses for the same year were \$20,338.68. The surface is very hilly and mountainous, ranging from 2,500 to 6,000 feet high. The rock formation in the northern part is a combination of Eocene and Miocene. In the central and southern part this is displaced by rocks of the Pliocene, Cretaceous and pre-Cretaceous order. These rocks consist chiefly of granite—a *solla* lime feldspar variety, quartzite and mica schist. There is a variety of soils, but the one most frequently met is rich in lime and phosphoric acid, but weak in humus and potash, and is naturally well adapted for growing fruits, vegetables and corn. Irrigation will have to be resorted to before the culture of the above will be extensively undertaken. At present stock raising is the principal industry. The abundance of wild grass affords excellent food for this purpose. There are 700 miles of county road in good condition, being maintained by the county. Pine timber is plentiful. Logs can be floated on several of the streams. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per cord. Stage drivers receive \$35 per month for two-horse rigs, and \$50 per month for four-horse coaches, board included. The wages for stockmen range from \$30 to \$40 per month with board. Miners receive from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day. There is a large forest reserve, to which the settlers are strongly opposed. They claim that 160 acres of land are not enough on which to make a living, and those holding that amount are kept from taking more. Mining easily ranks next to stock raising in importance. There are sixty-five gold mines yielding ore valued at \$87.95 cents per ton; thirteen silver and gold mines yielding ore valued at \$3.18 per ton; three copper and gold mines yielding ore valued at 70 cents per ton; one cobalt and gold mine yielding ore valued to \$3.30 per ton, and six copper mines yielding 40 per cent ore, one coal mine, one iron mine, one cobalt mine, one silver and lead mine. In addition to the above there are a number of placer mines. There are three sawmills, two saw and planing mills, and three saw and shingle mills, employing thirteen skilled men at about \$3.25 per day, and forty-three unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$1.75.

In addition to the above there are brewing and ice plants, electric light plants, flour and feed mills, soda water plants, and one mining plant. The mean temperature during the spring months is 46.7 degrees, summer 64.1 degrees, fall 49.3 degrees, and winter 32.1 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.01 inches, summer .98 inch, fall .42 inch, and winter 1.63 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted for a local option prohibition law.

**AUSTIN** (N. L. Taliaferro, Mayor.)—Austin, Grant County, is the terminus of the Sumpter Valley railroad, which connects with the main line of the O. R. & N. at Baker City. It was incorporated in 1908, covers an area of 480 acres, and has a population of 300. Its altitude is 4,074 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$80,000, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$96.60. One public school house is valued at \$1,200. One teacher is employed at \$65 per month. The town hall and jail are valued at \$500. The town marshal receives a salary of \$1.00 per month and fees. The wage for common labor is \$2.50 per day; skilled labor, \$4.00 to \$5.00; man and team, \$5.00 to \$6.00. An electric light plant and gravity water system are in process of construction. Lumbering, gold mining and stock raising head the list of industries in this district. Although Austin is situated in a government forest reserve much of the timber land in the immediate vicinity has passed into private ownership. Gold mining offers special inducement to capital and prospectors and, while there are several paying properties in process of development, there are yet large areas of mineral land awaiting the prospector. There is also abundant undeveloped water powers in this region. Austin has one sawmill, two hotels, meat market, two general merchandise stores and a blacksmith shop.

**CANYON CITY** (Geo. H. Cattnach, Mayor.)—Canyon City, the county seat of Grant County, is situated thirty miles southeast of Austin, the terminus of the Sumpter Valley railroad. It was incorporated in 1891, covers an area of 160 acres, and has a population of 450. Its elevation is 2,800 feet. The total assessed valuation of town property is \$100,000, with a municipal indebtedness of \$6,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$526.17. One public school building is valued at \$5,000 and four teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$55 to \$90 per month. Three churches, Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal, represent an aggregate property valuation of \$4,000, and the county court house, valued at \$5,000. The city marshal receives \$60 per month; common labor, \$2.50 per day; skilled labor, \$3.50 to \$5.00, and man and team, \$4.00 to \$6.00. An electric light plant is under private ownership and a flat rate of 50 cents per 16 c. p. lamp per month is charged. The gravity water system is under municipal ownership and water is supplied private households at \$1.00 per month. Agriculture, horticulture, stock raising and mining are the chief industries. A broad field is open to the development of fruit culture and quartz mining. There are two stores, one hotel, two livery stables, sash and door factory and two blacksmith shops. There is need of a general merchandise store, jewelry store, harness shop, commission house, restaurant, millinery and dressmaking shop, and steam laundry.

**GRANITE** (H. E. Hendryx, Mayor.)—Granite, Grant County, incorporated in 1900, covers an area of 100 acres and has a population of 240. The altitude is 4,560 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$40,000, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$126.47. One public school building is valued at \$750, and one teacher is employed at \$65 per

month. The city hall, two lodge halls and public meeting hall aggregate an approximate value of \$4,500. Sumpter, on the line of the Sumpter Valley railroad, fourteen miles east southeast is the nearest railroad point. The city marshal receives \$3.00 per day for actual time employed. Common labor commands \$3.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.50 to \$4.00, and man and team, \$6.00. The gravity water system is under private ownership, and the rate to private families is \$1.50 per month. Mining is the principal industry. Granite has one merchandise store, hotel, drug store, livery stable, and one newspaper.

**JOHN DAY** (Frank E. Foster, Mayor.)—John Day, Grant County, incorporated in 1901, covers an area of forty acres and has a population of about 300. Its altitude is 2,600 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$85,000, with an indebtedness of \$800. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$372.42. One school building is valued at \$4,000. Four teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$65 to \$110 per month. Two churches, Methodist and Adventist, are valued at \$2,500, and city hall and library at \$2,500. The town is situated thirty miles southwest of the terminus of the Sumpter Valley railroad. The city marshal receives \$25 per month; common labor, \$2.50 per day, and man and team \$5.00. The electric light plant and gravity water system are owned by a private corporation. Light is supplied to consumers at \$1.00 per month per 16 c. p. lamp, and water is supplied private residences at \$1.00 per month. The principal industries are mining, farming and stock raising. John Day has a general store, one hardware store, two blacksmith shops, flour mill, electric light plant, harness shop and one bank. This town offers a good opening for a good hotel.

**LONG CREEK** (William E. Weir, Mayor.)—Long Creek, Grant County, is located fifty miles west and a little north of the nearest point on the Sumpter Valley railroad. It was incorporated in 1891, occupies an area of a half mile square and contains about 125 people. The total assessed valuation of town property is \$60,000, with no municipal indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$172.99. One public school building is valued at \$2,500, and two teachers are employed at \$50 and \$65 per month. Two churches, Methodist and Adventist, represent an aggregate valuation of \$2,500, and the town hall \$600. The town marshal receives a monthly salary of \$15; common labor commands \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.50, and man and team \$4.00. Stock raising and farming are the two principal industries. There is abundant water power in this district awaiting development. Long Creek has two general stores, two livery stables, blacksmith shop, drug store, hotel, weekly newspaper, barber shop, flour mill and sawmill. There is a good opening for a creamery, sash and door factory, and a box factory.

**MONUMENT** (G. R. Wagner, Mayor.)—Monument, Grant County, is situated fifty-five miles south and a little east of the terminus of the Heppner branch of the O. R. & N. railroad. It was incorporated in 1904, covers an area of one square mile and has a population of 150. The altitude is 1,900 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$25,000, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$154.71. One public school building is valued at \$1,500, and two teachers are employed at \$60 and \$75 per month. One church, Presbyterian, is valued at \$500, and the town hall at \$800. The daily wage for common labor is \$1.50 and for man and team \$2.50. The water system is under private control and consumers pay \$1.50 per month for service. Stock raising and farming are the principal industries. Within the corporate limits are two general

stores, jewelry store, two confectionery stores, blacksmith shop, hotel, livery stable, and a feed yard.

**PRAIRIE CITY** (George H. Kight, Mayor.)—Prairie City, Grant County, incorporated in 1891, covers 480 acres and has a population of 600. It is situated eighteen miles from the nearest point on the Sumpter Valley railroad. The assessed valuation of town property is \$120,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$12,000. The altitude is 3,300 feet. One public school is valued at \$5,000. Four teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$65 to \$100 per month. Two churches, Baptist and Methodist, are valued at \$4,000, and the city hall at \$500; Masonic and Odd Fellows halls are valued at \$3,000 and \$6,000, respectively. The city marshal receives a salary of \$600 per year. The daily wage of common labor is \$2.50 per day; skilled labor, \$4.00 to \$6.00, and man and team \$6.00. The electric light plant is under private ownership, which furnishes service at the rate of 75 cents per month per 16 c. p. lamp. A gravity water system is under municipal ownership, which furnishes private families at \$1.00 per month per faucet. Mining, stock raising, farming, dairying, fruit growing and lumbering are chief among the industries in and near town, none of which are fully developed. Prairie City has five mercantile establishments, two blacksmith shops, three hotels, cheese factory, livery stable and an electric light, power and milling plant. Among the principal needs of Prairie City are a fruit and vegetable canning factory, an electric railway to main line of nearest railroad, planing mills, creamery, poultry farm, woolen mill, tannery, hotel and sawmill. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$353.30.

#### HARNEY COUNTY.

(Burns, County Seat.)

Harney County lies in the southeastern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Grant, on the east by Malheur, on the west by Crook and Lake counties, on the south by Nevada. The population from the 1905 census was 2,549; of these 86 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 14 per cent about one-fourth are German; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of Scandinavians, Canadians, English and Swiss. This is the largest county in the State, containing 6,428,800 acres. There are 4,600,400 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 3,052,125 acres are surveyed, and 1,548,275 acres are unsurveyed. There are 538,086 acres reserved and 1,290,314 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 73,952 acres are cultivated and 667,223 acres uncultivated. The value of cultivated land averages \$13.45 per acre, and uncultivated \$4.25 per acre. The total value of taxable property in the county in 1907 was \$2,361,745. The expenses for the same year were \$28,778.51. The surface is level, hilly and mountainous. About 45 per cent of the land is suitable for agriculture, 30 per cent is stoney, and 25 per cent is timber land. The natural forest growth consists of pine, cedar, spruce and hemlock. The Dunder & Blitzen, and the Silvies rivers, along with lakes Harney and Malheur, constitute the water system of the county. In some localities artesian water has been found. The rock formation of the northern one-third is Pleistocene (glacial), of the southern two-thirds a combination of Eocene and Miocene. The soil of the northern part is similar to that of the Willamette Valley as far as its chemical composition is concerned, being rich in lime and phosphoric acid, and naturally well adapted to the growing of vegetables and small fruits. The soil of the southern part is similar to that of The Dalles, and with a system of irrigation would grow

fruit and grain in abundance. A railroad to the interior of this county, along with irrigation ditches, would produce wonderful agricultural results. The county roads, which are maintained by a tax levy of two and one-half mills, and a road poll tax, are in good condition. Traces of coal and gold have been found in the southern part. Borax is mined to some extent. Wood is used for fuel and costs \$4.50 per cord. Cattle, sheep and horses thrive on the abundance of grass found in the county. Besides farming and stock raising there are a number of sawmills, saw and planing mills, saw and shingle mills, brewing company and bottling works, electric light plants, flour and feed mills, employing in all about seventy skilled and eighty-five unskilled men at wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day. Carpenter's wages, \$4.00 per day; farm laborers, \$2.00 per day, and ranchmen \$35 to \$45 per month. The climate is clear and dry. The mean temperature during the spring months is 47.8 degrees, summer 61.2 degrees, fall 48.7 degrees, winter 30.8 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.3 inches, summer .65 inch, fall .56 inch, winter 2.64 inches. This county at the 1908 June election voted against a local option prohibition law.

**BURNS** (Ben Brown, Mayor.)—Burns, the county seat of Harney County, is distant ninety miles from Austin, Grant County, the terminus of the Sumpter Valley railroad, and nearest railroad point. It was incorporated in 1899, covers an area of 200 acres, and has a population of 1,000. The altitude is 4,100 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$150,000, with an indebtedness of \$3,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps were \$978.40 for the quarter ending December 31, 1907. Two public school houses aggregate a value of \$10,000. Seven teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$60 to \$140 per month. Three churches, Catholic, Baptist and Presbyterian, are valued approximately at \$7,000, and county court house and city hall at \$10,000. The city marshal and deputy receive \$65 per month each; common labor, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day and board, and man and team \$5.00. An electric light plant, under private ownership, supplies light at \$1.50 per month per 16 c. p. lamp. Stock raising and diversified farming are the chief industries. The only timber in Harney County to be reached by water grade is located on the Silvies River above Burns. Burns has six general merchandise stores, two meat markets, four hotels, four saloons, a brewery and bottling works, flour and feed mill, one saw and four shingle mills. A blacksmith shop and flour mill are among the principal needs of the community.

**DREWSEY** (Dr. L. V. Smith, Mayor.)—Drewsey, Harney County, is situated eighty miles from the nearest point on the Oregon Short Line railroad. It was incorporated in 1900, covers an area of a half mile square and has a population of 200. Its altitude is 3,508 feet. There is no municipal indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$183.06. One public school building is valued at \$3,200, and two teachers are employed at \$60 and \$75 per month. One church, Congregational, is valued at \$1,500; Odd Fellows and Rebecca hall and city hall are valued at \$6,000. The city marshal receives \$45 per month and the chief of volunteer fire department \$500 per annum. The daily wage of common labor is \$2.00; skilled labor, \$4.00 to \$5.00, and man and team \$4.50 and \$5.00. A gasoline plant, private ownership, furnishes light at \$2.00 per month. Farming and stock raising are the leading industries. Drewsey has two general merchandise stores, one confectionery store, drug store, hardware store, three saloons, two livery stables, two hotels, blacksmith shop, two barber shops, and a shoe store. There is a good opening here for a grist mill, meat market, sheep-shearing plant, furniture store, firm of building contractors, printing office and millinery store.

**HARNEY** (David Richardson, Mayor).—Harney, Harney County, incorporated in 1891, covering an area of forty acres, has a population of about seventy-five. It is situated 115 miles from Vale, Malheur County, the nearest railroad point. Its altitude is 4,200 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$10,000, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$103.68. One school building is valued at \$1,500, and two teachers are employed at \$55 and \$80 per month. One church, non-sectarian, is valued at \$500; a city hall at \$1,000. The daily wage of common labor is \$2.00 and board; skilled labor, \$4.00, and man and team \$4.00. The principal industries are stock raising, farming and lumbering. Two gun stores, two hotels, two livery stables, one saloon, blacksmith shop and postoffice are the leading business and industrial establishments.

#### HOOD RIVER COUNTY.

(Hood River, County Seat.)

Hood River County, created at last June election, is situated north and west of Wasco County. It occupies about one-fifth area of what was originally known as Wasco County. Its estimated population is about 5,000. Its area is estimated at about 347,136 acres. The surface is rolling and mountainous. The rock formation is similar to that of Wasco. The soil in the vicinity of Hood River is a red clay loam, rich in lime, phosphoric acid and humus, but poor in potash. Application of land plaster will furnish the necessary potash. Anything suited to the climate can be grown on this soil, from the semi-tropical fruits to the hardy grains. Fruit growing is worthy of special notice. It is true the soil and climate are splendidly adapted to this industry, but the great lead that Hood River apples have over all other brands is that every box that is shipped has the backing of a strong and well organized fruit growers' association. This is one specific illustration of the importance of gray matter in horticultural pursuits. Water for domestic purposes is plentiful and the climate is mild and healthful. The mean temperature during the spring months is 50.9 degrees, summer 65.4 degrees, fall 53.6 degrees, and winter 34.3 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 2.85 inches, summer .34 inch, fall 1.86 inches, and winter 6.10 inches. There are two sawmills and one box factory. At the 1908 June election this county voted not to have a local option prohibition law.

**HOOD RIVER** (Laurence N. Blowers, Mayor).—Hood River, the county seat of Hood River County (newly formed), incorporated in 1894, covers an area of 285 acres. Its population is from 2,000 to 2,500. It is situated on the main line of the O. R. & N. railroad, the junction of the Mount Hood railroad, and one-quarter mile from the Columbia River. The altitude is from 150 to 250 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$700,000, with no indebtedness. Four public school buildings approximate a value of \$50,000. Fifteen teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$150 per month. Seven churches, Congregational, Methodist, United Brethren, Catholic, Episcopal, Baptist and Christian, aggregate a value of \$20,000. The city marshal and night-watchman receive \$75 and \$65 per month, respectively. Common labor, \$2.00 per day; skilled labor from \$3.50 to \$7.00 per day; man and team, \$5.00. The electric light plant and gravity water system are under private ownership. Families are supplied water at \$1.25 per month. Farming, fruit raising, lumbering and manufacturing are the chief industries. There is an abundance of undeveloped water power in the vicinity to operate factories of any kind. There are three banks,



about twenty mercantile establishments, one sawmill and box and planing mill. A woolen mill and sash and door factory are needed. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$2,893.79.

### JACKSON COUNTY.

(Jacksonville, County Seat.)

Jackson County lies in what is known as the Rogue River Valley in the southwestern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Douglas, on the west by Josephine, on the east by Klamath counties, and on the south by California. The population from the 1905 census was 13,628; of these 89 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 11 per cent about one-fourth are German; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of Canadians, English, Irish, Scandinavians and Austrians. The total area of the county is 1,779,662 acres. There are 48,183 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 47,155 acres are surveyed and 1,028 acres are unsurveyed. There are 199,183 acres reserved and 1,532,296 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 81,069 acres are cultivated and 1,010,667 are uncultivated. Cultivated land is worth on an average of \$58 per acre, and uncultivated \$10.45. The total value of taxable property in the county in 1907 was \$22,811,390. The expenses for the same year were \$30,935.69. The surface is level, rolling and mountainous. The rock formation in the western part is pre-Cretaceous, in the eastern part it is a combination of Cretaceous and Eocene. The natural forest growth consists principally of oak, willow, yellow and sugar pine and fir. Fruit of all kinds, especially peaches, have been found to grow well on this soil, which is rich in all the essential chemicals. It is likely to be a very lasting soil. Its first need will probably be phosphoric acid. The soil is black and deep, ranging from ten inches to several feet. The subsoil is hard and white. The sugar beet, hemp, onions, sorghum and strawberries should grow well on this soil. The soil in the immediate vicinity of the valley consists of successive alluvial deposits of different geological periods and is very rich. Rogue River and its branches furnish excellent water power for milling purposes. The fuel used is wood and costs from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per cord. There are several mineral springs with good curative qualities in the county. The leading industry is farming. Lumbering is carried on extensively. There are fifteen sawmills, one saw and planing mill, one saw and shingle mill, one box factory, one saw and box factory, one saw, lath and shingle mill, one sash and door factory and three planing mills, employing in all 101 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.15; 170 unskilled men at a daily wage of \$2.25; two women at a daily wage of about \$1.15. Mining is also an important industry. There are sixteen gold quartz mines yielding ore valued at \$24.15 per ton, a number of placer mines, five asphalt mines, two copper mines yielding 30 per cent ore, one iron mine, also quantities of asbestos, quicksilver and building stone. Among the industrial plants of the county are found brick yards, breweries, creameries, cold storages, electric light, flour and feed, fruit canneries, laundries, machine shops, printing, soda water, and water power, employing in all 125 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.75, and 160 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.25. The roads are in good condition. The climate is mild and congenial. The mean temperature during the spring months is 50.5 degrees, summer 61.1 degrees, fall 56.4 degrees, and winter 42.7 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 2.64 inches, summer 1.34 inches, fall 1.43 inches, and winter 4.21 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law. The charter of Medford, however, exempts that town from the operation of the law.

**ASHLAND.**—Ashland, Jackson County, is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. It covers an area of about 2,240 acres and has a population of 5,000. The assessed valuation of city property is \$2,638,527, with an indebtedness, water bonds of \$73,000, general of \$19,000. There are twelve churches—Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, Catholic, Christian, Dunkard, Free Methodist, Nazarene, Christian Science and Spiritualist. Two school houses are valued at \$60,000; and city hall at \$5,000. Twenty teachers are employed, receiving salaries from \$50 to \$133 per month. The chief of police receives \$75 per month, and assistant \$65; common labor, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day; man and team, \$4.00 per day. The electric light plant is under private ownership, but the gravity waterworks system is owned by the public. Private families are given a flat rate of \$1.00 per month. Fruit growing, lumbering, stock raising, and mining are the principal industries. The manufacturing and fruit producing resources are in an undeveloped state. A carpenter shop, creamery, electric light plant, waterworks, steam laundry, flour mill, planing mill, ice works, fruit cannery and iron foundry are located here. There are good opportunities in fruit growing (fruit lands steadily advancing in value), dairying poultry and swine. Postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$2,904.11.

**CENTRAL POINT** (F. H. Hopkins, Mayor.)—Central Point, Jackson County, is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. It was newly incorporated in 1908, covers an area of between 500 and 600 acres, and has a population of 700. The altitude is 1,298 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$300,000, with no indebtedness. One school house is valued at \$20,000 and seven teachers receive salaries ranging from \$50 to \$100 per month. Three churches, Baptist, Methodist and Christian, are valued at \$4,000. Town hall at \$100. From \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day is paid for common labor; \$2.50 to \$3.00 for skilled labor, and \$3.00 to \$4.00 for man and team. An electric light plant, private ownership, furnishes the public on a graduated scale of 30 cents per 16 c. p. light per month, downward, according to number. Dairying, fruit culture, mining and lumbering are the chief industries. There are three hotels, three blacksmith shops, implement house, harness shop, furniture store, two hardware and two general merchandise stores, livery stable, three cigar and notion stores, jewelry store, dentist, drug store, tin shop, two barber shops, newspaper, and flour and feed mill. There is great need of a waterworks system. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$575.76.

**GOLD HILL** (Dr. A. C. Stanley, Mayor.)—Gold Hill, Jackson County, incorporated in 1895, covers an area of 200 acres, and has a population of 600. It is located on the main line of the Southern Pacific and on the Rogue River. The altitude is 1,109 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$17,600, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$468.59. One school building is valued at \$6,500. Three teachers receive from \$50 to \$100 per month. One church, several denominations, is valued at \$2,000. The city marshal is paid \$50 per month; daily wage of common labor is \$2.00; of skilled labor, \$3.00 to \$4.00, and of man and team, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Municipality owns both electric light and waterworks. The cost of light service is \$1.50 per month, and of water \$1.00 per month for domestic purposes. Mining, stock raising, fruit culture and farming are the principal industries. Hardware store, general merchandise, hotel, restaurant, livery stable, blacksmith shops, meat market, tailor shop are the leading business enterprises. There is a good opportunity for a cannery, a pottery plant, and a meat packing plant.

**JACKSONVILLE** (Dr. J. W. Robinson, Mayor.)—Jacksonville, county seat of Jackson County, incorporated in 1860, has a population of 900. The altitude is 1,600 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$300,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$10,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$564.68. One public school house is valued at \$20,000 and five teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$60 to \$100 per month. Three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic, court house, Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls aggregate a value of \$60,000. It is the western terminus of Rogue River Valley railroad. The city marshal receives \$60 per month. The daily wage for common labor is \$2.50; for skilled labor, \$4.00 and up, and for man and team, \$4.50. The electric light plant, owned by a private corporation, furnishes service to consumers at 12 and 15 cents per kilowatt hour. The waterworks system is owned by municipality. Mining and fruit culture, both in the early stages of development, are the chief industries. Jacksonville has a sawmill, planing mill, two general merchandise stores and five other stores of varied classes.

**MEDFORD** (Dr. J. F. Reddy, Mayor.)—Medford, Jackson County, incorporated in 1885, covers an area of one and one-half square miles, and has a population, on school census, of 5,015. It is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific and Eastern, and Rogue River Valley railroads. The assessed valuation of town property, in 1907, was \$1,949,781, with a bonded indebtedness of \$165,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$3,079.31. The altitude is 1,290 feet. Two public school houses aggregate a value of \$50,000, and twenty-five teachers are employed at salaries from \$40 per month to \$1,200 per year. Eight churches, Christian, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist (South), Baptist, Episcopal and Free Methodist, approximate a value of \$24,000, and the city hall and opera house \$20,000. The city marshal and night officer receive \$75 and \$65, respectively. The chief of voluntary fire department receives \$110 per month. Common labor commands \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; skilled labor, \$4.00 and up per day, and man and team, \$5.00 to \$6.00. An electric light plant, private ownership, furnishes service at 10 cents per kilowatt hour, and scaled lower according to quantity. The city water system is under public ownership, and the rate to consumers is 15 cents per 1,000 gallons. Gold, copper, coal, cinnabar, iron, platinum, asbestos and placer mining, fruit growing and farming are the principal industries. Coal fields, lumbering, petroleum, marble, lime, granite and building stone deposits abound in the vicinity in an undeveloped state. Two marble and granite works, three livery stables, three planing mills, two boot and shoe stores, seven groceries, three hardware stores, four gents' furnishing stores, four general merchandise, four hotels, eleven saloons, cigar factory, four confectionery stores, and three banks are doing a good business. There is good opportunity for investment in a cannery, vinegar factory, orchards and timber.

#### JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

(Grants Pass, County Seat.)

Josephine County lies partly within the Rogue River Valley in the southwestern part of the State. It is bounded on the west by Curry, on the north by Douglas, on the east by Jackson counties and on the south by California. The population from the 1905 census was 8,035; of these 91 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 9 per cent one-third are German; the remaining two-thirds are made up principally of English,

Irish, Scandinavians, Canadians and Swiss. The total area of the county is 1,072,016 acres. There are 45,502 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 38,390 acres are surveyed and 7,112 acres are unsurveyed. There are 599,040 acres reserved, and 427,474 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 19,544 acres are cultivated and 356,906 are uncultivated. The value of the cultivated land is \$49.50 per acre, the uncultivated \$11 per acre. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$5,054,270. The expenses for the same year were \$27,564.50. The surface is rolling and mountainous. The rock formation is almost wholly pre-Cretaceous and Cretaceous. The foothill soil is red and very deep. Nearly one-half of the county has soil of this character. The natural forest growth is sugar and yellow pine, fir, black oak, white oak, chaparral, manzanita, laurel, spruce and lilac. On wetting, the soil darkens slightly and becomes quite sticky. Orchards have been planted quite extensively on this soil and all do well when properly cultivated. The lime supply is very abundant, phosphoric acid is plentiful, potash is limited—the minimum would be allowable on account of the excellent lime supply—and humus strong. The Rogue River bottom lands extend about a mile on either side of the river. It is a rich loam, of excellent texture and easy of cultivation. This soil would be improved by phosphatic fertilizers. The soil in the vicinity of Grants Pass is composed almost wholly of decomposed granite. Peaches are grown on this soil quite extensively. This soil is considered short-lived and requires intelligent treatment. At present vegetables and hay are the principal crops, but the soil is naturally well adapted to growing sugar beets, cauliflower, hemp, melons, potatoes, sorghum and strawberries. Grapes have been grown in this county since 1854. The hop acreage at present is 491. The 500 miles of county roads are maintained by taxation and subscription and are in bad condition nearly all the year around. The Southern Pacific runs through the county. The many rivers and streams afford excellent water power. There is one good logging stream. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cord. The climate is mild, agreeable and healthful. Abundance of pure water is near the surface. Mining and lumbering are the chief industries. There are nineteen sawmills, one saw and shingle mill, one planer and box factory, two sash and door and box factories, employing in all 108 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.25, and 266 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.10. There are nine gold quartz mines yielding ore valued at \$72.50 per ton. Among the other minerals found are sandstone, slate, copper, granite, limestone, marble and traces of coal. Among the other industrial plants are found, bottling works, brewing and ice creameries, fruit canneries, laundries, machine shops, printing, railroad shops, and water, employing in all about forty-five skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.50; thirty unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.00, and ten women at a daily wage of about \$1.25. The mean temperature during the spring months is 52.2 degrees, summer 65.6 degrees, fall 54.7 degrees, and winter 43 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 3.65 inches, summer 1.02 inches, fall 1.28 inches, and winter 7.12 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted for a local option prohibition law.

**GRANTS PASS** (Dr. J. C. Smith, Mayor.)—Grants Pass, county seat of Josephine County, is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. It was incorporated in 1889, covers an area of three square miles and has a population of 5,000. The assessed valuation of city property is \$1,038,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$19,000, and a warrant debt of \$36,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$2,833.99. Three school buildings approximate a value of \$50,000, and twenty-two teachers receive salaries

ranging from \$55 to \$125 per month. There are eight churches, Baptist, M. E. (North), M. E. (South), Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic, Christian and Free Methodist. A county court house and city hall aggregate a value of \$25,000. Two members of police force receive salaries of \$75 per month. The daily wage for common labor is \$2.00; for skilled labor, \$3.50 to \$7.00; for man and team, \$3.50. The electric light plants and water system, owned by private corporations, furnish light for \$1.50 per month, and water for \$1.00 to \$1.50 per month per family. Mining and lumbering are the chief industries. Grants Pass has a brewing and ice plant, brewery, railroad car shops, four printing plants, machine and repair shops, laundry, fruit cannery, waterworks, bottling works, two sash and door and box factories, sawmill and box factory.

#### KLAMATH COUNTY.

(Klamath Falls, County Seat.)

Klamath County is situated in the central southern part of the State. It is bounded on the west by Jackson, Douglas and Lane counties, on the north by Crook, on the east by Lake counties, and on the south by California. The population from the 1905 census was 3,836; of these 89 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 11 per cent about one-half are German; the remaining one-half is made up principally of Canadians, Scandinavians and English. The total area is 3,835,360 acres. There are 218,774 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 119,734 acres are surveyed and 99,040 acres are unsurveyed. There are 2,284,629 acres reserved and 1,331,957 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 67,811 acres are cultivated and 857,885 acres are uncultivated. The value of cultivated land averages \$31.10 per acre, and uncultivated \$16.85 per acre. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$7,582,950. The expenses for the same year were \$30,295.92. The surface is rolling and mountainous. The rock formation in the west is Cretaceous, in the east it is a combination of Eocene, Miocene, and a trace of Pleistocene. From the nature of its soil and rock formation this is a county of wonderful mineral and agricultural possibilities. The soil is rich in all the chemical ingredients except humus, and with a good system of irrigation, which will soon be installed, vegetables, fruits, grasses and grains would flourish. The soil in the lake and river valleys is exceptionally strong, consisting of decomposed granite and lava formations. There are about 900 Indians on the reservations in this county. About one-half of the county is covered with a splendid growth of yellow and white pine, yellow and white fir, and juniper. The Klamath, Link, Keno, Lost, Sprague, Williamson, Lescardo, Deschutes, Crystal Wood and Sun rivers and streams afford good power sites and facilitate lumbering. Wood is used for fuel and is worth \$5.00 per cord. Water is near the surface, and springs abound. Good county roads are here the result of efficient supervision. At present wheat, oats, hay and alfalfa are the principal crops. Cattle, sheep and horses are raised extensively. There are eighteen miles of railroad and thirty miles of irrigation ditches. Common labor is paid \$2.50 per day, harvest hands \$2.00 per day and board, carpenters \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day, and in great demand. Business men pay \$1.00 per day for board, and common laborers \$4.00 per week. Mill hands receive various wages. Filers \$7.50, sawyers \$5.00, setters \$3.00, firemen \$2.50, others about \$2.50 per day. Board costs about \$5.00 per week. The United States Government is still at work upon the Klamath Project and upon its completion many thousand acres of choice land will be thrown open to settlers. The county already has over 20,000 acres of irrigated land. Farming and lumbering are the leading industries. There are nine sawmills, three shingle mills,

one saw and planing mill, one sash and door and box factory. Building stone and granite are found abundantly in the county. Among the other industrial plants are, creameries, furniture, electric light, flour and feed, laundries, machine shops and printing. The scenery is unsurpassed in the State, and the climate is dry and salubrious. The mean temperature during the spring months is 45.8 degrees, summer 62.6 degrees, fall 51.2 degrees, winter 38.5 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.36 inches, summer .88 inch, fall .43 inch, and winter 3.59 inches. At the 1908 June election this county, by a majority of about fifty, voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

**BONANZA** (F. W. Broadsword, Recorder.)—Bonanza, Klamath County, incorporated in 1901, covers an area of 440 acres, and has a population of 300. There is no municipal indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$206.82. One school building is valued at \$14,000, and three teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$80 per month. One church, Methodist, is valued at \$1,200. The town is situated sixty miles east and south of the nearest railroad point, Ashland, Jackson County, on the Southern Pacific line. The town marshal receives \$30 per month; common labor, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; skilled labor, \$4.00 to \$6.00, and man and team, \$4.00 to \$5.00. An electric light plant is under private ownership. The principal industries are farming, stock raising and dairying. There are two general merchandise stores, hardware store, two blacksmith shops, creamery, flour mill, three feed stables, feed mill and sawmill. The town needs a sash and door factory, furniture store, another flour mill, and grocery store.

**KLAMATH FALLS.**—Klamath Falls, the county seat of Klamath County, is situated on the Link River, thirty miles from Klamath Lake railroad. Its elevation is 4,200 feet. It had a population in 1905 of 2,000. There are two school buildings valued at \$50,000; and other public buildings valued at \$10,000. It spent \$50,000 on public buildings and \$2,000 on street improvements in 1905. The town has a debt of \$25,000. The Klamath Falls Light & Water Company sells light at the rate of 4 cents per candle power, and water at the rate of \$1.00 per month. There is a volunteer fire department. The principal industries, stock raising and farming, will be greatly helped when the Government Irrigation Project, and the railroads into the town are completed. Real estate values have more than doubled in the last two years. Rents have increased proportionately. The town has all the business, industrial and professional institutions commonly found in a western town of this size.

**MERRILL.**—Merrill, Klamath County, is situated thirty-five miles east of Siskiyou, Jackson County, the nearest Southern Pacific point. It covers an area of 160 acres and has a population of 300. The assessed valuation is \$200,000, with an indebtedness of \$2,800. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$361.33. There are three churches, Catholic, Presbyterian and Christian Science, and the city hall, opera house and lodge hall aggregate a value of \$5,000. One school building is valued at \$6,000. Four teachers are employed at \$60 to \$110 per month. The city marshal receives \$35 per month; common labor, \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.00, and man and team, \$4.00. The electric light plant is owned by a private corporation and the rate of service is 4 cents per candle power per month. Stock raising and agriculture (grain and hay) are the principal industries. Merrill has two merchandise stores, two blacksmith shops, three hotels, two livery stables, creamery, grist mill, planing mill, four confectionery stores, barber shop, bank, drug store and two meat markets.

## LAKE COUNTY.

(Lakeview, County Seat.)

Lake County, the fourth largest in the State, is situated in the southeastern part of the State. It is bounded on the west by Klamath, on the north by Crook, on the east by Malheur counties, on the south by California and Nevada. The population from the 1905 census was 2,847; of these 90 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 10 per cent about one-third are German; the remaining two-thirds are made up principally of Irish, English, Canadians and Scandinavians. The total area of the county is 5,069,300 acres. There are 2,301,808 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 1,694,554 acres are surveyed and 607,254 acres unsurveyed. There are 1,644,924 acres reserved and 1,122,568 appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 46,745 acres are cultivated and 622,817 are uncultivated. The value of cultivated land averages \$44.60 per acre, and uncultivated \$20.55 per acre. The total value of taxable property in this county was \$3,762,891 in 1907. The expenses for the same year were \$14,221.24. The surface is a rolling plateau from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level; three-tenths timber, one-tenth mountains, three-tenths agricultural and three-tenths grazing. Abundance of good water is near the surface. Water power facilities are good. There are numerous lakes. The rocks consist almost entirely of a mixture of the Eocene and Miocene formative periods. This formation is similar to that of the Willamette Valley and the vicinity of The Dalles, but owing to the difference in elevation and climatic conditions the productivity of the soil differs very materially from the above named districts. The soil consists of a rich alluvial loam. The two things necessary to make this country splendid for farming are transportation and irrigation. This soil is rich in potash and lime and is naturally well adapted to growing grapes, hemp and hops. At present the principal industry is raising stock. There is sold annually out of this county 10,000 head of beef cattle, 60,000 head of sheep, and 1,200,000 pounds of wool. In the county is pastured 220,000 sheep, 10,000 horses, and 70,000 cattle, besides a large number of mules, goats and hogs. The wages are various: Herders, \$30 to \$40 per month; vacqueros, \$40 to \$60 per month; wood choppers, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; day laborers, about \$2.00 per day; carpenters, \$3.50 per day; clerks, \$40 to \$75 per month; bricklayers, \$5.00; stone masons, \$4.00; tenders, \$2.50 to \$3.00; painters, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day; teachers, \$40 to \$90 per month. The hours of labor vary: Cowboys work from three to twenty hours, and sheep herders average twelve hours. Wood is used for fuel and is worth \$5.00 per cord. There are 1,000 miles of bad county road maintained by tax levy. There are no railroads. In addition to stock raising a number of skilled and unskilled men are employed in sawmills, planing mills, shingle mills, breweries, flour and feed mills, and printing plants, at wages varying from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Borax, gold and copper are found in the county. The climate is clear and invigorating, and the scenery grand. The mean temperature during the spring months is 43.4 degrees, summer 60.7 degrees, fall 48.7 degrees, and winter 32 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.77 inches, summer 1.59 inches, fall 2.44 inches, and winter 3.58 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted against a local option prohibition law by about ninety majority.

LAKEVIEW (Harry Bailey, Mayor.)—Lakeview, the county seat of Lake County, covers an area of 1,260 acres, and has a population of 1,200 people. The town is situated in the southern part of the county, about eighty miles from the Oregon and Nevada railroad. The assessed valuation of town property is \$250,000, with an indebtedness of \$10,000.

The town has an altitude of 5,280 feet. There is one school house valued at \$10,000; two churches, Baptist and Methodist, valued at \$6,000, and a new court house valued at \$50,000, and a town jail and town hall valued at \$50,000. There are six teachers employed at salaries ranging from \$60 to \$110 per month; two city marshals at \$75 each per month; common labor, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor, \$4.00 to \$6.00, and man and team, \$3.00. The citizens have organized a fire department. A private company furnishes electric light at 10 cents per candle power. A private company furnishes good, pure water at \$1.50 per hydrant. The principal industries are cattle and sheep raising. The town needs a laundry and some real estate boomers. Lakeview has five general merchandise stores, two hardware stores, one furniture store, two ice cream parlors and two ladies' furnishing goods stores. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$851.21.

### LANE COUNTY.

(Eugene, County Seat.)

Lane County extends from the Pacific Ocean on the west to the Cascade Mountains on the east, a distance of about 150 miles. It lies in the central western part of the State and is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by Lincoln, Benton and Linn counties, on the East by Klamath and Crook counties, on the south by Douglas County. The population from the 1905 census was 23,665; of these 89 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 11 per cent about one-fourth are Scandinavian; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of Germans, Canadians, English, Irish, Scotch and Swiss. The total area of the county is 2,714,500. There are 111,554 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 96,039 acres are surveyed and 15,515 acres are unsurveyed. There are 835,593 acres reserved, and 1,767,353 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 124,454 acres are cultivated and 1,280,188 acres uncultivated. Cultivated land is valued on an average of \$29 and uncultivated land \$10 per acre. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$18,456,785. The expenses for the same year were \$71,153.11. About one-fourth of the surface is valley land, mostly a rolling prairie, the rest is hilly and mountainous. The Willamette River drains the valley. The Coast Range of mountains is on the west, the Cascades on the east, and the Calapooia Mountains on the south. The rock formation of a narrow strip along the coast is Pleistocene. The eastern portion of the county is a combination of Eocene and Miocene, while the north and central is Pleistocene. The soil of the table or hill lands bordering the valleys is quite fertile. Considerable white, swale land is found in some parts of the county. With a good system of drainage this soil can be made productive. The soil in the vicinity of Eugene is a sandy loam, especially in the foothills south of Eugene. Farther up the hills the soil becomes coarser and is underlaid with soft sandstone which crumbles on short exposure. The natural vegetation is oak and wild grasses. The soil evidently has a good natural drainage and is easily worked. Supply this soil with more potash and fruits and corn would flourish. The soil in the vicinity of Llewellyn is known as "adobe"—a heavy, clayey soil that becomes exceedingly sticky when wet, and difficult to work. If the soil is thoroughly tilled it retains moisture well. The main difficulty with this land lies in its poor drainage. If some inert material could be worked into the soil it would render it materially easier to work. It is low in potash, high in lime, and fair in phosphoric acid. No permanent improvement in this soil is possible until it is thoroughly underdrained. The natural forest growth is fir, cedar, hemlock, oak, ash and sugar pine. The



streams are available for floating logs. The finished product is shipped on the Southern Pacific railroad and from the mouth of Siuslaw River. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per cord. Grain, fruit, hops and cattle are raised extensively. The present hop acreage is 393. More attention each year is being directed to fruit culture, for which the soil is well adapted. Besides fruit and grain farming, lumbering is an important industry. There are fifty-six sawmills, five saw and planing mills, four shingle mills, five planing mills, one lath mill, three sash and door factories, employing in all 314 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.15; 770 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.15, and two women at about \$1.00 per day. Mining is also an important industry. There are four gold quartz mines yielding ore valued at \$62.50 per ton, one quicksilver mine, and sandstone and limestone quarries. Among the other industrial plants are found, bottling works, brick yards, creameries, ice and cold storage, excelsior, electric light, flour and feed, fruit canneries, fish canneries, laundries, light and water, machine and repair shops, printing, railroad shops, warehouses, woolen mills, and pavement, employing in all 180 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.50; 260 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.25, and ninety women at a daily wage of about \$1.35. The county roads are in fair condition. The climate is mild and healthful. Twelve miles south of Cottage Grove is situated the London Mineral Springs, which is bound to grow into one of the foremost health and pleasure resorts in the State, the water being in taste, quality and curative properties most excellent. The average temperature during the spring months is 51.7 degrees, summer 63.3 degrees, fall 56.3 degrees, and winter 43.9 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 3.35 inches, summer 1.02 inches, fall 2.42 inches, and winter 8.64 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

COTTAGE GROVE (J. I. Jones, Mayor.)—Cottage Grove, Lane County, is on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. It occupies an area of one mile square, and has an estimated population of 2,500. The assessed valuation of city property is \$500,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$1,281.73. Two school buildings are valued at \$20,000, and thirteen teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$100 per month. Six churches, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian, Catholic, Adventist and Christian Science, represent an aggregate value of \$40,000, and the city hall and armory \$15,000. Two police officers receive \$60 per month each; common labor, \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.50 to \$5.00, and man and team, \$4.00. An electric light plant, private ownership, furnishes light at 50 cents per month per 16 c. p. lamp. A waterworks system, municipal ownership, supplies private families at 75 cents per month. Lumbering, mining, dairying, farming, stock raising and fruit growing are the principal industries. Cottage Grove has an electric light plant, creamery, ice and cold storage plant, flour and feed mill, repair shop, printing plant, railroad pumping plant, sash and door factory and two sawmills. Among the industrial needs are a fruit cannery, commission merchant, and a pulp and paper mill.

EUGENE (J. D. Matlock, Mayor.)—Eugene, county seat of Lane County, is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad and the Willamette River. Its estimated population is 10,000. There are ten churches of as many different denominations located here. Four school buildings, with a teaching force of forty-two, represent an aggregate value of \$70,000. The court house and churches are valued at \$150,000. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$5,928.68. The Portland, Eugene & Eastern

electric railway affords local transportation and interurban service to Springfield. The city marshal and two deputies receive \$60 per month each. There is a well-equipped volunteer fire department. Common labor receives \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.00 and up; man and team, \$5.00 and up. The electric and gas light plants are owned and operated by a private corporation. The cost of light to consumers is 2 to 15 cents per kilowatt hour, graduated scale. The water plant is owned by the city, and furnishes service to private households at \$1.00 per month. Agriculture, horticulture, dairying, mining and lumbering comprise the leading industries in and near the city. Oregon State University is also located here, the aggregate value of which, land, buildings and equipment, is \$350,000. The assessed valuation of city property is \$3,500,000, with a bonded indebtedness of about \$350,000. Eugene has an excelsior factory, creamery, ice and cold storage plant, bottling works, waterworks plant, cement block and brick factory, mill and elevator plant, fruit cannery, two steam laundries, two machine and repair shops, four printing plants, railroad pumping plant, woolen mill, several planing mills, sash and door factory and two sawmills. The city is in need of a good milk condensory. Eugene has about forty blocks of bithulithic pavement.

**FLORENCE** (Geo. F. Edwards, Mayor.)—Florence, Lane County, incorporated in 1895, covers an area of six square miles, and has a population of 350. It is situated on the Siuslaw River, and is eighty miles west of the nearest point on the Southern Pacific railroad. The total assessed valuation is \$70,000, with an indebtedness of \$800. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$201.92. The estimated value of one public school building is \$3,500, and three teachers are paid salaries of \$50 to \$70 per month. Two churches, Presbyterian and Evangelical, are valued at \$5,000, and the Odd Fellows' hall, two hotels and Masonic hall have an aggregate value of \$12,000. The city marshal is paid \$8 per month and fees; common labor, \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.00 to \$5.00, and man and team, \$4.50 per day. A gasoline lighting plant is under municipal ownership. Salmon fishing and canning, lumbering, and dairying are the chief industries. Florence has a salmon cannery, one sawmill, four general merchandise stores, blacksmith shop, confectionery store, haberdashery, and one bank. There is need of a creamery, shingle mill, fruit cannery, furniture store, shoe store and box factory.

**JUNCTION CITY** (Clayborn P. Houston, Mayor.)—Junction City, Lane County, incorporated in 1872, has a population of 1,000. The assessed valuation of town property is \$200,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$3,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$831.03. Two school buildings aggregate an approximate value of \$14,000, and eight teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$45 to \$100 per month. Four churches, Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Danish Lutheran and Methodist (South), represent a value of \$9,000. Other public buildings are city hall, Workmen hall and opera house, valued at \$6,000. Town is situated on the Southern Pacific railroad and on the line of the proposed Willamette Valley Electric line, and one and one-half miles from the Willamette River. Both electric light plant and waterworks system are owned and operated by a private corporation. Water costs private families \$10 per year. Farming, stock raising and fruit growing are the leading industries of the immediate vicinity. The town is in need of a fruit cannery, milk condensory and sash and door factory. The city marshal and night police are paid \$30 and \$65 per month, respectively; common labor, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$2.50 to \$4.00, and man and team, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Junction City has flour mills, excelsior works, creamery and skimming

station, and fruit dryer, four general stores, two grocery stores, two confectioners, two drug stores, three meat markets, bakery, two hotels, jewelry store, millinery, hardware and implement, furniture, two livery stables, gun store, two blacksmith shops, two saddleries and two shoe shops. There is a good opening here for sawmill, sash and door factory, pulp mills, starch factory, and a sugar beet factory.

**SPRINGFIELD** (Mark M. Peery, Mayor.)—Springfield, Lane County, is located on the Woodburn branch of the Southern Pacific railroad, and twenty miles from the head of navigation on the Willamette River. It is also connected with Eugene and the main line of the Southern Pacific by the Portland, Eugene & Eastern Electric railway. The town was incorporated in 1886, covers an area of 400 acres, and has a population of 1,500. The assessed valuation of city property is \$241,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$5,000. The total postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$631.42. Two public school buildings are valued at \$5,000, and eleven teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$45 to \$100 per month. Four churches, Baptist, Methodist, Free Methodist and Christian, aggregate a value of \$9,000. Common labor receives \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day; skilled labor, \$2.25 to \$6.00, and man and team, \$4.00 to \$4.50. An electric light plant and city water system are owned by private corporations, which furnish light at 50 cents per month per 16 c. p. lamp, and a minimum rate for water supply to private families of \$1.00 per month. Fruit culture, lumbering and mining are the chief industries. Springfield has a flour mill, two match factories, shingle mill, sash and door factory, ten sawmills within twelve miles of town, two hardware stores, two barber shops, two real estate agencies, two dry goods stores, two general merchandise stores, two meat markets, one grocery store, two blacksmith shops, one millinery store, livery stable, jewelry store, drug store, two harness shops, photo gallery, three confectionery stores, one cabinet shop, undertaker, bakery, and National bank. Among the chief needs of the city are a laundry, foundry, fruit cannery, creamery, milk condensory, dry goods store, furniture factory, and box factory.

#### LINCOLN COUNTY.

(Toledo, County Seat.)

Lincoln is one of the central coast counties. It is bounded on the north by Tillamook, on the east by Polk and Benton, on the south by Lane counties, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The population from the 1905 census was 3,573; of these 79 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 21 per cent about one-fourth are Scandinavian, the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of English, Canadians, Germans, and Irish. The total area of the county is 647,380 acres. There are 49,463 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 7,947 are surveyed and 41,516 acres are unsurveyed. There are 1,434 acres reserved and 596,483 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 5,498 acres are cultivated and 267,521 acres uncultivated. The average value of land per acre is \$63 for cultivated and \$12 for uncultivated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$2,584,124. The expenses for the same year were \$11,741.82. The surface is rolling—made up of alluvial valleys and soapstone hills. The rock formation of a narrow coast district is Pleistocene, while the eastern part of the county is made up of a combination of Eocene and Miocene. There is a variety of soil, from the sandy loam of Tidewater to the tide land of Toledo vicinity. An analysis of the sandy loam shows it to be weak in lime and potash but sufficient in phosphoric acid and humus. The soil is not a lasting one, although its fine texture would have a

tendency to offset its deficiencies for a time. It would be much improved by applications of land plaster. The soil of the bottom lands is a rich brownish alluvium of great depth. It is of fine texture containing a large proportion of decomposed felspar. The natural forest growth is cedar, red and yellow fir, alder and maple. This bottom land soil is strong in lime, phosphoric acid and humus and is well adapted for growing fruit and vegetables, 18,000 pounds of onions having been grown on one-half acre of this soil. The five navigable rivers that drain the county and furnish abundance of water power are Salmon, Siletz, Yaquina, Big Elk and Alsea. There are 350 miles of roads and 350 miles of trail, all in poor condition, supported by the county. The county is credited with containing 7,200,000,000 board feet of fir, 760,000,000 board feet of spruce, \$75,000 worth of chittim bark, 1,500 acres of coal land, 1,200 acres of granite, 3,000 acres of sandstone. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per cord. This county boasts of a popular summer resort at Newport. Near where the Yaquina River empties into the Pacific Ocean is found one of the few rock-oyster beds in the world. Traces of gold, platinum, copper and iron have been found. Besides farming there are two sawmills, one saw, shingle and planing mill, and one shingle mill. In addition to the above there are fish canneries, and tanneries, employing a number of men at daily wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.50. The water supply is good and the climate mild and moist. The mean temperature during the spring months is 49.4 degrees, summer 59.4 degrees, fall 55.9 degrees, and winter 44.2 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 6.18 inches, summer 1.96 inches, fall 3.9 inches, and winter 13.7 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted against a local option prohibition law.

**NEWPORT (R. A. Bensell, Mayor.)**—Newport, Lincoln County, incorporated in 1882, covers an area of 210 acres, and has a fixed population of 500. It is situated upon Yaquina Bay, a deep-sea barbor into which the Yaquina River empties. It is four miles across the bay from Yaquina City, the western terminus of the Corvallis & Eastern railway. It is one of Oregon's most prominent and popular seaside summer resorts. The assessed valuation of town property is \$194,850, with an indebtedness of \$7,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$429.72. One school building is valued at \$4,500, and three teachers are employed who receive salaries ranging from \$40 to \$70 per month. Three churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic, have an estimated value of \$10,000. The city marshal is paid \$2.50 per day; common labor receives \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.00 to \$3.50, and man and team, \$4.00 per day. Dairying, fishing (oyster, clam and deep sea), and truck farming are the principal industries. Four stores of a varied class, four hotels and several lodging houses and restaurants comprise the list of business concerns. Among the principal needs are a first-class hotel, various attractions and amusements for pleasure-seekers, truck gardens, chicken ranches, dairy, a clam-bake concern, and the development of the deep-sea fishing industry, which offers a good field for investment.

**TOLEDO (R. A. Arnold, Mayor.)**—Toledo, county seat of Lincoln County, is situated on the line of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad and one-half mile from the head of Yaquina Bay. It was incorporated in 1893, covers an area of 250 acres, and has a population of 800. The assessed valuation of town property is \$88,000, with an indebtedness of \$3,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$419.87. The public school building is valued at \$4,000; four churches, Methodist, Episcopal, Lutheran and Advent, are valued at \$3,500, and the city hall and court house at \$3,800. Four school teachers receive from \$55 to \$75 per month; a city marshal \$20

per month; common labor, \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.00 to \$4.00, and man and team, \$5.00. A gravity water system, private ownership, furnishes private families at \$1.50 per month. Stock raising and dairying are the chief industries. There is a good opening for milling, dairying and fruit growing. A livery stable, hardware store, undertaking and furniture establishment, three general merchandise stores, dry goods store, blacksmith shop, two billiard and pool rooms, confectionery store, meat market, two hotels, tannery, shingle mill and saw and shingle mill, are located here. There is need of a good hotel, creamery and cheese factory, cold storage plant, and an electric light plant.

WALDPORST.—Waldport, Lincoln County, is situated fifteen miles from the nearest point on the Corvallis & Eastern railroad and on Alsea Bay at the mouth of the Alsea River. The population is 120. The assessed valuation of town property is \$76,410, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$144.35. One school building is valued at \$2,500, and two teachers employed are paid \$45 per month each. One church, Presbyterian, is valued at \$1,500. Common labor receives \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$2.50 to \$3.00, and man and team, \$2.50. Lumbering and salmon fishing and packing are the principal industries. In and near the town are located a saw and shingle mill, box factory, salmon cannery, two general stores, meat market, two hotels. There is opportunity for investment in a tannery, fruit cannery, wood pulp factory, and various wood-working enterprises. Fruit growing, dairying and stock raising could be engaged in more extensively and profitably.

#### LINN COUNTY.

(Albany, County Seat.)

Linn County is situated in the central western part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Marion, on the east by Crook, on the south by Lane, and on the west by Benton. The population from the 1905 census was 18,408; of these 87 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 13 per cent about one-third is German, the remaining two-thirds are made up principally of Canadians, English, Austrians, Irish, Swiss and Scotch. The total area of the county is 1,494,500 acres. There are 24,521 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 7,521 acres are surveyed and 17,000 acres are unsurveyed. There are 384,900 acres reserved, and 1,085,079 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 186,469 acres are cultivated and 791,660 acres uncultivated. The value of cultivated land averages about \$27 per acre, of uncultivated land about \$11 per acre. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$20,882,285. The expenses for the same year were \$33,316.08. The surface is level, rolling and mountainous. The rock formation of three-fourths of the county is Pleistocene, and of the rest Miocene. The arable portion of the county is about evenly divided in prairie and rolling land. The prairie is not a dead level but slightly undulated, affording plenty of slope for good drainage to the Willamette River, which skirts its entire western edge. The soil of the prairie land is a rich, dark, clayey loam, of the general character of the whole Willamette Valley. For the most part the soils are sandstone and basaltic. About the Santiam country the formations are porphyritic and granitic which are a continuation of similar rocks to the north and south. The soil in the vicinity of Lebanon is a light loam, black in color, from eighteen to twenty-four inches deep, with a subsoil of about two feet. This soil has a natural forest growth of fir, maple, oak and ash. It carries a high percentage of lime and has good natural drainage. The soil is easily worked and is a good all-around soil. Within a radius of

seven miles of Lebanon 160 carloads of 80,000 bushels of potatoes were shipped in 1907. The soil in the vicinity of Halsey is underlaid by a yellow clay at a depth of about ten inches, and this in turn by a blue clay at about thirty inches. The natural growth is ash, wild rose and swamp grasses. Chemically this soil is abundantly supplied with all the essential constituents and if well drained would prove lasting. Fruit, particularly pears, would do well on this soil if properly drained. Vegetables are grown extensively in the county; 1,175,250 pounds of dried prunes were shipped from the county last year; forty fruit driers are operated within a radius of ten miles of Albany. Potatoes yield from 100 to 300 bushels per acre. The present hop acreage is 628. Ordinary grains are grown, but flax could be profitably raised. The county is admirably adapted to diversified farming. Cattle, horses, sheep and poultry are raised extensively. The forest growth consists of red, white and yellow fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, maple, oak, ash, balsam and willow, which along with water and rail facilities make lumbering an important and profitable industry. There is a pulp and paper mill at Lebanon which employs forty skilled men at \$3.00 per day, and 117 unskilled men at \$1.90. There are thirty-five sawmills, four saw and planing mills, three shingle mills, six planing mills, three box factories, and one planer and box factory, employing 160 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.00, and 176 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.00. There are gold quartz mines within the county that yield ore valued at \$44 per ton. Fine building stone is also quarried. Among the other industrial plants are bottling works, brewing, creameries, ice and cold storage, furniture, electric light, flour and feed, fruit canneries, tanneries, laundries, machine shops, paper and pulp, printing, railroad shops, soda water, warehouses and woolen mills, employing in all 340 skilled men at about \$3.00 per day, 375 unskilled men at \$2.00 per day, and 275 women at about \$1.45 per day. The climate is mild and healthful. The water supply is of fine quality and in great abundance. Mineral springs with curative properties exist. The roads are very good. The Southern Pacific railroad and Corvallis & Eastern railroad form a junction at Albany. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per cord. Churches to suit any one's religious taste and good schools are found throughout the county. The mean temperature during the spring months is 51.7 degrees, summer 64.7 degrees, fall 54.8 degrees, and winter 42 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 2.8 inches, summer .95 inch, fall 3.05 inches, and winter 8.02 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

ALBANY (J. P. Wallace, Mayor.)—Albany, the county seat of Linn County, incorporated in 1864, covers an area of 725 acres, and has a population of 5,500. It is situated on the Willamette River, on the Southern Pacific railroad, and is the junction of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad. The assessed valuation of city property is \$2,602,110, with a bonded indebtedness of \$116,798.13. Postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$3,592.80. Three public school buildings approximate a value of \$50,000, and twenty-one teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$47.50 per month to \$1,350 per year. Twelve churches, United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Christian, Baptist, Methodist (3), Catholic, Lutheran, Episcopal, and Universalist, aggregate \$100,000 in valuation; and the court house, Odd Fellows', Masonic and A. O. U. W. halls have an estimated value of \$50,000. The city is provided with an efficient and well-equipped volunteer fire department. There are two police officers, one day and one night, who receive \$60 per month each; common labor, \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.50 to \$6.00, and man and team \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day. A private corporation owns the electric light plant and waterworks system (pumping.) Light costs the

public 15 cents per kilowatt hour, and water for private dwellings \$1.50 per month. Farming, dairying, fruit growing, lumbering and manufacturing are the chief industries. In and near the city are located two flour mills, two iron foundries, sawmill, two wood-working establishments, two lumber yards, chair factory, furniture factory, prune packing plant, two creameries and soda works. There is need of a condensed milk factory, fruit cannery and electric railway system.

**BROWNSVILLE.**—Brownsville, Linn County, is located on the Southern Pacific railroad. It has a population of 1,000, and a municipal indebtedness of \$755. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$671.19. Two school buildings are valued at \$5,000; four churches, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Christian, \$10,000, and city hall \$2,000. Nine school teachers receive from \$40 to \$100 per month; the city marshal \$20 per month; common labor \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor, \$2.50 to \$4.00, and man and team, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day. The electric light plant and waterworks are under private ownership. Water is supplied private families at \$1.50 per month per faucet. Agriculture, horticulture, lumbering and stock raising are the leading industries. There are large bodies of timber near town for lumber and furniture. A furniture factory, ice factory, sawmill, box factory, basket factory, wagon and carriage works, implement factory, soap factory and linen mill are among the manufacturing industries that would find a profitable field here. There are woolen mill, flour mill, tannery, fruit cannery, glove factory, creamery, two banks, warehouses, planing mill, sash and door factory, electric light plant, waterworks, five general merchandise stores, two hardware stores, two barber shops, two drug stores, one hotel, two millinery stores, two livery stables, two blacksmith shops, jewelry store and meat market.

**HALSEY (D. S. McWilliams, Mayor.)**—Halsey, Linn County, is located on the main line of the Southern-Pacific railroad, six miles from the Willamette River. It was incorporated in 1876, covers an approximate area of one mile square, and has a population of 400. The assessed valuation is \$181,850, with no debts. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$342.89. Three churches, Methodist, Christian and Baptist, are valued at \$2,500; and city hall at \$1,000. There is one public school, employing three teachers who are paid salaries ranging from \$40 to \$70 per month. Daily wage for common labor is \$1.50; for skilled labor, \$3.50, and for man and team, \$3.00. The city water system (pump and tower) is owned by a private stock company and the public is supplied at the rate of \$1.00 per month to private dwellings. Agriculture is the principal industry. There are three general merchandise stores, hardware store, confectionery store, blacksmith shop, meat market, barber shop, hotel, livery stable, carpenter shop and waterworks. There is need of a bank, real estate agency, creamery and cannery.

**HARRISBURG (Barney May, Mayor.)**—Harrisburg, Linn County, is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad and on the Willamette River. It was incorporated in 1866, covers an area of 600 acres and has 600 inhabitants. The assessed valuation of town property is \$200,000, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$368.19. Three churches, Methodist (North and South) and Christian, are valued at \$7,000; the city hall at \$2,500, and one school building at \$8,000. Five teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$45 to \$75 per month; the city marshal receives \$10 per month; common labor, \$1.50 per day; skilled labor, \$2.50, and man and team, \$3.00 per day. Water is obtained from a well by gasoline engine pump, private ownership, at \$1.00 per month to private

families. Dairying, fruit culture, diversified farming and stock raising are the principal industries. Water power is chief among the undeveloped resources of the vicinity. There are two general merchandise stores, grocery, two blacksmith shops, furniture store, feed store, meat market, two harness shops, hardware store, physician, dentist, bank, hotel, confectionery, drug store, livery stable, newspaper, cabinet shop, undertaking parlor, warehouse, and public conveyancer. There are opportunities for investment in a creamery, cannery, sawmill and electric light plant.

**LEBANON** (J. C. Mayer, Mayor.)—Lebanon, Linn County, occupies an area of about two square miles, and has a population of 1,500. It is the terminus of a branch of the Southern Pacific railroad, fourteen miles southeast of Albany and about six miles from Tallman on the Woodburn-Springfield branch of the Southern Pacific. The assessed valuation of town property is \$500,000, with an indebtedness of \$6,500. Two school buildings approximate a value of \$16,000, and nine teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$125 per month. Four churches, Methodist, Catholic, Baptist and Methodist (South), represent a total valuation of \$12,000. The city marshal is paid \$50 per month; common labor, \$1.75 per day; skilled labor, \$4.00 per day, and man and team \$5.00. The electric light and waterworks are owned by a private corporation. Lights cost 50 cents per 16 c. p. lamp per month, and water to private families \$1.25 per month per faucet. Dairying, farming, fruit growing and lumbering are the chief industries. There are good water power possibilities in this vicinity. Lebanon has a paper mill, sawmill, planing mill, electric lighting plant and various classes of mercantile establishments.

**SCIO** (A. G. Prill, Mayor.)—Scio, Linn County, is located one and one-half miles from the Woodburn-Springfield branch of the Southern Pacific railroad and three miles from the nearest point on the Corvallis & Eastern line. It was incorporated in 1866, occupies an area one-half mile square, and has a population of 500. The assessed valuation of town property is \$114,145, with a bonded indebtedness of \$1,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$385.72. One school building has a value of \$8,000. There are two church buildings, valued at \$2,000, and four religious denominations—Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian and Catholic. Four school teachers are employed at \$40 to \$75 per month; common labor receives \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.00 to \$5.00, and man and team, \$4.50. City hall, fire department building and electric light and water plant are valued at \$10,000. The electric light and waterworks (gravity and pump system) are under municipal ownership. A flat rate of \$1.00 per month for three 16 c. p. lights is charged, and \$1.00 per month to private families for water. Dairying, farming, lumbering and fruit raising are the principal industries. Among the undeveloped resources in this vicinity are a flour mill, fruit cannery, milk condenser and creamery, and lumbering. There are two general merchandise stores, two hardware stores, furniture store, drug store, hotel, two blacksmith shops, livery stable, harness shop, bank, two physicians, two confectionery stores, meat market, millinery shop, newspaper, two flour mills, planing mill, two telephone agencies, machine shop, electric light and water plant, and one sawmill.

**SWEET HOME** (Mounts Story, Mayor.)—Sweet Home, Linn County, incorporated in 1893, covers an area of 1,000 acres, and contains 350 inhabitants. It is a terminus of a branch of the Southern Pacific railroad and situated sixteen miles southeast of Lebanon. The assessed valuation of town property is \$30,000, with no indebtedness. Postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$100.18. One school building



is valued at \$1,500, and two churches, Evangelical and United Evangelical, at \$3,000. Two school teachers are employed at \$50 and \$80 per month. The city marshal is paid by the fee system; common labor receives \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.50, and man and team, \$4.50. Lumbering, farming, dairying and mining are the chief industries of this vicinity. Sweet Home has four general stores, confectionery store, millinery store, meat market, blacksmith shop, drug store, barber shop, box factory, hotel and livery stable. There is a good opening here for investment in a flour mill, cannery, creamery, sawmill and electric light and power plant.

#### MALHEUR COUNTY.

(Vale, County Seat.)

Malheur is the second largest county in the State. It is situated in the southeast corner, and is bounded on the west by Harney, and on the north by Baker counties, on the east by the State of Idaho, and on the south by the State of Nevada. The population from the 1905 census was 6,024; of these 90 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 10 per cent about one-fourth are English; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of Irish, Canadians, Germans and Scotch. The total area of the county is 6,346,500 acres. There are 5,305,477 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 3,075,713 acres are surveyed and 2,229,764 acres are unsurveyed. There are 298,324 acres reserved and 742,699 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 92,197 acres are cultivated and 429,239 acres uncultivated. Cultivated land is valued at an average of \$26 per acre, uncultivated land at about \$3.00. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$4,353,650. The expenses for the same year were \$56,444.55. The surface is mostly rolling, but portions are even mountainous. The Malheur and Owyhee rivers flowing through the county furnish splendid water power that is, as yet, little used. The rock formation is almost entirely a combination of Eocene and Miocene. The soil, which is a sandy loam consisting of volcanic ash and silt, has a foundation of sandstone, basalt, slate, and granite. This sandy loam and silt, while in many places it looks barren and unproductive, has a wonderful power of retaining moisture and produces fine crops of the hardier grains. The soil is rich in all the essential chemicals except humus and when irrigated it will produce vegetables, fruits, melons, hops, flax and hemp—150,000 pounds of dried prunes were shipped from the county last year. Springs abound and much water is near the surface. There are several natural gas wells in the county. Boiling artesian wells are found at Vale. There are 500 miles of fairly good county roads, maintained by a general tax. The timber consists of fir and yellow and sugar pine. Wood and coal are used for fuel; the former costs \$5.00 per cord, the latter \$8.00 per ton. Stock raising is the principal industry. There are two short lines of railroad in the county; the Malheur Valley railroad, extending from Ontario to Vale, and 12 miles of the Oregon Short line. There are seven gold placer mines and three gold quartz mines yielding ore valued at \$35.80 per ton, one flint quarry, and one graphite mine. Silver, gypsum, platinum and quicksilver are also found, but as yet mined to a very limited extent. In addition to the above industries there are printing plants, water and light plants, and electric light plants. Common labor receives \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, and skilled labor \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day. The climate is dry, clear and salubrious. The mean temperature during the spring months is 42.9 degrees, summer 71 degrees, fall 51.2 degrees, and winter 32.8 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.74 inches, summer .37 inch, fall .31 inch, and winter 2.06 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

**NYSSA (J. Boydell, Mayor.)**—Nyssa, Malheur County, is located on the main line of the Oregon Short Line railroad and the Snake River. It was incorporated in 1903, covers one square mile of territory, and has a population of 400. The assessed valuation of town property is \$268,000, with an indebtedness of \$750. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$328.77. One public school building is valued at \$8,000, and two churches, Methodist (North) and Union, at \$2,500. Four school teachers receive from \$60 to \$80 per month; the city marshal is paid under the fee system; common labor receives \$2.50 per day; skilled labor, \$3.50, and man and team, \$4.00. Sugar beet culture, fruit, grain and stock raising are the chief industries. Among the natural undeveloped resources of this vicinity are oil, gas and artesian water. Nyssa has four groceries, drug store, hardware store, harness shop, two banks, blacksmith shop, two meat markets, and a livery stable. A real estate agency, furniture store, blacksmith shop, commission house, harness shop and clothing store would find this a profitable field.

**ONTARIO (Dr. G. A. Fogue, Mayor.)**—Ontario, Malheur County, is situated on the main line of the Oregon Short Line and is the junction of the Malheur Valley railroad. It was incorporated in 1898, covers an area of about 640 acres, and has a population of 1,600. The assessed valuation of city property is \$363,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$32,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$972.41. One school building is valued at \$22,500; six churches, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Advent, Presbyterian and Catholic, are valued at \$10,000; Masonic hall and Odd Fellows' hall at \$5,000, and an O. S. L. depot at \$20,000. Ten school teachers receive from \$60 to \$166 per month; the city marshal and nightwatch receive \$75 and \$65 per month, respectively; common labor, \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$4.00 to \$5.00, and man and team, \$4.00 to \$4.50. The electric light plant and city waterworks are under private ownership. Light rates are \$1.50 for ten kilowatt hours and 20 cents per kilowatt thereafter; and for water \$1.75 for 3,000 gallons per month. Farming, stock and fruit raising are the principal industries. Oil and gas wells, also High Line irrigation ditch, are in the early stages of development. Petroleum gas has been found in about twenty wells, at a depth of 200 feet and upward, and is in some instances used for light and fuel. There are three general merchandise stores, clothing store, boot and shoe store, dry goods and clothing, two meat markets, three livery stables, two banks, two drug stores, two jewelry stores, two harness shops, two furniture stores, four hotels, three physicians, two dentists, six lawyers, two real estate agencies, photograph gallery, two newspapers, two bakeries, lumber yard, two blacksmith shops, plumbing shop and two barber shops. Over 2,000,000 pounds of wool are shipped from this point every year, and a woolen mill and scouring plant would find this a profitable field for investment.

**VALE (R. G. Wheeler, Mayor.)**—Vale, county seat of Malheur County, is the terminus of the Malheur Valley branch of the Oregon Short Line railroad which connects with the main line at Ontario. It was incorporated in 1889, covers an area of 320 acres, and has a population of 600. The assessed valuation of town property is \$250,000, with an indebtedness of \$1,000. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$801.46. One school building is valued at \$7,000, and one church, Methodist, at \$2,500. The Congregational, Episcopal and Christian denominations have no regular buildings. The court house is valued at \$25,000. Six school teachers are employed. The city marshal receives \$75 per month; common labor, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.50

to \$5.00, and man and team, \$4.00. An electric light plant, private ownership, furnishes light at the rate of 75 cents per 16 c. p. light per month, with downward scale according to number of lights. Sheep, horse and cattle raising, wool growing, farming and fruit culture are the principal industries. Hot mineral springs exist in the vicinity and the water can be piped into town for bathing and heating purposes. There are, in the city, three general merchandise stores, two blacksmith shops, two livery stables, drug store, two banks, four confectionery stores, two billiard halls, furniture store, two meat markets, three hotels, two restaurants, two harness shops, hardware store, one dentist, two physicians, four attorneys, telephone office, two real estate agencies, two printing plants, lumber yard, undertaker, stage line office and opera house. There are about 2,000,000 pounds of wool shipped from this point. There is an opportunity for investment in a woollen mill, and a wool scouring plant.

**WESTFALL** (J. D. Fairman, Mayor.)—Westfall, Malheur County, is situated thirty-two miles from Vale, the nearest railroad point. It was incorporated in 1904, covers an area of 160 acres, and has 150 inhabitants. The assessed valuation of town property is \$35,000, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$164.80. Two school buildings approximate a value of \$2,000, and two teachers are employed at \$60 and \$100 per month. The city marshal receives \$50 per month; common labor, \$35 per month and board; skilled labor, \$3.00 per day, and man and team, \$3.50 per day. Stockraising and farming are the chief industries. There are two general stores, two hotels, two livery stables, blacksmith shop and one physician.

#### MARION COUNTY.

(Salem is the County Seat and the Capital of State.)

Marion County lies in the central western part of the State, largely within the Willamette Valley. It is bounded on the north and west by the Willamette River, on the east and north by Clackamas and Crook counties, and on the south by Linn County. The population from the 1905 census was 29,670; of these 80 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 20 per cent about one-third are German; the remaining two-thirds are made up principally of English, Canadians, Scandinavians, Swiss, Austrians, Irish, Scotch and Russians. The total area is 778,000 acres. There are 3,588 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which all are surveyed. There are 120,897 acres reserved and 653,515 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 187,358 acres are cultivated and 351,290 acres uncultivated. The value of the cultivated land averages \$55 per acre, and of the uncultivated \$20 per acre. The total value of taxable property in the county in 1907 was \$31,421,558. The expenses for the same year were \$64,239.75. The surface in the valley is generally level, but in the eastern part of the county it is somewhat broken and hilly. The Willamette and the Santiam, with their tributaries, afford splendid water power facilities and are used extensively in the lumber industry. The rock formation of most of the area is Pleistocene, and the eastern part is a combination of Eocene and Miocene. The soil of the western part of the county is a gray clay loam with a hardpan subsoil at a depth of about three feet. This soil is well supplied with plant food and very rich in humus. Ground limestone, or air-slacked lime, could be applied to good advantage to these soils. The soil in the vicinity of Woodburn has a very high percentage of humus, potash and lime, but is low in phosphoric acid. Bonemeal would greatly benefit this

soil. If well drained it would make a most excellent fruit soil. The soil of the red hills near Salem is of a most lasting quality, as all the critical elements are present in abundance. The land is easily cultivated and especially adapted for fruit and vegetables. The soil in the vicinity of Brooks is well supplied with potash and humus but deficient in phosphoric acid. A thorough system of draining is more necessary than a fertilizer. Much of the land in the county has been weakened by careless methods of cultivation, but could be easily restored to its natural state of fertility by scientific farming. Wheat, oats, fruit and hops are the principal crops. The hop acreage at present is 10,564, the largest in the State, and produces the best quality of hops of any section in the world. There were 6,495,750 pounds of dried prunes shipped from the county last year. The cherry industry is becoming one of great profit to the farmer. The walnut industry, while still in its infancy, promises to become an important industrial factor. The climate is mild and healthful. The water supply is good. Mineral springs with good curative qualities exist in the county. The county is out of debt and is doing business on a strictly cash basis. A line of steamboats ply the Willamette between Salem and Portland throughout the year. The Southern Pacific runs through the county. Salem is connected to Portland by an electric line running six trains each way per day. Other lines with Salem as a center are being constructed. There is an excellent grade of flax for linen fiber grown in this county. In addition to her rich agricultural resources Marion County has thirty-six sawmills, six saw and planing mills, three box factories, one lath and shingle mill, one lumber and lath mill, three sash and door factories, one planing mill and one shingle mill, employing 276 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.00, and 693 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.10. Gold and copper mines yielding ore valued at \$40.00 per ton exist in the county. Among the other industrial plants are: Bottling works, brewing, brick, creameries, furniture, excelsior, electricity, flour and feed, canned fruit, handles, paint, laundries, light and water, printing, machine shops, railroad shops, vinegar and pickles, warehouses, woolen goods, prunes, and pavement. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per cord. Good prospect of coal is found near Scottsville. The mean temperature during the spring months is 52 degrees, summer 64.8 degrees, fall 55.8 degrees, and winter 42.2 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.83 inches, summer 1.10 inches, fall 2.35 inches, and winter 8.38 inches. At the 1908 June election this county, with the exception of seventeen precincts, in which are included the incorporated towns of Jefferson, Silvertown, Stayton and Turner, voted against a local option prohibition law.

**AURORA** (A. H. Giesy, President of Council.)—Aurora, Marion County, is located on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad and four miles east of the Oregon Electric Railway. It was incorporated in 1893, covers an area of about 100 acres, and has a population of 300. The assessed valuation of town property is \$122,625, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$713.30. One public school house has an approximate value of \$1,200, and two churches, Lutheran and Presbyterian, \$1,500. Two school teachers are employed at \$42.50 and \$70 per month. A city marshal and night police receive \$60 per quarter each; common labor receives from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day of ten hours, and skilled labor from \$2.00 and up, and man and team, \$3.00 to \$3.50. An electric light plant, owned by a private corporation, furnishes light at the rate of 75 cents per month per 16 c. p. lamp. The water system, under municipal ownership, gives a flat rate for domestic use of \$1.00 per month. The principal industries are farming and lumbering. There is a large area of valuable

undeveloped timber land in the vicinity. The town has one sawmill, an electric light plant, cooper shop, commission house, livery stable, bank, postoffice, drug store, three saloons, hardware store, barber shop, two general merchandise stores, a newspaper, millinery shop, two physicians, blacksmith shop, two hotels, meat market, brass band, jewelry store and harness shop. It needs another meat market, drayman, creamery and cannery.

**GERVAIS** (Frank A. Mangold, Mayor.)—Gervais, Marion County, is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad and has a population of 350. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$358.43. There are two school buildings costing \$6,000, and two churches, Catholic and Presbyterian, valued at \$3,500. The city hall is valued at \$3,000. Agriculture and fruit culture are the principal industries. Four school teachers are paid from \$40 to \$75 per month; a city marshal and nightwatch, each \$50 per month; common labor, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$2.50 to \$5.00; man and team, \$3.00 to \$5.00. There are two flour and feed mills, and a variety of general merchandise and specialty stores and shops. Gervais needs a cannery, general merchandise store, physician, attorney and a dentist.

**HUBBARD**.—Hubbard, Marion County, is on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad and three miles from the Oregon Electric Railway. It was incorporated in 1893, covers an area of one-half mile square, and has a population of 350. The assessed value of town property is \$100,000, with no indebtedness. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$348.14. One school building is valued at \$300; four churches, Congregational, Methodist, Adventist and Catholic, have a combined valuation of \$4,000, and the city hall and fire engine house, \$1,000. Three school teachers receive salaries ranging from \$45 to \$85 per month. A city marshal \$5.00 per month; common labor, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor, \$2.50, and man and team \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day. Electric lights are furnished by the Aurora plant, private ownership, at 75 cents per 16 c. p. per month. General farming and dairying are the principal industries. There is a fine mineral spring near the town, the water of which contains some excellent medicinal properties, and its development with a sanitarium in connection would be a profitable investment. There are two general merchandise stores, two saloons, drug store, hotel, confectionery store, blacksmith shop, barber shop, two meat markets and a livery stable. The town needs a creamery, tinshop, harness shop, shoe shop and a cannery.

**JEFFERSON** (C. M. Smith, Mayor.)—Jefferson, Marion County, is located on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad and on the line of a survey for an electric railroad from Portland to Eugene. It was incorporated in 1872, covers an area of 400 acres and has a population of 500. The assessed valuation of town property is \$221,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$12,000. One school building is valued at \$8,000; three churches, Catholic, Methodist Episcopal and Evangelical, aggregate a value of \$5,000, and city light and power plant valued at \$6,000. Five school teachers receive from \$45 to \$85 per month. A city marshal is paid under the fee system; common labor receives \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$2.50 to \$6.00, and man and team, \$4.00 to \$5.00. An electric light plant and a city waterworks are under municipal ownership. Fifteen cents per kilowatt hour is charged for the first twenty kilowatts and 6 cents for each additional kilowatt. The rates for water service are \$1.00 per month for kitchen purposes and 25 cents per month extra each for bath and toilet. Lumbering, dairying, stock raising, farming and

fruit growing are the principal industries. There is a good opening for a cannery, creamery or any manufacturing plant. There are three general merchandise stores, hardware store, furniture store, hotel, two blacksmith shops, barber shop, livery stable, flour mill, opera house, bank, millinery store, meat market, drug store, harness shop and billiard hall.

**MT. ANGEL** (Fred Schwab, Mayor.)—Mt. Angel, Marion County, is on the Woodburn-Springfield branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. It was incorporated in 1893, covers three-fourths section of land and contains 650 people. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$768.99. Two public school buildings aggregate a value of \$3,500; one church, Catholic, has a value of \$15,000, and the city hall \$850. Five school teachers receive from \$35 to \$105 per month; a city marshal \$400 per year; common labor, \$1.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$4.00, and man and team, \$3.00 to \$4.00. An electric light plant, private ownership, furnishes lights at 50 cents per month per 16 c. p. lamp. The water system is owned by the public, and private families are served at the rate of 75 cents per month per faucet. Farming and dairying are the principal industries. There are three general merchandise stores, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, millinery store, drug store, furniture store, cooper shop, bank, real estate agency, meat market, sawmill, feed mill and four saloons. The Mt. Angel College and Academy, one of the best Catholic educational institutions in the State, is located here. Mt. Angel needs a good store, fruit cannery, milk condensory, starch factory and another sawmill.

**SALEM** (George F. Rodgers, Mayor.)—Salem, the county seat of Marion County and the Capital City of the State, is located on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. It is the present terminus of the Oregon Electric railroad, which is building from Portland to Eugene and is in operation now between Portland and this city. Six electric passenger trains and four steam passenger trains pass through the city each way daily. It is also situated on the Willamette river, which is navigable to Portland, the principal seaport of the State. It was incorporated in 1862, covers an area of eight square miles, and has a population of about 15,000. The assessed valuation of city property in 1907 was \$8,582,837, with a bonded indebtedness of \$220,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$11,648.76. This is the only first-class postoffice in the State outside of Portland. Ten private and seven public school buildings are valued at \$500,000 and high school building costing \$75,000. Salem is the seat of Willamette University, the oldest and strongest sectarian school in the Pacific Northwest. It comprises colleges of law, medicine, theology, music and liberal arts. Twenty-seven churches are located here; ten of the principal ones aggregate a value of over \$200,000. Within the city and its vicinity are located the State penitentiary, insane asylum, reform school, deaf mute school, blind school, Capitol building and other public buildings representing an estimated value of \$2,500,000. A school for the feeble-minded is in course of construction at a cost of \$100,000. The postoffice building cost \$100,000; court house \$75,000; city hall \$75,000, and opera house, \$10,000. The Chemawa Indian Training School is located five miles from the city and has a number of buildings ranging in value from \$2,000 to \$75,000, and an enrollment of nearly 700 pupils. There are forty-seven instructors and teachers employed in the public schools, including a city superintendent and six principals. The superintendent receives a salary of \$1,650 per year; the salaries of the principals range from \$675 to \$1,200; the high school instructors from \$675 to \$900, and the grade teachers from \$405 to \$630 per annum. The chief of police receives a salary of \$100 per month and extra fees; two regular

policemen and two special officers receive \$75 and \$60 per month, respectively. There is a fully equipped and well quartered paid fire department. The fire chief receives \$100 per month, engineer \$80, drivers of engines, chemical truck and hose cart \$60, and hosemen \$10 and lodgings. Common labor receives \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor, \$3.00 to \$7.00, and man and team, \$4.00. The principal industries of this vicinity are diversified farming, fruit growing, stock raising, dairying, manufacturing and lumbering. Salem has three prune packing plants, fruit cannery, woolen mill, two creameries, cheese factory, soap factory, baking powder factory, flax mill, two flour mills, three nurseries, two feed mills, tannery, two soda and bottling works, brewery, ice plant and bottling works, two iron foundries and machine shop, one sawmill, two sash and door factories and planing mills, three lumber yards, three wood and fuel yards, three warehouses, three plumbing plants, two daily and seven weekly and monthly papers, four printing plants, four bicycle, machine and automobile repair shops, electric light and power plant, and two street car systems, waterworks, gas works, two steam laundries, one mineral paint factory, two wagon and carriage factories, two brick yards, one tile factory, monument works, bitulithic street construction company, box factory, three banks, one logging company and others. There is abundant water power for factory purposes within easy reach of the city. Salem is the natural center of an extensive electric line system. Surveys have already been made in three directions for such lines. An excellent quality of flax is grown in this section. A linen mill would prove a most profitable investment. Marion County is also the hop center of the world and Salem is the chief distributing point for this industry.

SILVERTON (J. C. Wolf, Mayor.)—Silverton, Marion County, is situated on the Woodburn-Springfield branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. It covers an area of one mile square and has a population of 2,000. The total assessed valuation of city property is \$650,000, with an indebtedness of \$1,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$1,201.04. Two school buildings represent a value of \$17,000. There are five churches, Methodist, Christian and three Norwegian Lutheran. Eight teachers receive salaries ranging from \$50 to \$100 per month; a city marshal receives \$40 per month; common labor, \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.50 to \$5.00, and man and team, \$4.00. An electric light plant, and a city water system are under private ownership. Light costs 50 cents per month per 16 c. p. lamp. Lumbering and farming are the principal industries. Silverton has a waterworks plant, flour and feed mill, laundry, printing plant, shingle mill, warehouse, five sawmills, saw and planing mill and sash and door factory. Among the principal needs are a milk condenser and a cannery.

STAYTON (W. L. Freres, Mayor.)—Stayton, Marion County, is situated one and one-half miles north of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad and four miles east of the Southern Pacific. A survey has been made and a movement is on foot for the building of an electric railway from this point to Salem, a distance of eighteen miles. It was incorporated in 1891, covers an area of one square mile and has a population of 900. The assessed valuation of town property is \$175,000 with a debt of \$2,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$378.04. One school building is valued at \$3,000; four churches, Methodist, Christian, Baptist and Catholic, are established here. The city hall is valued at \$1,200. Four teachers are employed in the public school, receiving from \$50 to \$70 per month. The city marshal and deputy are paid under the fee system; common labor receives from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day; skilled labor, \$3.00 to \$6.00, and man and team from \$4.50 to \$5.50. An electric light plant, private ownership, furnishes

light at 70 cents per 16 c. p. lamp per month. The water system is owned by the municipality. Water costs private families \$1.00 per month. Lumbering, dairying, fruit culture, farming and stock raising are the principal industries. There are two flour and feed mills, sawmill, chair factory, cheese factory, cement block works, excelsior factory and woolen mill. Among the principal needs are a laundry, cannery, bakery, furniture factory, and manufactories of various kinds, for the operation of which there is splendid water power.

**SUBLIMITY** (Auton Van Handel, Mayor.)—Sublimity, Marion County, is located four miles from the nearest point on the Woodburn-Springfield branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. It was incorporated in 1900 and occupies an area of one mile square. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$133.98. Two school buildings are valued at \$1,600; one church, Catholic, at \$4,000, and Forester Hall at \$1,800. Four teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$35 to \$75 per month. The city marshal receives \$25 per month; common labor, \$1.50 per day; skilled labor, \$2.00 to \$3.00, and man and team, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Dairying and grain and fruit raising are the principal industries. There are two general merchandise stores, implement store, blacksmith shop, harness shop and creamery. A furniture store, and a hotel are needed.

**ST. PAUL** (Andrew Goeldl Sr., Mayor.)—St. Paul, Marion County, incorporated in 1901, covers an area of fifty acres, and has a population of 300. It is situated nine miles from the nearest point on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, seven miles from the West Side division of the same system, and one mile from the Willamette River. The assessed valuation of town property is \$30,000, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$112.07. Two school buildings are valued at \$10,000, and four teachers are employed. The oldest brick church in the State, built about 1845 and valued at \$10,000, is located here. The value of the city hall is \$1,000. The city marshal receives \$50 per month; common labor, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; skilled labor, \$3.00, and man and team, \$3.00. The principal industry is agriculture. St. Paul has three general merchandise stores, furniture store, blacksmith shop, barber shop, academy for young ladies, hotel, transfer company, shoemaker, drug store, notary public, and one physician. St. Paul's greatest need is railroad connection with the outside world.

**TURNER** (E. L. Martin, Mayor.)—Turner, Marion County, is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. It covers an area of 320 acres, was incorporated in 1905, and has a population of 400. The assessed valuation of town property is \$200,000, with an indebtedness of \$200. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$314.04. One school house is valued at \$2,000; two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian, and the Christian tabernacle aggregate a value of \$8,000, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls are valued at \$4,000. Three school teachers receive from \$50 to \$80 per month. The city marshal is paid under the fee system. Common labor receives \$2.00 per day; skilled labor, \$3.00 to \$4.00, and man and team, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day. Dairying and general farming are the principal industries. There are two general stores, drug store, hardware store, two confectionery stores, implement house, two livery stables, blacksmith shop, two flour mills, and a creamery. There is abundant water power for factory purposes near at hand. There is need of a first-class hotel.



**WOODBURN** (B. T. Randall, Mayor.)—Woodburn, Marion County, is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad and is the junction of the Woodburn-Springfield branch of the same system. The Oregon Electric railway is three miles west. It was incorporated in 1895, covers an area of one mile square and has a population of 1,500. The total assessed valuation is \$704,623, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$1,173.07. One school house is valued at \$10,000; seven churches, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Free Methodist, Christian, Adventist, Saints of God, and Catholic, are valued at \$20,000. Eight teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$110. The city marshal receives \$50 per month and nightwatch \$35; common labor \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$4.00, and man and team \$4.00. An electric light plant and city waterworks are under private ownership. Light costs 50 cents per month per 16 c. p. lamp, larger quantities on meter basis, and water costs 25 cents per 1,000 gallons. The principal industry is diversified farming. In Woodburn are located three nurseries, flouring mill, machine shop and foundry, cannery, axe handle factory, ice plant and creamery, two brick yards and tile factory, six groceries, two hardware stores, three furniture and hardware stores, four dry goods and general merchandise, three implement houses, two harness shops, two drug stores, two barber shops, sporting goods and bicycle shop, three hotels, two lumber yards, two banks, photograph gallery, two livery stables, feed stable, produce and commission house, and three millineries. There is a good opportunity for a good hotel in town.

#### MORROW COUNTY.

(Heppner, County Seat.)

Morrow County is situated in the central northern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by the Columbia River; on the east by Umatilla; on the south by Grant, and on the west by Gilliam County. The population from the 1905 census was 4,151; of these, 88 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 12 per cent, one-third is Irish; the remaining two-thirds are made up principally of Scandinavians, Canadians, and Germans. The total area of the county is 1,314,500 acres. There are 39,117 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which all are surveyed. There are 195,895 acres reserved, and 1,079,488 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 187,308 acres are cultivated, and 612,744 acres uncultivated. Cultivated land is valued at an average of \$10.25 and uncultivated at \$4.00 per acre. The total value of taxable property in the county in 1907 was \$7,868,559. The expenses for the same year were \$21,484.61. The surface in the northern part is generally rolling, and in the southern and eastern part it is mountainous. Besides the Columbia River, which flows along the northern border, there are numerous smaller rivers and streams which afford splendid water power. The rock formation of the northern half of the county is a mixture of Eocene and Miocene, and the southern portion a mixture of Pleistocene and Cretaceous. The northern three-fourths slopes toward the north and is drained by Bitter and Willow creeks into the Columbia. The rest of the county slopes toward the south and is drained by Wall Creek and its branches. The soil for the most part is silt, low in humus, normal in phosphoric acid, abundant in lime, and plentiful in potash. With these chemical ingredients this soil, if sufficient moisture is present, will produce grain and fruit in abundance. The southern one-fourth is especially well adapted for grazing and stock raising. About 150,000 acres are devoted to wheat growing. Large irrigation projects are being devel-

oped. There are estimated 225,000 sheep, 10,000 cattle, 6,000 horses and mules, and 2,500 hogs in the county. The annual wool clip is estimated at about 2,000,000 pounds. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are grown in the irrigated districts. The forest growth is pine, fir, and tamarack. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per cord. Coal has been found near Heppner. In 1907 \$14,000 was spent on the county roads, which are becoming as good as any in the State. The O. R. & N. runs through the county. A mineral is found from which is manufactured a fine curative soap. In addition to wheat and stock raising there are three sawmills and one saw and planing mill, employing a number of skilled and unskilled men at daily wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.00. There are also bottling works, creameries, electric light plants, flour and feed mills, laundries, machine and repair shops, printing plants, and water plants, employing in all thirty skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.25, and fifteen unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.00. The climate is dry and healthful. The mean temperature during the spring months is 48.6 degrees, summer 64.0 degrees, fall 51.8 degrees, and winter 32.9 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.42 inches, summer .37 inch, fall 1.08 inches, and winter 1.89 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

**HARDMAN** (J. H. Wyland, Mayor.)—Hardman, Morrow County, is situated twenty miles south and a little west of Heppner, the nearest railroad point. It was incorporated in 1904, covers an area of 160 acres, and has a population of 250. The assessed valuation of town property is \$50,000, with no indebtedness. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$97.60. The one school building is valued at \$3,000, and one church, Methodist, has a valuation of \$2,000. Two public school teachers receive \$60 and \$80 per month. The city marshal gets a salary of \$20 per month; common labor receives \$40 per month; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day, and man and team \$3.00 to \$4.50 per day. The town is without a public water system and the opportunity is held out for a profitable investment in a pumping plant. Farming and stock raising are the principal industries of the surrounding territory. The chief need of the section is a railroad for the transportation of its products. There are two mercantile stores, two blacksmith shops, three hotels, and two livery barns. The principal needs are a grist mill, lumber and fuel yard, physician, and a drug store. The town voted local option at last election and two saloons went out of business July 1, 1908.

**HEPPNER** (O. E. Farnsworth, Mayor.)—Heppner, the county seat of Morrow County, is the southern terminus of the Heppner branch of the O. R. & N. railroad, which connects with the main line at Heppner Junction. It was incorporated in 1880, covers an area of 960 acres, and has a population of 1,200. The assessed valuation of town property is \$300,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$12,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$907.18. One public school building is valued at \$10,000; six churches, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist (South), Catholic, Episcopal, Christian, Baptist, approximate a value of \$15,000, and the court house, city hall and Commercial Club building aggregate a valuation of \$65,000. Eight school teachers receive salaries ranging from \$600 to \$1,200 per annum. A city marshal receives \$800 per year; common labor \$35 to \$50 per month; skilled labor \$3.50 and upward per day, and man and team \$4.00 per day. An electric light plant and gravity water system are under private ownership. Water for domestic use costs \$1.50 per month, and moderate charges for light service. The principal industries are farm-

ing, stock raising, wool growing, dairying, and fruit culture. An excellent grade of fruit of many varieties and great quantities of wool are produced in this section. Coal, building stone and marble also abound in this locality, all in the earliest stages of development. There are two hardware stores, three general merchandise stores, two groceries, flour mill, planing mill, and two warehouses.

IONE (T. J. Mahoney, Mayor.)—Ione, Morrow County, is situated on the Heppner branch of the O. R. & N. railroad, twenty-eight miles from the Columbia River. It was incorporated in 1903, covers an area of one square mile and contains 650 inhabitants. The assessed valuation of town property in 1907 was \$100,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$13,000. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$455.72. One public school building is valued at \$3,500, and the five teachers engaged receive salaries ranging from \$50 to \$100 per month. There are two churches, Congregational and one building for all other denominations. The city hall and electric light and water plants are valued at \$18,000. The city marshal receives \$50 per month; common labor \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.00, and man and team \$4.50 per day. An electric light plant and city water system are both owned by the public. Light costs 65 cents per 16 c. p. lamp per month, or by meter at 15 cents per kilowatt hour. Water, to private dwellings, costs \$1.25 per month. The principal industries are diversified farming and stock raising. The soil in this section is especially adapted to fruit growing, sugar beet culture and grazing. There is need of a flour mill, blacksmith shop, cold storage plant, soap factory, implement house, brick yard or concrete works, creamery, poultry raising, truck gardening, photograph gallery, drug store, and a building and loan association. Already established are a blacksmith shop, three general stores, grocery, shoe store, hotel, livery stable, bank, barber shop, jewelry store, restaurant, and one wagon shop.

#### MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

(Portland, County Seat.)

Multnomah County is situated in the northwestern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by the Columbia River; on the west by Washington County; on the south by Clackamas, and on the east by Hood River counties. The population from the 1905 census was 129,116; of these, 66 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 34 per cent about one-fourth are German; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of Scandinavians, English, Canadians, Irish, Swiss, Scotch, Russians, Austrians, and Italians. The total area is 297,520 acres. There are 569 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which all are surveyed. There are 41,468 acres reserved, and 255,483 acres appropriated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$233,141,058. The expenses for the same year were \$311,416.50. The surface of the land in the western part is rolling, in the eastern part mountainous. The rock formation of the west three-fourths is Pleistocene, and of the rest a mixture of Eocene and Miocene. The soil in the western part consists of what is locally known as "shot land." It is deficient both in phosphoric acid and potash, but sufficient in lime and humus. The soil needs a fertilizer. The red soil in this part of the county is a better variety, as it is deficient only in lime, which can be supplied by applications of lime carbonates. This western soil is naturally well adapted to the growing of all kinds of fruits, vegetables, flax, and hemp. Last year the county shipped 245,250 pounds of dried prunes. The soil of the eastern portion of the county is similar to that found in Hood River.

The red soil is of lava origin, and is a soil of the first quality, very rich and of excellent physical texture. The soil is especially adapted for growing fruit, hops, hemp, flax, onions, and potatoes. The N. P., S. P., and O. R. and N. and the S. P. and S. terminate in Portland. The many suburban electric lines have made it possible for wage earners to own their own homes. The county roads are maintained by a general tax levy, and are in good condition. The natural forest growth is fir. The Columbia and Willamette rivers are navigable for large steamers. Wood and coal are used for fuel and cost about, wood \$5.00 and up per cord; coal \$7.00 and upward per ton. Bull Run water, the purest in the world, is used. Portland is of great importance to the whole State, as it furnishes a market for the products of the interior. Vessels load here for foreign countries and carry principally wheat, flour, and lumber. Grain, vegetables, and livestock are raised extensively. Some iron ore is found in the county. Besides agricultural pursuits, lumbering is carried on quite extensively. There are fifteen sawmills, three saw and planing mills, three shingle mills, one wood pulp mill, eight sash and door factories, seven box factories, two lath and shingle mills, four planing mills, one shipbuilding plant, employing in all 1,067 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.35, and 2,384 unskilled men at a daily wage of \$2.20. Portland can scarcely be called a factory city. While there are plants representing a wide variety of manufactured articles, at present they are comparatively small, employing in all 4,775 skilled men, at a daily wage of about \$3.50; 3,935 unskilled men, at a daily wage of about \$2.25, and 3,000 women, at a daily wage of about \$1.50. The climate is mild and healthful. The mean temperature during the spring months is 52.1 degrees, summer 65.0 degrees, fall 56.3 degrees, and winter 41.1 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 3.27 inches, summer 1.35 inches, fall 3.06 inches, and winter 6.96 inches. In this county and in the city of Portland, a large amount of territory is in favor of local option. Owing, however, to the number of changes which are made biennially in the precinct boundaries by the county court, the question of what is prohibition territory and what is not is sadly mixed, and will need court decisions to straighten it out.

GRESHAM (J. M. Short, Mayor.)—Gresham, Multnomah County, is situated on the lines of the O. W. P. and the Mt. Hood railways (electric.) It was incorporated in 1904, covers an area of 500 acres, and has a population of 573. The assessed valuation of town property is \$142,500, with an indebtedness of \$400. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, amounted to \$779.46. Two school buildings have an approximate value of \$8,000, and six teachers are employed, at salaries ranging from \$55 to \$110 per month. Four churches, Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist, Baptist, and German Evangelical, are valued at \$9,000, and town hall, Odd Fellows' building, and engine house aggregate \$5,000 in value. The marshal receives \$50 per month; common laborers \$2.00 per day; skilled laborers \$5.00 and man and team \$4.50. A private corporation owns the electric lighting plant. The rate of service to consumers is 15 cents per kilowatt hour. Agriculture, horticulture, dairying, stock raising, and lumbering are the principal industries. A sawmill, one bank, undertaking parlors, two livery stables, three general stores, two bakery and confectioneries, drug store, harness shop, plumbing shop, two meat markets, two barber shops, two saloons, two blacksmith shops, two real estate agencies, two restaurants, hotel, feed mill, lumber yard, and jewelry store are located here. There is an opportunity for investment in a fruit cannery, pickle factory, creamery, warehouse and commission house, starch factory, furniture factory, and pulley factory.

**PORTLAND (Dr. Harry Lane, Mayor.)**—Portland, the county seat of Multnomah County, is the commercial and industrial metropolis of the State. It is situated at tidewater on the Willamette River and is the principal seaport of the northern Pacific Coast. It is the Oregon terminal of the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, O. R. and N., Oregon Water Power and Transportation Company, Oregon Electric railway and the United Railway systems. Steamers and vessels of all classes ply into this port from domestic and foreign points of navigation. The city was incorporated in 1851, covers an area of forty-five square miles and had a population, according to the census of 1905, of about 120,000, and Mayor Lane estimated the population in 1908 to be 230,000. The increase during the time was little less than phenomenal, and still going on at a rapid rate. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, was \$115,912.77. The assessed valuation of city property is \$215,579,945, with a bonded indebtedness of \$5,726,500. Additional improvement bonds aggregating a total of \$5,225,000 were voted upon and adopted in June, 1907, the legality of which has recently been upheld by the courts. These bonds are for the extension of the waterworks system, valued at \$3,000,000; park improvement, \$1,000,000; docks, \$500,000; Madison street bridge, \$450,000, and water mains and fire boat, \$275,000. Forty-five public school buildings, two more in course of construction, represent an aggregate value of \$1,915,000. The churches of the city, all denominations, hold lands valued at \$1,605,370, with improvements amounting to \$2,202,200. The public buildings in the city, including court house, city hall, postoffice, city jail, custom house, etc., have an approximate value of \$6,739,100, and occupy land valued at \$6,808,580. The salary scale of 597 teachers employed in the public schools graduates from a minimum of \$550 to the maximum of \$4,000 per year. The police force and fire department are regularly organized under the civil service system. The chief of police receives a salary of \$200 per month, and the salaries of four captains, three sergeants, detectives, patrolmen, etc., range from \$80 to \$100 per month. A fire department, fully paid, employs about 200 members, whose salaries, including chief, ranking officers and firemen, average about \$100 per month. The city pays common labor \$2.50 per day of eight hours; skilled labor \$4.00 to \$6.00, and man and team \$5.00 per day. The electric light and gas plants are owned by private corporations. The meter rate for electricity is 15 cents per kilowatt hour, and for gas is 95 cents per 1,000 feet. The water system, gravity, (Bull Run River water, the purest in the world, direct from Mt. Hood) is under municipal ownership, and the rate of service to the average household is \$1.00 per month. Lumbering, manufacturing, shipping (both deep sea and railroad), dairying, and agriculture are the most important industries of the city and county, while there are abundant resources such as mines, lumber, logging, dairying, fruit culture, and water power. There are several sawmills, planing mills, sash and door factories, lumber and fuel yards, furniture factories, paper mills, foundries, shipyards, box factories, land and water transportation companies, railway car repairing and construction works, and innumerable industries of lesser magnitude and importance.

TABLE SHOWING FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM PORTLAND FOR SEASON OF 1907-8.

Season.	Flour, foreign.		Wheat, foreign.		Lumber, foreign.		Barley, foreign.		Domestic (California).		
	Barrels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Feet.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Flour.	Wheat.	Lumber.
1907—											
July	51,900	\$ 186,850		\$	4,677,764	\$ 75,659			16,772	62,792	2,965,000
August	31,941	125,390	50,000	37,500	12,463,867	181,126			10,501	71,730	5,027,000
September	164,286	606,625	65,957	540,002	4,956,675	91,814			13,544	75,416	4,500,000
October			1,119,654	1,032,000	13,736,288	209,444	194,444	\$125,229	12,789	124,284	7,463,225
November	158,756	602,380	1,135,830	1,020,032	6,153,494	96,072	231,963	102,812	24,080	167,710	5,708,755
December	110,713	413,249	2,721,048	2,459,078			376,931	290,978	23,474	174,508	5,120,000
1908—											
January	85,701	323,939	2,084,343	1,815,628	13,552,643	160,992			22,750	221,877	6,149,450
February	55,245	213,047	2,276,798	2,063,505	7,650,876	96,940			2,285	132,980	4,409,000
March	51,508	216,082	1,421,987	1,304,974	6,592,360	90,806			24,716	154,820	2,640,000
April	19,028	76,111	1,108,311	996,093	13,375,863	223,802			18,560	247,963	6,840,224
May	79,125	252,836	464,732	417,237	13,386,182	162,349	107,410	72,300	16,706	16,706	5,875,000
June	50,801	154,428	437,043	384,101	6,515,503	55,500			26,403	568,806	4,580,000
Totals	858,964	\$ 3,170,896	13,412,253	\$ 12,060,745	102,971,515	\$1,429,256	909,748	\$940,748	282,617	2,446,236	60,867,654

Portland shipped during eleven months ending May 31, 1908, three-quarters as much breadstuffs as all the Puget Sound ports combined.

Portland and surrounding territory is thickly settled; in fact, a suburban district that with propriety might be considered part of the city, still not inside of the corporate limits or included in the estimate of Portland proper. These surrounding districts, no doubt, will in a short time, be included in the city and should form a part in the calculation of the same, for in the line of business they are one with the rest, as their people are mostly on the pay roll in the city itself, spend their money there, and in every way are most deeply concerned in the prosperity and interested in the conditions of the town. No census has been taken of this outside portion, and the estimate of the population varies from 8,000 to 20,000, and the latter figures are those of persons experienced in statistical matter, who understand the situation, and whose judgment is entitled to consideration.

The country surrounding Portland on all sides, especially on the north, east, and in a southerly direction, is comparatively level and well suited for the extension of the city without any great expense in the matter of grading. Such elevations as are found furnish the best of opportunity for good drainage. Even the more abrupt and high elevation on the west side gives pleasing variation, offering to every person opportunities to suit his own taste regarding location, elevation and scenery.

The Port of Portland is, by inaugurating towage and pilotage service and by operating dredges and building dikes, working to reduce the charges of freight between Portland and the sea ports of the world to the smallest amount possible. It expects at an early date to secure a ship channel straight, wide and deep enough so that the largest ships can come and go freely without delay. Fresh water trips are also beneficial to ocean-going craft in cleaning their hulls of barnacles.

By studying the location of the city of Portland from the map, it can be seen that geographically, topographically and commercially, perhaps no city in the world is more favorably situated.

With the energy that is being put into the improvement of the harbor, the channel to the ocean, and the deepening of the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River, Portland bids fair in the next twenty years to be one of the largest, if not the largest, and most important city on the Pacific Coast.

ST. JOHNS (H. W. Brice, Mayor.)—St. Johns, Multnomah County, is situated upon a peninsula near the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers. The Spokane, Portland and Seattle (Northern Pacific) railroad runs through the town and the O. R. and N. and Portland Railway, Light and Power Company (electric) railways run into town. It covers an area of nine square miles and has a population of 4,800. The assessed valuation of city property is \$2,125,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$70,000. The total receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$968.19. Two public school buildings are valued at \$50,000, and six churches, Methodist, Evangelical, Episcopal, Christian, Baptist, and Adventist, aggregate a value of \$25,000. City hall and docks, owned by city, are valued at \$25,000. Twenty-three school teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$55 to \$135 per month. A city marshal receives \$75 per month, and night officer \$70. Chief of volunteer fire department is paid \$25 per month; common labor receives \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$4.50, and man and team \$5.00. The minimum rate for electric light service, plant under private ownership, is \$1.00 per month, and the meter rate 15 cents and 5 cents per kilowatt hour. The minimum rate for water service for domestic use is \$1.00 per month. The system is owned by a private corporation. Shipbuilding and manufacturing are the principal industries. In and near the city are established a shipbuilding plant, woolen mill, flour mill, machine shop, planing mill, asbestos factory, two sawmills, veneering and excelsior works, marine iron works, two iron foundries, "Collapsible" box factory, two steam laundries, cereal food mill, dry dock (capable of raising the largest vessels coming into

port), cement block and brick works, weekly newspaper, three general merchandise stores, four groceries, two drug stores, two banks, and four confectioneries. A sash and door and general woodwork factory and a clothing factory are the principal needs of the community. Swift & Co. have purchased a large tract of land below St. Johns on the peninsula and are preparing for the building of an immense abattoir.

**TROUTDALE** (Aaron Fox, Mayor.)—Troutdale, Multnomah County, incorporated in 1907, covers an area of eighty acres and has a population of 450. It is situated eighteen miles east of Portland on the lines of the O. R. and N. and the O. W. P. railways and one and one-half miles from the Columbia River. The assessed valuation of town property is \$75,000, with no indebtedness. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$391.59. One school building is valued at \$2,600; two churches, Methodist and Evangelical, at \$3,000, and jail \$200. Three school teachers receive from \$60 to \$90 per month. A city marshal receives \$60 per month; common labor \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$4.50, and man and team \$4.50. An electric light plant and a gravity water system are under private ownership. Light costs 25 cents per month per 16 c. p. lamp, and water to private residences \$1.00 per month. Dairying and lumbering are the principal industries. The Union Meat Company's packing plant, three general merchandise stores, three hotels, three saloons, and two meat markets are located here. There is need of a creamery, pickle factory, and cannery.

#### POLK COUNTY.

(Dallas, County Seat.)

Polk County lies very largely within the Willamette Valley. It is bounded on the north by Yamhill; on the east by Marion; on the south by Benton, and on the west by Lincoln counties. The population from the 1905 census was 10,184; of these, 90 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 10 per cent, one-fourth is Canadian; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of Germans, English, Russians, Scandinavians, Swiss, Scotch, and Irish. The total area is 449,000 acres. There are 1,600 acres unappropriated and unreserved. All are surveyed. There are 14,040 acres reserved and 433,360 appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land 116,054 acres are cultivated and 322,225 acres uncultivated. The value of cultivated land is about \$63 per acre; of uncultivated about \$25 per acre. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$10,508,520. The expenses for the same year were \$37,153.58. The surface is level, rolling and mountainous. There are good mountain streams and numerous springs, affording good water power. The rock formation of the east half next the Willamette River is Pleistocene; of the western part it is a combination of Eocene and Miocene. Its soil conditions in general are the same as characterize the larger part of the Willamette Valley. Its bottom lands are a deep grey loam, which is very productive of cereals, but the fertility of these soils hardly exceeds that of the hills, which are red in color but of different physical texture from the red hills of Washington and Clackamas counties. The soil in the vicinity of Monmouth is a grey loam. It has a high percentage of phosphoric acid and humus, but is low in potash and lime. This is an excellent soil if kept well drained. The red hills near Eola are rich in iron, to which the red color is undoubtedly due; they are deficient in both phosphoric acid and potash, but carry an abundance of lime. The soil on these hills has wonderful wearing qualities, for they have been found to produce well under continuous cropping for many years. Applications of land plaster would increase



the production of this soil. Polk is one of the best fruit growing counties in the State. In 1908, 11,000 prune trees, 6,000 apple trees, 3,500 cherry trees, and 3,500 walnut trees were added to the already large orchards. The hop acreage is 3,884. There were 1,285,000 pounds of dried prunes shipped from the county last year. Cattle raising is carried on extensively. The county roads are in fair condition and are maintained by taxation. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cord. The lumber industry is quite important. There are eighteen sawmills, two saw and planing mills, two planing mills, and one sash and door factory, employing in all 107 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.15, and 305 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.20. There is plenty of pure water near the surface. Railroad and steamboat facilities are good. Besides the above mentioned industries there are brick yard, creameries, ice plants, electric light plants, flour and feed mills, handle factories, tanneries, laundries, light and water plants, machine and repair shops, printing plants, railroad shops, warehouses, and waterworks, employing in all eighty skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.25; thirty-five unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.00, and ten women at a daily wage of about \$1.25. The climate is mild and healthful. The mean temperature during the spring months is 41.9 degrees, summer 61.4 degrees, fall 50.2 degrees and winter 39.7 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 2.58 inches, summer 1.09 inches, fall 2.89 inches, and winter 8.24 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

**DALLAS** (Andrew B. Muir, Mayor.)—Dallas, the county seat of Polk County, is situated on the West Side branch of the Southern Pacific and on the Salem, Falls City and Western railroads, and the Independence and Monmouth road. It was incorporated in 1874, covers an area of two and one-fourth square miles and has a population of 2,500. The assessed valuation of city property in 1907 was \$827,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$13,000. Three school houses have an approximate value of \$21,000; six churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Adventist, and Evangelical, are valued at \$20,000, and the county court house, city hall, and Woodman hall at \$74,000. Postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$1,588.92. Nineteen teachers employed in the public schools receive salaries from \$45 to \$90 per month; the city marshal receives \$75 per month and two policemen receive \$60 per month each; common labor \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$5.00, and man and team \$4.00. An electric light plant, under private ownership, furnishes light at 7 cents to 15 cents per kilowatt hour, and the rate for water service to dwellings is \$1.25 per month. Gravity water system is under public ownership. The principal industries are agriculture, horticulture, sheep and goat raising, lumber manufacturing and dairying. The city has four sawmills, tannery, feed mill, two machine and repair shops, two printing plants, laundry, flour and feed mill, ice and cold storage plant, creamery, planing mill, wagon factory, twenty-five hop kilns, ten fruit driers, iron foundry, railroad machine shops, two banks, and stores and business houses of various kinds. Among the resources as yet undeveloped in and near the city are a fruit cannery, furniture factory, box factory, rock quarries, brick and tile works, coal deposits and prospective oil fields.

**FALLS CITY** (S. H. Tetheron, Mayor.)—Falls City, Polk County, is the western terminus of the Salem, Falls City and Western railroad. It was incorporated in 1898, covers an area one mile square and has a population of 1,200. The assessed valuation of town property is \$150,000,

with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$526.88. Three public schools have an aggregate value of \$10,800, and nine teachers employed receive from \$40 to \$90 per month. Four churches, Methodist, Christian, Adventist, and Free Methodist, are valued at \$7,500, and a city hall at \$4,000. The city marshal receives \$30 per month; common labor \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day; skilled labor \$4.00 to \$6.00, and man and team \$5.00. An electric light plant, private ownership, furnishes three 16 c. p. lamps at the flat rate of \$1.00 per month, and graduated reduction in rate according to number used. Diversified farming, horticulture, dairying, and lumbering are the leading industries. Falls City has a feed mill, three sawmills, creamery, bank, two hotels, four general stores, one department store, skating rink, two drug stores, two meat markets, bakery, shoe store, dry goods store, public library, and two confectioneries. The soil of the country around Falls City is adapted to fruit culture, especially grapes. Much alder and maple of large size grow along the streams in this vicinity, which could be profitably utilized in making pulleys. There is also an opportunity for investment in a plant for the extraction of denatured alcohol and other by-products from refuse wood.

**INDEPENDENCE** (W. H. Craven, Mayor.)—Independence, eight miles from Dallas, is situated on the Southern Pacific (West Side) railroad, the Independence and Monmouth railroad, and the Willamette River. There is one school building valued at \$30,000, and other public buildings valued at \$4,000. The city marshal receives \$50 per month and fees; common labor receives \$2.50 per day, and man and team \$4.00. The population is 2,000. The electric light and waterworks are owned by a private company. Water costs \$1 per month, and light at the rate of 25 cents to 75 cents per 16 c. p. lamp. The volunteer fire department is well equipped and organized. The debt of the city is \$4,000. The principal industries in this vicinity are hop and fruit farming. The receipts from the sale of stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$1,046.21.

**MONMOUTH** (J. H. Hawley, Mayor.)—Monmouth, Polk County, is situated two miles from the Willamette River, on the West Side branch of the Southern Pacific railroad and the Independence and Monmouth railroad. It was incorporated in 1881, covers an area of one mile square and has a population of 800. The assessed valuation of town property is \$216,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$652.42. One city school is maintained, employing eight teachers at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$150 per month. Three churches, Baptist, Evangelical, and Christian, are valued at \$8,000, and the State Normal School has a value of \$30,000. The city marshal is paid under the fee system; common labor receives \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$5.00, and man and team \$3.00 to \$4.00. The electric light and city water systems are under private ownership. The meter rate for electric light service is 15 cents per kilowatt hour. Diversified farming and horticulture are the principal industries. There are a fruit canning and evaporating plant, creamery, brick and tile works, ten mercantile stores, feed mill, flour and feed mill, waterworks, and two commission houses. The principal need is for a hardwood handle factory. The surrounding territory is rolling, with deep, rich soil, comparatively cheap and especially adapted to fruit culture.

## SHERMAN COUNTY.

(Moro, County Seat.)

Sherman County is in the central northern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by the Columbia River; on the west and south by Wasco, and on the east by Gilliam counties. The population from the 1905 census was 3,882; of these, 88 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 12 per cent, about one-third is German; the remaining two-thirds are made up principally of Irish, Canadians, and Scotch. The total area is 539,000 acres. There are 27,460 acres unappropriated and unreserved, all of which is surveyed. Of the assessed appropriated land, 264,180 acres are cultivated and 135,790 acres uncultivated. Cultivated land on an average is worth \$11.60 per acre, and uncultivated \$2.05. The total value of taxable property in the county in 1907 was \$3,368,010. The expenses for the same year were \$13,172.77. The surface of the county slopes northward to the Columbia and is a rolling prairie. The rock formation is almost entirely a combination of Eocene and Miocene. The soil of this county is similar to that of Wasco and Gilliam. The red clay loam is similar to that of the Hood River district and is rich in lime, phosphoric acid and potash, making it a splendid soil for growing fruit, wheat, oats, barley, timothy, clover, vetch, and alfalfa. The grey clay loam of the county is similar to that in the vicinity of The Dalles, and while it is low in potash it is strong in lime, phosphoric acid and humus, rendering the soil more naturally adapted for growing grains and grasses than for fruits, but with liberal applications of land plaster fruit growing would become a profitable industry. The low precipitation renders irrigation imperative if good agricultural results are to be obtained. The principal crop at present is wheat. Corn, rye, oats, vegetables, hay, cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs are raised quite extensively. Wood and coal are used for fuel, neither of which is found in the county. Coal costs \$12 per ton and wood \$6.00 per cord. The county has 2,000 miles of fairly good roads maintained by taxation. Besides the agricultural pursuits, there are machine and repair shops, electric light plants, feed mills, light and water companies, and one weeder company, employing a number of skilled and unskilled men, at wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. The climate is dry and invigorating. The mean temperature during the spring months is 46.4 degrees, summer 5.92 degrees, fall 50.9 degrees and winter 33.1 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.19 inches, summer .63 inch, fall .26 inch, and winter 1.94 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

GRASS VALLEY (L. W. Baker, Mayor).—Grass Valley, Sherman County, incorporated in 1901, covers an area of 330 acres and contains 500 inhabitants. It is located on the line of the Columbia Southern railroad, a branch of the O. R. and N. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$334.04. The assessed valuation of town property in 1907 was \$114,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$11,000. One school building is valued at \$10,000; two churches, Methodist and Baptist, at \$6,000, and Odd Fellows' hall, \$6,000. Four school teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$55 to \$85 per month. The city marshal receives \$6.50 per month; common laborers \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day, and man and team \$3.50 per day. The municipality owns the electric light plant and furnishes light to the patrons at 3¼ cents per candle-power. Farming and stock raising are the chief industries. There are three grocery stores, two dry goods stores, hardware store, drug store, jewelry store, millinery shop, harness shop, hotel, livery stable, blacksmith shop,

confectionery store, and barber shop. There is a good opening for a flour and feed mill and an undertaker and embalmer. There is also a good opportunity for investment in good farm lands, which are steadily advancing in values.

**MORO (J. W. Messinger, Mayor.)**—Moro, county seat of Sherman County, is situated on the Columbia Southern branch of the O. R. & N. railroad, which connects with the main line at Biggs Station. It was incorporated in 1899, covers about 200 acres in area and has 400 inhabitants. One school building has a value of \$3,000 and three churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist, \$7,500. Four school teachers are paid from \$60 to \$80 per month; the city marshal receives \$28 per month; common labor 25 cents per hour, and man and team \$5.00 per day. Electric light and water plants are owned by the public. Light costs 20 cents per kilowatt hour, and water costs private households a minimum rate of \$1.75 per month. Farming is the principal industry. The chief industrial enterprises in the town are an electric light and water plant and a wagon shop. Postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$501.34.

**WASCO (E. D. McKee, Mayor.)**—Wasco, Sherman County, is situated upon the Columbia Southern railroad. It was incorporated in 1898, covers an area of one mile square, and has a population of 450. The assessed value of town property is \$173,064, with a bonded indebtedness of \$20,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$665.97. The value of one school building is \$4,000, and of three churches, Methodist, Catholic, and Christian, \$8,000. Five school teachers receive salaries ranging from \$65 to \$100 per month; the city marshal receives \$75 per month; common labor \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.50 per day, and man and team \$5.00 per day. The city owns the waterworks system, pumping plant, and water is furnished for domestic use at \$1.50 per month. Farming is the principal industry. In the town are located three general merchandise stores, two drug stores, two blacksmith shops, millinery store, two banks, two flour mills, lumber yard, two livery stables, and a meat market.

#### TILLAMOOK COUNTY.

(Tillamook, County Seat.)

Tillamook County is one of the northern coast counties. It is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean; on the north by Clatsop; on the south by Lincoln county, and on the east by Washington and Yamhill counties. The population from the 1905 census was 4,524; of these, 72 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 28 per cent, about one-third is Scandinavian; the remaining two-thirds are made up principally of Germans, Canadians, Scotch, and English. The total area is 718,000 acres. There are 13,282 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 13,240 acres are surveyed and forty-two acres unsurveyed. There are 200 acres reserved and 704,818 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 12,224 acres are cultivated and 537,558 acres uncultivated. The value of cultivated land averages \$63.19 per acre, uncultivated \$12. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$8,187,377. The expenses for the same year were \$20,739.14. The surface in the northern and southern parts of the county is hilly, while the central part is comparatively level. There are five rivers in the county large enough to float logs and to furnish water power for mills. The rock formation of a narrow strip along the coast is Pleistocene, of the rest, a mixture of Eocene and Miocene. The soil of the river bottoms

is sandy loam, and that of the prairie a sandy loam and clay. The supply of humus in this bottom land is good, but that of lime and potash is low. The soil is of a fine texture but not very lasting unless reinforced by applications of gypsum. The darker soil is also of fine texture, rich in humus, and largely composed of decayed felspar. The natural forest growth is cedar, red and yellow fir, alder, and maple. On account of its depth and physical condition it seems to be a fine soil for root crops and grasses. The bottom lands are naturally well adapted to growing grain, fruit, vegetables, and flax. The higher lands to grains and small fruits. This is an important county for dairy farming. In 1906 there were 3,500,000 pounds of cheese made, and the industry is growing rapidly. Butter making is equally as important. The Meda Co-operative Creamery Company in Tillamook received in 1907 718,404 pounds of milk. The report of the Maple Leaf Creamery Association for 1908 shows a total receipt of 3,523,363 pounds. Salmon fishing is also an important industry. There are seven sawmills, one lath and box factory, one sash and door factory, two box factories, and two planing mills, employing in all 215 skilled men at a daily wage of about \$3.30, and 325 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.10. There are also boat building plants, fish canneries, laundries, machine and repair shops, and printing plants, employing a number of skilled and unskilled men at wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per day. The water supply for domestic purposes is good. The 200 miles of roads, which are in fair condition, are maintained by tolls and a road tax. The largest hazel brush in the world is found here. It is used for making hoop poles. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cord. The Pacific Railway and Navigation Company is building a railroad from Hillsboro to Tillamook; fourteen miles of the road is already finished. The rivers are full of fish, the bay full of clams, crabs and oysters, and the forest full of all sorts of game, from the jack rabbit to the bear. Ranch hands receive \$30 per month and board; common labor \$2.00 per day without board; carpenters \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day without board; loggers work about 170 days in the year and receive \$2.00 and board per day of ten hours. The climate is mild, moist and healthful. The mean temperature during the spring months is 49.4 degrees, summer 59.4 degrees, fall 55.9 degrees, and winter 44.2 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 6.90 inches, summer 2.57 inches, fall 8.72 inches, and winter 14.80 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

**NEHALEM** (Hergo Effenberger, Recorder.)—Nehalem, Tillamook County, incorporated in 1898, covers an area of thirty acres and has a population of 72. It is situated at the mouth of the Nehalem River, twenty-seven miles south of Seaside, the southern terminus of the A. and C. R. R. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$146.30. There is one school house valued at \$400. One teacher is employed at \$65 per month. There is one church, Methodist, valued at \$200. The city marshal has no regular salary. Common labor receives \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$2.50 to \$4.00, and man and team \$4.00 to \$5.00. The principal industries are a box factory, salmon cannery, and cheese factory. There are deposits of coal and vast forests of splendid timber near town. The town needs a good railroad.

**TILLAMOOK** (Sidney S. Johnson, Mayor.)—Tillamook, county seat of Tillamook County, is located near the mouth of Tillamook and Trask rivers, at the head of Tillamook Bay, an ocean harbor. It is forty-seven miles from North Yamhill, Yamhill County, on the West Side division of the Southern Pacific, the nearest railroad point. The assessed value of town property is \$407,365, with a bonded indebtedness of \$55,000. It was incorporated in 1893, covers 480 acres in area, and has a popu-

lation of 1,000. Two school houses represent a value of \$8,000; and six teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$400 to \$1,000 per year. Five churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Christian, and Adventist, aggregate a value of \$6,000, and the city hall \$1,500. The city marshal and one policeman receive \$65 per month each; common labor \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day, and \$3.00 in harvest; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$5.00, and man and team \$5.00. An electric light plant is owned by a private corporation and gravity waterworks system by the municipality. Light costs 50 cents to 75 cents per 16 c. p. lamp, according to number in use, and water costs private households 75 cents per month per faucet. The present capacity of the water system is for 8,000 people, but it can be increased from the present source to supply 40,000. The principal industries are dairying, lumbering, and fishing. The town is surrounded by fine forests. The water power for factory and mill purposes is great. The community needs most a condensed milk factory, more dairy farming and, above all else, a railroad. There are several general merchandise stores, four dry goods stores, five groceries, two machine and repair shops, and two carpenter shops. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$995.59.

#### UMATILLA COUNTY.

(Pendleton, County Seat.)

Umatilla, the great wheat producing county of the State of Oregon, lies in the northeastern part. It is bounded on the north by the Columbia River and the State of Washington; on the east by Union; on the south by Grant, and on the west by Morrow counties. The population from the 1905 census was 19,229; of these, 86 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 14 per cent, about one-fourth is German; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of Canadians, Scandinavians, English, Irish, and Scotch. The total area is 1,991,000 acres. There are 55,805 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 55,266 acres are surveyed and 539 acres are unsurveyed. There are 505,965 acres reserved, and 1,429,230 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 416,525 acres are cultivated and 588,144 acres uncultivated. The cultivated land is valued at an average of \$40 and the uncultivated at \$7.00 per acre. The total value of taxable property in the county in 1907 was \$42,055,866.48. The expenses for the same year were \$80,456.01. The surface is level and mountainous. The rock formation of the north and west is a combination of Eocene and Miocene; in the east and south there is a strip of Cretaceous, and the rest is pre-Cretaceous. The soil consists for the most part of silt, or "dust soil," abundantly supplied with plant food, and among the most fertile of the State. The wonderful fertility of these soils is shown in their enormous yield of crops from year to year. The soil is very deep in most localities and of such a texture as to be easily worked. The percentage of mineral plant food is quite large, and according to all experience it should be found profusely and permanently productive. This soil is indeed a wonder to all strangers. It is difficult at first for them to believe that land of such appearance could produce anything, much less such wonderful crops as are really grown. One marked feature of this soil is its capacity to retain moisture. This soil is rich in potash, lime, and phosphoric acid, but low in humus. It is especially adapted to grain growing. The Columbia, Umatilla, and Walla Walla rivers furnish splendid water power and irrigation. The roads, which are generally bad, are supported by poll tax, and a road levy of three and one-half mills. Pine and tamarack are the principal trees found. Granite building stone,

copper, and coal are found. The Columbia River, the O. R. and N. R. R. and the W. and C. R. R. furnish good transportation facilities. Harvest hands receive from \$2.00 to \$5.00 and board per day of about fourteen hours. Coal sells for \$8.00 per ton, and wood for \$6.00 per cord. Besides wheat, livestock is an important asset. There are also sawmills, planing mills, sawmills and box factories, bottling works, breweries, creameries, flour and feed mills, laundries, gas plants, machine shops, printing plants, electric light plants, and woolen mills, employing in all about 300 skilled men at a daily wage of \$3.75; 475 unskilled men at a daily wage of about \$2.50, and about 200 women at a daily wage of \$1.50. Arrow heads, medicine stones, and Indian curios are frequently found. The climate is clear, dry and salubrious. The mean temperature during the spring months is 50.5 degrees, summer 66.9 degrees, fall 52.8 degrees, and winter 33.3 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.16 inches, summer .79 inch, fall .98 inch, and winter 1.69 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

**ADAMS** (T. A. Lieuellen, Mayor.)—Adams, Umatilla County, is located upon the line of the O. R. and N. railroad. It was incorporated in 1893, covers an area of 100 acres and has a population of 400. The assessed valuation of town property is \$120,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$5,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$136.20. The public school building is valued at \$3,000, and three teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$55 to \$105 per month. Two churches, Baptist and Methodist, are valued at \$4,000, and the city hall at \$2,000. The city marshal receives \$550 per annum; common labor \$30 to \$45 per month; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day, and man and team \$3.00 per day. A gravity water system is under public ownership and the meter rate for service is \$1.00 per 6,000 gallons. Agriculture is the principal industry. A general merchandise store, two drug stores, two chop and feed mills, blacksmith and machine shop, and a livery stable are located here. Among the principal needs are a bank, flour mill, and machine shop.

**ATHENA** (Dr. J. D. Plamondon, Mayor.)—Athena, Umatilla County, is situated on the Walla Walla-Pendleton division of the O. R. and N. railroad and is the junction of the Washington and Columbia River branch of the Northern Pacific railroad, thirty-five miles from the Columbia River. It was incorporated in 1890, covers an area of 360 acres and has a population of 1,000. The total assessed valuation of town property in 1907 was \$650,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$30,000. Total receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$531.41. The value of the only public school building is \$16,000, and the six teachers employed receive salaries ranging from \$55 to \$100 per month. Three churches, Baptist, Methodist, and Christian, have a value of \$40,000, and the city hall \$1,500. The city marshal receives \$65 per month; common labor from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$5.00, and man and team \$3.50 to \$4.00. The electric light plant is under private ownership and the gravity water-works system is owned by the city. Light costs 75 cents per 16 c. p. lamp per month, and water at the meter rate of \$1.00 per 500 feet. Farming, principally wheat and hay, is the chief industry. The industrial and business concerns in and near the town are two harness shops, a bank, three millinery stores, two hardware and implement stores, four groceries, two general merchandise stores, two hotels, two barber shops, bakery, furniture store, two livery stables, four blacksmith and machine shops, two drug stores, lumber yard, electric light plant, flour and feed mill, and feed mill. There is a good opening

for a bank, a furniture store, a lumber yard, a brick yard, and a straw paper mill.

**ECHO** (Louis Scholl, Jr., Mayor.)—Echo, Umatilla County, incorporated in 1904, covers an area of 320 acres and has a population of 800. It is situated on the main line of the O. R. and N. railroad. The assessed valuation of town property is \$232,896, with no indebtedness. The school building is valued at \$4,500; one church, Methodist, at \$2,500, and city hall at \$4,000. Five school teachers receive from \$67.50 to \$100 per month; the city marshal \$100; common labor, \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$4.00 to \$5.00, and man and team \$4.50. The waterworks are owned by the city and a flat rate of 25 cents per 1,000 gallons is charged. Diversified farming and stock raising are the principal industries. A steam laundry, creamery, two blacksmith shops, three general stores, grocery store, bank, hardware store, drug store, grist mill, two lumber yards, three hotels, furniture store, pool room, second-hand store, newspaper, three real estate agencies, two attorneys, and two physicians are located here. Among the principal needs are a bakery, steam laundry, cigar factory, electric light plant, machine shop, planing mill, wool scouring plant, sash and door factory, paper mill, and sugar factory. Postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$561.47.

**HELIX** (A. B. Montgomery, Mayor.)—Helix, Umatilla County, is situated upon the Washington and Columbia River division of the Northern Pacific railroad system. It covers an area of 160 acres and has a population of 200. The assessed valuation of town property is \$550,000, with an indebtedness of \$1,683. The public school building is valued at \$3,000, and two churches, Baptist and Christian, are valued at \$7,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$152.23. Two teachers in the public schools receive \$70 and \$80 per month. The city marshal receives \$55 per month; common labor \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$2.00 to \$6.00; man and team \$4.00. A private acetylene gas plant furnishes light to the public for \$2.00 per month for a six-room house. The city owns its water plant, which furnishes water to families at \$1.50 per month. Farming is the principal industry. Helix has two groceries, two general stores, two blacksmith shops, hardware store, livery stable, barber shop, hotel, bank, wagon shop, and two chop mills.

**FREEWATER.**—Freewater, Umatilla County, is situated on the O. R. and N. railroad, on the Columbia River, and thirty miles northeast of Pendleton. There is one school building valued at \$1,500. The city marshal receives \$50 per month; the recorder \$5.00 per month; day laborers \$2.50 per day, and man and team \$4.00. There is a good volunteer fire department. The town is out of debt. The population in 1905 was 700. In 1907 Freewater shipped 15,000 crates of strawberries, 10,000 crates of dewberries, 7,000 crates of cherries, twenty carloads of pears, fifty carloads of peaches, 100 carloads of prunes, and 150 carloads of winter apples. The fruit of this vicinity is exceptionally fine in quality. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$559.68.

**HERMISTON** (Fred A. Yates, Mayor.)—Hermiston, Umatilla County, incorporated in 1907, covers an area of two square miles and has a population of 500. It is on the line of the O. R. and N. railroad. The municipal debt is \$1,500. One school house is valued at \$8,000, and one church, Baptist, at \$5,000. Three school teachers receive from \$60 to \$85 per month; the city marshal \$5.00 per month; common labor \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$4.00 per day, and man and team \$4.50 to



\$5.00 per day. Agriculture and horticulture are the principal industries. Two general merchandise stores, three groceries, two hotels, two restaurants, two meat markets, three hardware stores, three lumber yards, two livery stables, blacksmith shop, two drug stores, two banks, clothing store, three barber shops, three real estate agencies, two cement block factories, one newspaper, and three confectionery stores are located here. A waterworks system and an electric light plant are needed. Twenty thousand acres of irrigable land, under the United States government Umatilla irrigation project, in course of reclamation, is highly adapted to fruit culture.

**MILTON** (N. A. Davis, Mayor.)—Milton, Umatilla County, was incorporated in 1886, covers an area of 500 acres, and has a population of 1,500. It is located on the Walla Walla, Washington, branch of the O. R. and N. railroad and the Walla Walla Valley Traction Company (electric) railway. The assessed valuation of city property is \$450,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$39,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$701.20. Three school houses are valued at \$14,000; five churches, Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian, M. E. (South), Adventist, valued at \$17,000, and city hall \$300. Ten teachers in the public schools receive salaries ranging from \$50 to \$100 per month. The city marshal receives \$60 per month; common labor from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$4.00, and man and team \$5.00. The city owns electric light and gravity waterworks systems. Rates for electric lights are \$3.00 to \$5.00 per month for 100 c. p., and for domestic use \$1.00 per month. Farming, fruit growing and stock raising are the principal industries. Milton has three banks, dry goods store, two general merchandise stores, grocery, two hardware stores, bakery, restaurant, hotel, livery stable, furniture store, two harness shops, two drug stores, two meat markets, tin shop, two flour and feed mills, canning factory, and plumbing plant. Among the industries that may be developed here are a paper mill to utilize straw, steam laundry, ice and cold storage plant, and machine shop.

**PILOT ROCK** (L. E. Roy, Mayor.)—Pilot Rock, Umatilla County, is the southern terminus of the Umatilla Central branch of the O. R. and N. railroad, which connects with the main line at Pendleton. It was incorporated in 1902, covers an area of sixty acres, and has a population of 290. The assessed valuation of town property is \$100,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$209.71. One school building has a value of \$3,500, and one church, Methodist, \$800. Three school teachers receive salaries ranging from \$65 to \$85 per month. A city marshal receives \$35 per month; common labor \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$4.00, and man and team \$3.50. Farming and stock raising are the chief industries. Pilot Rock has three general merchandise stores, two blacksmith shops, livery stable, and three feed yards, meat market, two confectionery stores, barber shop, two hotels, and a hardware store.

**PENDLETON** (E. J. Murphy, Mayor.)—Pendleton, the county seat of Umatilla County, is on the main line of the O. R. and N. railroad and is the southern terminus of the Washington and Columbia River division of the Northern Pacific. It was incorporated in 1881, covers an area of two square miles, and has a population of 7,000. The assessed valuation of city property is \$6,680,346, with a bonded indebtedness of \$29,500. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$5,160.20. Five school buildings have an approximate value of \$100,000; eight churches, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist (South), Christian, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Congregational, are valued at \$100,000, and the county court house

valued at \$100,000. Twenty-six school teachers, including the city superintendent, receive salaries ranging from \$55 to \$200 per month. The city marshal receives \$110 per month and three deputy officers are paid \$85 per month each. Common labor commands \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$2.50 to \$6.00, and man and team \$4.00. The minimum rate for electric light service is \$1.00 per month. The plant is owned by a private corporation. A minimum flat rate for water service is \$1.00 per month for household use, and the meter rate is 25 cents per thousand gallons. The system is owned by the city. Diversified farming, horticulture, and stock raising are the principal industries. There are two flouring mills, sash and door factory, two soda and bottling works, wool scouring mill, woolen mill, ice and cold storage plant, two cigar factories, brewery, and meat packing plant. There is a good opening for investment in a tannery, paper mill, packing plant, soap factory, farming and fruit lands, and dairy and stock ranches. A large area of arid lands is being put under irrigation by the government and private capital. This land is admirably adapted to fruit and grain culture. The city has progressed considerably in the line of paved streets.

UMATILLA.—Umatilla County, is situated upon the Columbia River and the main line of the O. R. and N. railroad, and is the junction point of the Washington and Columbia River branch of the Northern Pacific. It was incorporated in 1906, covers an area of 120 acres and has a population of 200. The assessed valuation of town property is \$120,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$312.38. One school building is valued at \$2,000 and two school teachers receive \$70 and \$85 per month. The city marshal receives \$75 per month; common labor \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$5.00, and man and team, \$5.00 to \$6.00. A steam pumping water system is owned by a private corporation and water costs \$1.00 per month. The principal industries are farming and fruit raising. Within the city are established a barber shop, two general stores, two hotels, lumber yard, meat market, confectionery store, and three soft drink saloons.

WESTON (M. A. Baker, Mayor.)—Weston, Umatilla County, incorporated in 1878, covers an area of 280 acres, and has a population of 1,000. It is situated on the Washington and Columbia River division of the Northern Pacific railroad. The assessed valuation of town property is \$300,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$16,000. One public school and the Eastern Oregon State Normal School aggregate an approximate value of \$225,000. Fifteen teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$600 to \$1,800 per year. Six churches, Episcopal, United Brethren, Methodist (South), Baptist, Dunkard, and Free Methodist, are valued at \$9,000, and the city hall at \$1,000. The city marshal receives \$800 per year; common labor \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$3.50, and man and team \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day. An electric light plant is owned by a private corporation, and light costs \$2.00 per month. A gravity water system is owned by the city and water costs \$1.25 per month. Farming and dairying are the principal industries. There are two grocery stores, general merchandise store, two drug stores, two blacksmith shops, hardware store, two barber shops, two confectionery stores, meat market, two hotels, a brick yard, flour mill, and two chop mills. A distillery for the manufacture of denatured alcohol and a fruit cannery could be operated profitably here.

## UNION COUNTY.

(La Grande, County Seat.)

Union County is situated in the central northeastern part of the State. It is bounded on the east by Wallowa, on the south by Baker and Grant, and on the west by Umatilla counties. The population from the 1905 census was 14,701; of these, 91 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 9 per cent, about one-fourth is German; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of English, Scandinavians, Canadians, and Scotch. The total area is 1,458,994 acres. There are 252,170 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 233,812 acres are surveyed and 18,358 acres unsurveyed. Of the assessed appropriated land 142,010 acres of cultivated is valued at an average of \$38.75 per acre, and 44,912 acres uncultivated valued at \$4.85 per acre. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$6,478,577. The expenses for the same year were \$47,397.97. That part of the county lying within the Grande Ronde Valley is generally level. The rest of the county is rolling. The Grande Ronde River flows through the county and is used largely in the lumber industry. The rock formation in the western part of the county is pre-Cretaceous, in the central part constituting fully half the whole area is a combination of Eocene and Miocene. In the northern part where the surface is hilly the soil is rich in lime, potash and humus, but poor in phosphoric acid. However, the fineness of the soil, associated with an excellent lime supply, will much alleviate this difficulty. This soil is well adapted to growing fruit, grain, hemp, sugar beets and sorghum. The soil in the southern and central portion of the county differs from the soil of Eastern Oregon generally and closely resembles that in the vicinity of Hood River, consisting of a white clay loam, rich in potash, lime and phosphoric acid, but poor in humus. This soil under the same favorable climatic conditions as are found in Hood River County, would equal it in fertility and adaptability to fruit growing. Fir and pine timber are found in abundance. Wheat is the most important crop, but the other grains are grown extensively. There are 1,500 miles of county roads in good condition. Wood costs from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per cord. The land is especially adapted to the growing of sugar beets. The Amalgamated Sugar Beet Company consumes 350 tons of beets and produces 800 bags of sugar daily. Fruit, cattle, horses, and sheep are raised. Mining is quite an important industry. There are thirty-two copper mines yielding 30 per cent ore, two gold and copper mines yielding ore valued at \$32 per ton, two silver and copper mines yielding ore valued at \$47.50 per ton, one mica mine, and one soap stone mine. There are twenty-three sawmills, three saw and planing mills, three planing mills and box factories, one lath mill, two planing mills, two box factories, employing in all 179 skilled men and 629 unskilled men at daily wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.00. There are also brick yards, breweries, creameries, electric light plants, flour and feed mills, laundries, machine shops, wholesale houses, printing plants, sugar refineries, and bottling works, employing in all about 115 skilled and 235 unskilled men at daily wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$5.00, and about thirty women at a daily wage of about \$1.50. Railroad facilities are good. Farm hands receive about \$2.00 per day. The winters are mild and the summers pleasant. The climate is healthful. The mean temperature during the spring months is 47.0 degrees, summer 62.3 degrees, fall 48.7 degrees, and winter 34.0 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.89 inches, summer 1.29 inches, fall 1.40 inches, and winter 2.53 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

**ELGIN** (Robert Blumenstein, Mayor.)—Elgin, Union County, covering an area of twelve square miles, is an incorporated city of 1,500 population. It is situated on the Grande Ronde River and Elgin branch of the O. R. and N. R. R. Its altitude is 2,664 feet. The assessed valuation of town property is \$300,000, with no indebtedness. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$851.51. There is one new school building, which is valued at \$20,000. Ten teachers are employed. There are six churches valued at \$6,500, and a city hall. The two city marshals receive \$60 each per month; common labor from \$2.00 to \$2.25; skilled labor from \$2.00 to \$5.00, and for man and team \$5.00 per day. There is a free volunteer fire department. The electric light plant, under private ownership, furnishes service at the rate of 80 cents for 16 candle power. The gravity water system owned by the city furnishes water at the rate of 75 cents per month. Lumbering, farming, and fruit raising are the principal industries. There is a splendid opportunity here for investments in a creamery, cannery, sawmill, and commission house. Elgin has two planing mills with a daily capacity of 100,000 feet each. There are fourteen sawmills within a radius of ten miles, which export annually 20,000,000 feet of lumber. There is a vast area of unimproved land that can be bought for \$5.00 to \$10 per acre. Elgin, from its natural location and diversity of rich resources, is destined to be an important industrial center of Eastern Oregon.

**ISLAND CITY** (Edward E. Kiddle, Mayor.)—Island City, Union County, is located on the Elgin branch of the O. R. & N. railroad, about two miles east and a little north of La Grande. It was incorporated in 1904 and covers an area of about forty acres. The population is 200. The assessed valuation is \$80,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$1,000. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907 were \$107.07. One school building is valued at \$5,000 and one church, non-sectarian, is valued at \$3,000. Four school teachers receive from \$50 to \$100 per month. Common labor commands \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$5.00, and man and team \$4.00. The electric light plant is owned by a private corporation. Agriculture is the principal industry. There is one creamery, flour and feed mill, and general merchandise store in town.

**LA GRANDE** (M. K. Hall, Mayor.)—La Grande, the county seat of Union county, is situated on the main line of the O. R. and N. railroad. It was incorporated in 1885, covers an area of 1,587 acres and has a population of 5,500. The assessed value of town property in 1907 was \$1,209,332, with a bonded indebtedness of \$75,000. Four school buildings approximate a value of \$65,000, and eleven churches, Mormon, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist (South), Christian, Presbyterian, German Lutheran, Adventist, Catholic, Episcopal, Baptist, Christian Science, are valued at \$80,000; the city hall, fire house, and hospital at \$55,000. Twenty-five school teachers are employed at \$50 to \$166.65 per month. The city marshal receives \$85 per month and one deputy \$75; common labor \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$5.00 for nine hours' work, and man and team \$5.00 for nine hours. An electric light plant owned by a private corporation furnishes light at \$1.25 per month per 16 c. p. lamp, and a meter rate of 20 cents per kilowatt hour. The city owns the waterworks system (pumping) and a minimum rate of \$1.00 per month is charged for domestic use. Lumbering and agriculture are the principal industries. A sawmill, planing mill, flour mill, sugar factory, brick yard, railroad division shops and round house, iron works, ice plant, brewery, packing house, four grocery stores, six dry goods stores, three men's furnishing stores, three furniture stores, three hardware stores, three bakeries, marble works, two plumbing shops, four drug stores, four meat markets, three moving picture shows, five jewelry stores, two

hotels, and two automobile repair shops are located here. There is need of a fruit cannery, vinegar factory, and a wholesale grocery and commission house. The United States Land Office is also located here. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$3,805.98.

**NORTH POWDER** (J. R. McLaren, Mayor.)—North Powder, Union County, incorporated in 1902, covers an area of 160 acres, and has a population of 900. The town is out of debt. The altitude of the town is 3,460 feet. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$418.24. The town is situated in the southern part of the county on the O. R. and N. R. R. There is one school building valued at \$5,000. Five teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$60 to \$110 per month. There are two churches, Baptist and Methodist, valued at \$5,000; a city hall worth \$2,000, and an opera house valued at \$2,000. The city marshal receives \$25 per month; common labor \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$4.00, and man and team \$4.00. The fire department consists of a chemical engine and sixteen volunteers. An electric light plant, under private ownership, furnishes service at \$1.00 per month. Water, by a ditch from North Powder River, is furnished by the city at the rate of 75 cents per month. The principal industries are farming and lumbering. North Powder has one drug store, four groceries, two blacksmith shops, a livery stable, one restaurant, one hotel, one furniture store, postoffice, flour mill, sawmill and planer, two butcher shops. The town needs a good hardware and implement house and a good grocery store.

**SUMMERVILLE** (H. C. Rinehart, Mayor.)—Summerville, Union County, covers an area of twenty acres and has a population of 125. The town has an altitude of 2,700 feet. There is one school building valued at \$3,000. Two teachers are employed at \$50 and \$75 per month. There are two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian. The Masonic hall, Odd Fellows' hall and M. B. A. hall are valued at \$5,000. The town is situated four miles east of the O. R. and N. R. R. Farming and lumbering are the principal industries. Money could be profitably invested in a flour mill, electric light plant, and a water system.

**UNION** (G. F. Hall, Mayor.)—Union, Union County, is situated two miles east of the main line of the O. R. and N. railroad. The Central Railway of Oregon, to Cove, branches here. It was incorporated in 1878, covers an area of 1,120 acres and has a population of about 1,800. The assessed valuation of city property in 1906 was \$291,820, with a bonded indebtedness of \$29,000, and a general warrant indebtedness of \$11,398. Two school houses are valued at \$25,000, and seven churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, Mormon, Episcopal, Advent, Catholic, and Christian, are valued at \$20,000. The city hall and agricultural experiment station have an aggregate value of \$12,000. Twelve school teachers receive salaries ranging from \$450 to \$1,000 per annum. The city marshal receives \$60 per month; common labor \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$6.00, and man and team \$4.00. The electric light plant, under private ownership, sells light at the rate of 10 cents to 17 cents per kilowatt hour. A gravity water system is owned by the city. Water costs private households \$1.25 per month. Dairying, farming, fruit culture, and stock raising are the principal industries. There are two printing plants, flour and feed mill, planing mill, planing mill and box factory, sawmill, fruit drier, creamery, woolen mill, two blacksmith shops, livery stable, two hardware stores, furniture store, four general merchandise stores, two groceries, hotel, two restaurants, three cigar and notion stores, two meat markets, two drug stores, two barber shops, two implement houses, jewelry store, two banks, harness shop, tailor shop, bicycle and

automobile repair shop. There is need of a steam laundry, fruit cannery, first-class hotel, meat packing plant. There is also abundant valuable water power in the vicinity awaiting development. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$974.71.

#### WALLOWA COUNTY.

(Enterprise, County Seat.)

Wallowa County occupies the northeast corner of the State. It is bounded on the north by Washington State, on the east by the Snake River, on the south by Baker County, and on the west by Union County. The population from the 1905 census was 6,833; of these, 94 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 6 per cent, about one-fifth is Scandinavian; the remaining four-fifths are made up principally of Germans, Canadians, English, and Irish. The total area is 1,883,000 acres. There are 338,985 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which 285,798 acres are surveyed, and 53,187 acres are unsurveyed. There are 641,060 acres reserved, and 902,955 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 72,416 acres, valued at \$24 per acre, are cultivated, and 334,456 acres, valued at \$5.00 per acre, are uncultivated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$6,242,305. The expenses for the same year were \$25,164.30. The surface, that in some places is stony, is level, rolling and mountainous, and is drained by the Snake and the branches of the Grande Ronde rivers. The soil is largely of a grey ashy appearance, darkening much on becoming damp. It possesses wonderful fertility and produces abundantly. The soil is fine in texture and loose. It has wonderful ability to retain moisture, and although the precipitation is much lower than in the Willamette Valley, grains and grasses mature. The soil is rich in the necessary ingredients, lime, potash and phosphoric acid, but lacking in humus, which could be easily supplied by using organic fertilizers. The native timber is fir and pine. Wheat, oats, hay, corn, rye, and vegetables are grown. Horses, cattle, and sheep are raised extensively, as they require but little attention during the winter. There are some coal prospects, also traces of gold, silver, platinum, and limestone. Wood is the fuel and sells for \$3.00 to \$4.00 per cord. There are five sawmills, four saw and planing mills, five planing mills, one saw and shingle mill, creameries, electric light plants, and flour and feed mills, employing in all fifty skilled and eighty unskilled men at daily wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$5.00. The climate is dry and invigorating. The mean temperature during the spring months is 45.8 degrees, summer 58.1 degrees, fall 48.6 degrees, and winter 29.0 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 2.36 inches, summer 1.45 inches, fall 1.05 inches, and winter 2.03 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

ENTERPRISE (Daniel Boyd, Mayor).—Enterprise, the county seat of Wallowa County, is located about twenty miles northwest of Wallowa. The Elgin branch of the O. R. and N. railroad is now building toward the town. It was incorporated in 1899, covers an area of 640 acres, and has a population of 900. The assessed valuation of town property for 1907 was \$475,000, with no indebtedness. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$714.83. The value of two school buildings is estimated at \$20,000; four churches, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic, and Christian, are valued at \$7,500, and the court house (owned by private parties) at \$1,500. Seven school teachers receive from \$60 to \$135 per month. There is

no regular police officer, but when one is needed he is paid at the rate of \$75 per month. Common labor receives \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$6.00, and man and team \$4.00 per day. An electric light plant and a waterworks system (pumping) are owned by private parties. Light is furnished at the rate of \$1.20 per month for 48 c. p. lamps, and water at the rate of \$1.50 per month to private households. The principal industries are farming, stock raising, and lumbering. Enterprise has two planing mills, grist mill, three small sawmills, three general merchandise stores, hardware store, drug store, harness shop, bank, two newspapers, three physicians, jewelry store, barber shop, and meat market. There is a good opening in town for another bank, another drug store, and a woolen mill. Among the resources of the outlying territory are water powers, quarries of building stone, marble and granite, gold and silver mines, timber, and 100,000 acres of farm land.

**JOSEPH** (Fred F. McCully, Mayor.)—Joseph, Wallowa County, is located about thirty miles southeast of Wallowa. The Elgin branch of the O. R. and N., with Joseph as its terminus, is under construction. The town was incorporated in 1887, covers an area of eighty acres, and has a population of 750. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$555.86. One school building is valued at \$5,000, and three churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Catholic, are valued at \$20,000. Four teachers receive salaries ranging from \$60 to \$125 per month; the city marshal \$75 per month; common labor \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day, and man and team \$3.00 to \$4.50 per day. A private company owns the electric light and waterworks plant. A rate of 65 cents per month is charged per 16 c. p. lamp, and a flat rate of \$1.00 per month for water. Stock raising is the principal industry. Among the undeveloped resources are mining and water power. There is a splendid opening here for investment in a woolen mill. Joseph has five general merchandise stores, two notion and confectionery stores, two drug stores, two banks, two ice cream and cigar stores, three hotels, two barber shops, two photo galleries, jewelry store, dentist, three physicians, four blacksmith shops, planing and sawmill, tin shop, and furniture store.

**LOSTINE** (S. P. Crow, Mayor.)—Lostine, Wallowa County, is located about ten miles south of Wallowa on the Elgin branch of the O. R. and N. railroad, now under construction. It was incorporated in 1903, covers an area of eighty acres and has 250 inhabitants. The town property has an assessed valuation of \$210,000, with a debt of \$100. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$197.73. The value of the public school building is \$10,000, and one church, used jointly by the Christian, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations, is valued at \$2,000. Four school teachers receive from \$55 to \$85 per month; common labor \$1.50 per day, and man and team \$3.50. A private company owns the electric light plant and a flat rate of 50 cents per 16 c. p. lamp is charged for service. Dairying and stock raising are the principal industries. Valuable lime and marble properties, copper and gold deposits exist near the town. A lime kiln is in operation near town. Lostine has four general stores, drug store, cigar store, real estate agency, two hotels, and a livery stable. There is need of a bank, creamery, woolen mill, newspaper, and a first-class mercantile store.

**WALLOWA** (J. P. Morelock, Mayor.)—Wallowa, Wallowa County, is situated on the Elgin branch of the O. R. and N. railroad, which connects with the main line at La Grande. It was incorporated in 1899, covers an area of 160 acres, and contains 600 people. The assessed valuation is 250,000, with an indebtedness of \$10,000. Receipts from

the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$416.06. One school building has a value of \$5,000; two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist, \$6,000, and an opera house, public hall and lodge hall, \$10,000. Five school teachers receive from \$40 to \$125 per month. Common labor receives \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$4.50, and man and team, \$4.00. The electric light plant is under private ownership, and the waterworks system is owned by the public. The meter rate for electric light is 20 cents per kilowatt hour, and the flat rate for water service for household use is \$1.00 per month. Lumbering, mining, farming, and stock raising are the principal industries. All kinds of manufacturing and water power resources are undeveloped near the town. Wallowa has four general merchandise stores, two hardware stores, three notion stores, two barber shops, three blacksmith shops, three planing mills, flour mill, two livery stables, newspaper, opera house, creamery, real estate agency, two hotels, furniture store, and meat market.

#### WASCO COUNTY.

(The Dalles, County Seat.)

Wasco County is situated in the central northern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by the Columbia River, on the east by the Deschutes River, Sherman County and John Day River, on the south by Crook, and on the west by Hood River and Clackamas counties. The population from the 1905 census was 15,974, but since that time a part equivalent to about one-sixth of the area of the whole county has seceded, and now forms an independent county, known as Hood River. The total area of Wasco and Hood River counties is 1,873,000 acres. There are 277,960 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which all are surveyed. Of the assessed appropriate land 135,377 acres, valued at an average of \$20 per acre, is cultivated, and 522,766 acres, valued at \$4.00 per acre, are uncultivated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$8,220,070. The expenses for the same year were \$27,810.64. The surface is rolling and mountainous. The rock formation is principally a mixture of Eocene and Miocene, with a north and south area of Cretaceous. The soil found in the vicinity of The Dalles is a grey clay loam, and a sandy loam. The former is rich in lime, phosphoric acid and humus, but is poor in potash. This deficiency can be easily mended by applications of land plaster. This soil is especially adapted to the growing of grains and grasses. The latter (the sandy loam) is rich in potash and lime, but poor in phosphoric acid and humus. Supply this soil with a green fertilizer and bone charcoal and it would produce strawberries and peaches abundantly. Wheat, fruit, and sheep are raised extensively. Last year 350,000 pounds of dried prunes were shipped from the county. One-half acre near The Dalles last year produced \$855.46 worth of tomatoes. There are 1,000 miles of county roads, all in fair condition. The O. R. & N. and the Great Southern railways are other means of transportation. Fine timber is found on the Cascade slopes. There are seven sawmills, one saw and planing mill, four sawmills and box factories, employing in all eighty skilled and fifty unskilled men at daily wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.50. Traces of coal and platinum are found. There are also breweries, ice and cold storage plants, wagon shops, electric light plants, flour and feed mills, fruit canneries, fish canneries, laundries, machine shops, printing plants, soda water plants, warehouses, and woolen mills, employing in all about 180 skilled and 380 unskilled men at daily wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.00, and about 170 women at a daily wage of about \$1.50. The water supply for domestic purposes is easily accessible. The cli-



mate is healthful. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per cord. The mean temperature during the spring months is 50.9 degrees, summer 65.4 degrees, fall 53.6 degrees, and winter 34.3 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 2.85 inches, summer .34 inch, fall 1.86 inches, and winter 6.10 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted against a local option prohibition law.

**ANTELOPE** (W. Bolton, Mayor.)—Antelope, Wasco County, incorporated in 1899, covers an area of forty acres and has a population of 100. It is situated in the southern part of the county, seventy-five miles south of the Columbia River, about ten miles south of Shaniko, the terminus of the Columbia Southern R. R. The assessed valuation of town property is \$45,000, with no indebtedness. The altitude is 2,760 feet. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$284.98. There is one school building valued at \$3,000. Three teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$55 to \$75 per month. There is one church, Methodist Episcopal, valued at \$2,000. The city marshal receives \$5.00 per month. There is a free volunteer fire department. Common labor receives from \$35 to \$45 per month; skilled labor \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, and a team at \$1.00 per day. There is an electric light plant under private ownership and a gravity water system owned by the town. Light costs 20 cents per candle-power per month, and water \$1.00 per month per faucet. The principal industry is sheep and cattle raising. Dairy farming, egg ranching, and hog raising are the important undeveloped industries. Antelope has two general stores, one blacksmith shop, two confectioneries, one grocery, one barber, two livery stables, four soft drink parlors. There is plenty of work here for hog men, cattle feeders and a good blacksmith.

**DUFUR** (J. B. Havelly, Mayor.)—Dufur, Wasco County, is the southern terminus of the Great Southern railroad, thirty miles south of The Dalles. It was incorporated in 1890, covers 160 acres in area, and has a population of 500. The town property has an assessed valuation of \$120,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$17,000. One school building has an assessed valuation of \$5,000; three churches, Methodist, Christian, and United Brethren, are valued at \$9,000, and the city hall, Odd Fellows' hall and club house aggregate a value of \$5,000. Four school teachers receive from \$50 to \$90 per month; the city marshal is paid under the fee system; common labor receives \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.50 per day, and man and team \$4.00 per day. A private corporation owns the electric light plant. The waterworks system is owned by the public. The rate of water service to private families is \$1.50 per month. Farming, lumbering, and fruit raising are the principal industries. Dufur has a creamery, planing mill, box factory, laundry, bakery, blacksmith shop, and a variety of mercantile establishments. The town needs a fruit cannery, malting house and grist mill. There are splendid oil prospects in this vicinity. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$312.29.

**SHANIKO** (Thomas Gavin, Mayor.)—Shaniko, Wasco County, is the southern terminus of the Columbia Southern railroad, which connects with the main line of the O. R. and N. railroad at Biggs Station, about sixty miles north. It was incorporated in 1901, covers an area of a half-mile square, and has a population of 300. The assessed valuation of town property is \$85,000, with no indebtedness. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$249.65. One school building is valued at \$2,000; one church at \$2,500, and the city hall at \$1,000. One school teacher receives a salary of \$75 per month; the city marshal and one night policeman receive \$75 per month each; com-

mon labor receives \$2.50 per day, and skilled labor \$4.00 to \$5.00. The gravity waterworks system is under private ownership, and the meter system of rates generally prevails. Lumbering, stock raising, and farming are the principal industries. The town is the principal shipping point for the varied products of a vast interior country. Shaniko has three general stores, harness shop, three hotels, four warehouses, barber shop, four livery stables, and five saloons. A good public lighting plant would be a good investment here.

**THE DALLES** (E. M. Wingate, Mayor.)—The Dalles, county seat of Wasco County, is situated on the main line of the O. R. and N. railroad and is the junction of the Great Southern, which operates to Dufur, in the same county. It is also located on the banks of the Columbia River and is connected by ferry with the "North Bank" line of the Northern Pacific railroad. It was incorporated in 1858, covers an area of one and one-half square miles, and has a population of 5,000. The assessed value of city property is \$3,257,770, with a bonded indebtedness of \$180,000. The approximate value of five public schools is \$55,000, and of ten churches, Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Catholic, United Brethren, Salvation Army and Mission, is \$42,000. The city hall and court house aggregate a value of \$75,000. The city marshal receives \$100, and two night police receive \$75 per month each. Common labor commands \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day, and man and team \$4.50 to \$5.00 per day. The electric light plant is under private ownership and furnishes light at 15 cents per hour for the first 100 kilowatt hours. The city owns the gravity water system and supplies residences for \$1.50 per month. Farming, fruit raising, and stock raising are the principal industries. The Dalles has a wool scouring mill, two flour mills, two box factories and planing mills, fruit cannery, ice plant and brewery, two machine shops, laundry, meat packing plant, brick and tile factory, two marble works, six grocery stores, four dry goods stores, three gents' furnishing stores, three hardware stores, three hardware and implement stores, three department stores, five blacksmith shops, three bakeries, and three confectioneries. The city needs a woolen mill, fruit cannery, furniture factory, tannery, soap factory, gas works, and street railway system. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$4,162.76.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

(Hillsboro, County Seat.)

Washington County is one of the northwestern counties of the State. It is bounded on the north by Columbia, on the east by Multnomah, on the south by Yamhill, and on the west by Tillamook counties. The population from the 1905 census was 16,673; of these, 71 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 29 per cent, about one-half is German; the remaining one-half is made up principally of Swiss, Scandinavians, Canadians, English, Irish, and Austrians. The total area of the county is 360,160 acres. There are 1,279 acres unappropriated, of which all are surveyed. There is no reserve and 358,881 acres are appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land there are 195,006 cultivated acres, valued at an average of \$53 per acre, and 351,213 uncultivated valued at \$25 per acre. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$16,592,774. The expenses for the same year were \$39,180.86. The surface is mostly level, but a small portion is mountainous. The Tualatin River and smaller streams flow through the county, affording splendid water power. The rock formation of the half next the river is Pleistocene, the rest is a combination of Eocene and Miocene. There

is a variety of soil in this county. In the vicinity of Forest Grove we find loam and red clay. The former has an average depth of three feet. It is a mixture of decomposed soap stone with some sand and feldspar. It is a grey loam which darkens considerably when wet. This is a fine soil for fruit and grain and potatoes. In the vicinity of the same town is found a stiff red clay, which is very waxy. The dry lumps are hard to crush and darken only slightly on moistening. To render this soil suitable for crops thorough draining is necessary. Applications of barnyard manure would much improve its physical condition and at the same time add much to its supply of humus. The soil in the vicinity of Gales Creek is what is locally known as shot-land and is weak in all the essential elements except lime, and should be fertilized. The soil near Buxton is characteristic bottom land. On wetting it becomes a deep black. It is rich in phosphoric acid but weak in potash. It carries a high iron content for a soil of this character, and doubtless the phosphoric acid is thus combined. This soil is good and will grow fruits, vegetables, grains, and hops; 650,150 pounds of dried prunes were shipped last year. The hop acreage at present is 2,758. The walnut industry is becoming important. The forest growth is principally fir. There are 1,700 miles of county roads, all in fair condition. Coal, granite, and sandstone are found. Horses, cattle, sheep, and goats are raised extensively. Dairying is rapidly becoming an important industry. The S. P. R. R., the P. R. and N. and the Portland General Electric run through the county. There are eighteen sawmills, six saw and planing mills, and two shingle mills, employing 104 skilled and 230 unskilled men at daily wages ranging from \$2.20 to \$3.15. There are also brick yards, creameries, electric light plants, flour and feed mills, furniture factories, machine and repair shops, evaporated milk plants, and printing plants, employing in all about sixty skilled and eighty unskilled men at daily wages from \$1.50 to \$3.50, and thirty women at a daily wage of about \$1.25. Good water for domestic purposes is plentiful. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per cord. The climate is mild and healthful. The mean temperature during the spring months is 49.1 degrees, summer 65.1 degrees, fall 53.6 degrees, and winter 39.1 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 2.24 inches, summer 1.08 inches, fall 5.68 inches, and winter 8.56 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted against a local option prohibition law.

**BEAVERTON.**—Beaverton, Washington County, is situated on the West Side division of the S. P. R. R. This office was unable to get any information from this town, although repeated efforts were made for that purpose.

**CORNELIUS (F. Schoen, Mayor.)**—Cornelius, Washington County, was incorporated in 1893, covers an area of 600 acres, and has a population of 550. It is situated on the West Side branch of the Southern Pacific, about twenty-three miles west of Portland. It has no municipal indebtedness. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$345.70. One school house is valued at \$8,000, and three churches, Methodist, German Lutheran, and Advent, are valued at \$8,000. Three school teachers receive from \$35 to \$75 per month; the city marshal \$8.00 per month; common labor \$1.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$5.00, and man and team \$4.50 per day. The electric light plant is owned by a private company. Agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising are the leading industries. Cornelius has three blacksmith shops, foundry, saw-mill, chopping mill, cider and pickle works, four general stores, two hotels, fruit cannery, and sash and door factory.

**FOREST GROVE (B. H. Laughlin, Mayor.)**—Forest Grove, Washington County, is located one and three-fourths miles off the line of the West Side division of the Southern Pacific railroad, and nine miles west of Hillsboro. It was incorporated in 1885, covers an area of 600 acres and has a population of 2,250. The assessed value of city property is \$525,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$31,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$1,527.46. One school house has a value of \$10,000; five churches, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Christian Science, Free Methodist, and Christian, are valued at \$20,000, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls aggregate a value of \$20,000. Ten teachers employed in the public school receive from \$50 to \$85 per month; the city marshal is paid by the fee system; common labor receives from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$6.00, and man and team \$3.50 to \$5.00. The municipality owns both electric light and water systems. Three cents per candle-power per month is the rate for electric lights and the average rate for water for family use is \$1.00 per month. Dairying and farming are the principal industries. The city has a condensed milk factory, flour and feed mill, brick yard, electric light plant, two printing plants, five general merchandise stores, three hardware stores, three meat markets, two livery stables, three grocery stores, four barber shops, two book stores, two drug stores, three banks, two shoe stores, two bakeries, two harness shops, four millinery stores, and three blacksmith shops. What is needed most is a fruit cannery, tile factory, sash and door factory, cider and vinegar works, ice plant, and electric railway lines. The Tualatin Academy and Pacific University, one of the oldest educational institutions on the coast, non-sectarian, is located here. It employs twenty-five teachers, occupies thirty acres of ground and has five buildings aggregating a value of \$130,000.

**HILLSBORO (John Dennis, Mayor.)**—Hillsboro, the county seat of Washington County, is on the line of the West Side branch of the Southern Pacific railroad system, about twenty miles west of Portland. It covers an area one mile square, and has a population of 1,800. The assessed value of city property is \$730,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$39,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$1,454.27. The value of the public school building is \$15,000, and of six churches \$10,000. The value of other public buildings, including court house, is estimated at \$30,000. Eight school teachers receive from \$50 to \$100 per month; the city marshal \$50 per month; common labor \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$4.00, and man and team \$5.00. The electric light plant and waterworks system are under municipal ownership. The cost of light service is 4 cents per month per candle-power, and for water \$1.00 per 2,000 gallons. Lumbering, dairying, and farming are the principal industries. Hillsboro has a planing mill, sawmill, flour mill, condensed milk factory, seven grocery stores, three dry goods stores, four saloons, three meat markets, two hotels, two harness shops, two drug stores.

**SHERWOOD (Arthur W. Hall, Mayor.)**—Sherwood, Washington County, is situated on the Yamhill division of the Southern Pacific railroad system, five miles west of the Willamette River and about twenty-five miles southwest of Portland. It was incorporated in 1889 and has a population of 300. The assessed valuation of town property is \$36,000. Postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$371.65. One school house has a valuation of \$2,000; three churches, Congregational, German Lutheran, and German Evangelical, are valued at \$5,000, and the town hall \$400. Two school teachers receive from \$45 to \$75 per month; regular and special police officers receive \$50 per month each;

common labor \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$4.00 to \$6.00, and man and team \$4.00. The principal industries are farming and lumbering. Sherwood has three general stores, hotel, barber shop, meat market, three sawmills, drug store, and two physicians. The city needs an hotel and a brick yard.

#### WHEELER COUNTY.

(Fossil, County Seat.)

Wheeler County is situated in the northern central part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Gilliam and Morrow, on the east by Grant, on the south by Crook, and on the west by Crook and Wasco counties. The population from the 1905 census was 2,422; of these, 93 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 7 per cent, one-fourth is Scotch; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of Germans, Irish, and English. The total area is 1,097,000 acres. There are 322,480 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which all is surveyed. There are 114,919 acres reserved, and 659,601 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 18,989 acres, valued at an average of \$8.00 per acre, are cultivated, and 359,310 acres, valued at \$3.25 per acre, are uncultivated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$1,884,871. The expenses for the same year were \$14,574.62. The surface is hilly and mountainous and in many places stony. The slope is toward the north, and is drained by the John Day River. The rock formation in the north and south is Cretaceous and pre-Cretaceous, and the central half is a combination of Eocene and Miocene. The soil of the south and west is largely composed of silt. This soil is of fine texture, light grey in color, darkening slightly when moistened, and is easily tilled. It is rich in potash, but poor in phosphoric acid and humus. This soil would be greatly strengthened by barnyard manures, and the plowing under of big clover and vetch. The soil of the north is of fine quality, very rich and of excellent physical texture. It is weak in potash but abundantly supplied with all the other essential ingredients. Its humus content is exceptionally high. Land plaster would greatly improve this soil. Sugar beets would thrive here. Other vegetables, especially onions, and small fruits, could be grown. Little attempt has been made at grain farming in the eastern part as this area is better adapted to cattle raising. Water is plentiful near the surface. Three hundred and sixty miles of county roads in fair condition are maintained by taxation. The forest growth is pine, fir, tamarack, and juniper. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per cord. At present hay is the principal and most important crop. All varieties of vegetables are grown. Wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley yield well. Cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and poultry are raised extensively. There are sawmills, saw and shingle mills, creameries, and flour and feed mills within the county. Wages range from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. Traces of coal, gold, and silver are found. The water supply is good and the climate is dry and congenial. The mean temperature during the spring months is 47.9 degrees, summer 60.1 degrees, fall 51.8 degrees, and winter 33.5 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 1.24 inches, summer .98 inch, fall .87 inch, and winter 1.98 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

FOSSIL (Hugh S. Johnson, Mayor).—Fossil, county seat of Wheeler County, is located twenty miles south of Condon, Gilliam County, the terminus of the Columbia River and Oregon Central branch of the O. R. and N. railroad, and nearest railroad point. It covers an area of 300 acres and has a population of 600. The assessed valuation of town

property is about \$100,000, with a bonded indebtedness for water system of \$9,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$422.28. The estimated value of one school building is \$10,000; of two churches, Methodist and Baptist, is \$4,000, and of the court house and city hall, \$13,000. Six school teachers receive from \$60 to \$125 per month; the city marshal receives \$25 per month and fees; common labor \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$4.00, and man and team \$4.00. The gravity water system is owned by the city and the flat rate for family service is \$1.25 per month. Farming and stock raising are the principal industries. Fossil has three general merchandise stores, two confectionery stores, furniture store, two blacksmith shops, two livery stables, meat market, two jewelry stores, hotel, three boarding houses, and a barber shop. Railroad connection with the outside world seems to be the greatest need of the town.

**MITCHELL** (Albert King, Mayor.)—Mitchell, Wheeler County, is situated forty miles south of Fossil, the county seat, and sixty miles south of Condon, Gilliam County, the southern terminus of the Columbia River and Oregon Central branch of the O. R. and N. railroad, the nearest railroad point. It was incorporated in 1901 and has an estimated population of 350. The assessed valuation of town property is \$70,000. Receipts from the sale of postage stamps for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$216.87. One school house is valued at \$3,000; two churches, Baptist and Methodist, \$2,000, and city hall \$500. Three teachers receive from \$60 to \$100 per month; city marshal \$65 per month; common labor \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 to \$4.00, and man and team \$4.00 to \$5.00. The electric light plant and reservoir water system are owned by private parties. The rate for water service is \$2.00 to \$3.00 per month for private families. Stock raising and farming are the principal industries, and lumbering and mining are the chief resources as yet undeveloped. Mitchell has two general merchandise stores, drug store, confectionery store, furniture store, two hotels, two millinery stores, blacksmith shop, two livery barns, and a harness shop. The town needs a flour mill, water system, drug store, and light plant.

#### YAMHILL COUNTY.

(McMinnville, County Seat.)

Yamhill County is situated in the northwestern part of the State, and lies partly within the Willamette Valley. It is bounded on the north by Washington County, on the east by the Willamette River and Marion and Clackamas counties, on the south by Polk, and on the west by Tillamook counties. The population from the 1905 census was 14,187; of these 85 per cent are United States born; of the foreign 15 per cent, about one-fourth is German; the remaining three-fourths are made up principally of Scandinavians, Canadians, English, and Irish. The total area is 461,000 acres. There are 4,860 acres unappropriated and unreserved, of which all is surveyed. There are 34,226 acres reserved and 421,914 acres appropriated. Of the assessed appropriated land, 117,697 acres, valued at an average of \$67.50 per acre, are cultivated, and 260,901 acres, valued at \$15.50 per acre, are uncultivated. The total value of taxable property in this county in 1907 was \$11,700,521. The expenses for the same year were \$31,261.02. The surface is generally level and rolling. Water power is furnished by numerous rivers and springs. Abundance of good water is near the surface. The rock formation of the eastern part near the river is Pleistocene; of the western two-thirds it is a combination of Eocene and Miocene. The soil is a grey clay loam, exceed-

ingly fine in texture, strong in lime, phosphoric acid and humus, but weak in potash. The abundance of lime and humus, however, tend to offset the deficiency of potash. Underlying these soils there is a hardpan at a depth of about two and one-half feet. The natural growth is oak, maple, wild rose, and blackberry. Applications of land plaster would strengthen this soil. The soil is naturally well drained. All kinds of fruits and vegetables, flax, hemp, and hops do well on this soil. The hop acreage at present is 3,399. Four million two hundred thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds of dried prunes were produced last year. The walnut industry is growing rapidly. One man has 100 acres planted to walnuts. The walnut acreage at present is 608. The soil seems well adapted to their growth. The forest growth is fir, oak, and cedar. Coal is mined. Wheat, corn, rye, and barley are the principal grains grown. The flour made of Yamhill wheat has an international reputation. Sheep and goats are raised extensively, the latter proving valuable for clearing land. Hoop poles from the hazelwood bushes, and the crawfisheries of the Yamhill River are becoming important industries. The roads are under the supervision of the county board and are in fair condition. Wood is used for fuel and costs from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per cord. Gold and silver, granite, sandstone and gypsum are found. There are sixteen sawmills, one planing mill, one saw and shingle mill, two saw and lath mills, one handle plant, three sash and door factories, employing in all 156 skilled and 275 unskilled men at daily wages from \$2.00 to \$3.00. There are also warehouses, printing plants, machine shops, laundries, handle factories, fruit canneries, flour and feed mills, electric light plants, ice and cold storage plants, creameries and brick yards, employing in all fifty-six skilled and ninety unskilled men at a daily wage from \$2.00 to \$3.00, and 115 women at a daily wage of about \$1.50. The climate is mild and healthful. The mean temperature during the spring months is 51.4 degrees, summer 62.7 degrees, fall 54.2 degrees, and winter 40.9 degrees. The mean precipitation during the spring months is 2.58 inches, summer 1.15 inches, fall 3.89 inches, and winter 8.24 inches. At the 1908 June election this county voted in favor of a local option prohibition law.

**AMITY (A. A. Waymire, Mayor).—**Amity, Yamhill County, is located on the West Side division of the Southern Pacific railroad. It was incorporated in 1880 and has a population of 500. The assessed valuation is \$80,000. One school building is valued at \$5,000. There are three churches, Baptist, Methodist, and Christian, and also a city hall and postoffice. Four teachers are employed in the public school. Common labor receives \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.00 and upward, and man and team \$4.00 per day. Fruit growing, dairying, and agriculture are the principal industries. The town needs a light and a water system, fruit cannery, flour mill, brick yard, and axe handle factory. Amity has a bank, hotel, three general stores, drug store, harness shop, barber shop, hardware store, two restaurants, livery barn, photographer, milk condenser, fruit drier, and two blacksmith shops. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$418.57.

**CARLTON (J. A. Cunningham, Mayor).—**Carlton, Yamhill County, is situated on the West Side division of the Southern Pacific railroad. It was incorporated in 1899, covers an area of one square mile, and has 500 inhabitants. One school house is valued at \$15,000; three churches, Methodist, Baptist, and Christian, at \$4,500, and Woodman hall and hotel \$2,000. Four school teachers receive from \$45 to \$80 per month; common labor receives \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, and skilled labor \$3.50 per day. An electric light and water plant is owned by a private company. Water is furnished for household use at 50 cents per month per

faucet. Lumbering, fruit culture, agriculture, dairying, and stock raising are the leading industries. Carlton has one general store, grocery store, two hardware stores, two blacksmith shops, harness shop, drug store, two confectioneries, meat market, sawmill, warehouse. Among the undeveloped resources in and near town are brick making, working up by-products of sawmill, and dairying. The town needs a restaurant, lodging house, and sash and door factory. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$613.08.

**DAYTON (B. Gabriel, Mayor.)**—Dayton, Yamhill County, incorporated in 1904, has a population of 600. It is situated about one mile south of Crawford, on the Yamhill branch of the Southern Pacific, the nearest railroad point, and on the Yamhill River. The assessed valuation of town property is \$200,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$6,000. One school building is valued at \$8,000; five churches, Evangelical, Baptist, Methodist, Christian, and Free Methodist, aggregate a value of \$6,000. Five school teachers receive from \$45 to \$100 per month; the city marshal is paid \$10 per month; common labor \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$2.50 to \$3.50, and man and team \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day. The gravity water system is owned by the public. Water costs householders \$1.00 per month. Fruit growing, dairying, and farming are the principal industries. Located in the town are three general merchandise stores, grocery store, feed store, hardware store, drug store, hotel, barber shop, harness shop, blacksmith shop, and a livery stable. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$383.26.

**DUNDEE (A. A. Parrett, Mayor.)**—Dundee, Yamhill County, incorporated in 1895, covers an area of 200 acres and has a population of 175 people. It is situated at the junction point of the Yamhill division with the main line of the S. P. R. R. and near the Willamette River. Its altitude is 219 feet. It has a school house valued at \$2,000, one church worth \$600, and a town hall \$150. Two teachers receive \$50 and \$70 each per month; a city marshal is paid by the fee system; common labor from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; skilled labor from \$2.50 to \$5.00, and man and team from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day. Water for domestic purposes is furnished from private wells. The total valuation of town property is \$50,000, with no debt. The principal industries are fruit, walnuts, potato, grain, and hop raising, dairying, and prune drying. The town needs a cannery. Dundee has two general stores, one hardware store, one prune packing house, twenty prune driers, one sawmill, and one blacksmith shop. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$142.32.

**LA FAYETTE (A. P. Fletcher, Mayor.)**—La Fayette, Yamhill County, incorporated in 1851, covers an area of two square miles, and has a population of 600. It is situated on the Yamhill River and on the S. P. R. R. The assessed valuation of city property is \$85,000, with no debt. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$142.25. There is one school house valued at \$5,000; three churches, Presbyterian, Evangelical, and Southern Methodist, valued at \$3,500, and a court house valued at \$2,000. Four teachers receive from \$45 to \$100 per month; a city marshal who receives no pay; common labor receives from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor from \$3.00 to \$3.50, and man and team from \$4.00 to \$5.00. The principal industries are dairying and hop and apple growing. There is an abundance of undeveloped water power near town. La Fayette has a general store, a grocery, and two candy stores. The town needs another general merchandise store, sawmill, fruit dryer, and cannery.



**McMINNVILLE** (O. O. Hudson, Merchant.)—McMinnville, Yamhill County, incorporated in 1882, covers an area of one mile square, and has a population of 2,700 people. The assessed valuation of city property is \$1,250,000, with an indebtedness of \$110,000. The altitude of the town is 182 feet. It is located on the Yamhill River and West Side division of the S. P. R. R. There are two school houses valued at \$25,000; six churches, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist, Episcopal, and Catholic, valued at \$20,000; a court house, city hall, and auditorium are valued at \$90,000. Fourteen teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$100 per month; common labor costs from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor from \$2.50 to \$5.00, and man and team \$5.00. The city owns and operates an electric light plant and a gravity water system. Electric light costs 15 cents per kilowatt, and water \$1.00 per month. The city marshal receives from \$65 to \$75 per month. There is a good volunteer fire department. McMinnville has two flour mills, a planing mill, a milk condenser, fruit dryer, machine shop, and two florists.

**NEWBERG** (R. W. Harrold, Mayor.)—Newberg, Yamhill County, is situated on the Yamhill division of the Southern Pacific railroad and on the bank of the Willamette River. It was incorporated in 1889, covers an area of 640 acres and has a population of 2,600. The assessed valuation of city property is \$545,604, with a bonded indebtedness of \$30,000. The value of one school house is \$31,500. There are eight churches, Quakers, Disciples, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist E., German, Methodist (South), and Free Methodist. Fifteen school teachers receive from \$450 to \$1000 per year; the city marshal and one deputy receive \$60 per month each; common labor \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.50 per day, and man and team \$4.00 per day. An electric light plant, under private ownership, furnishes light at the meter rate of 15 cents per kilowatt hour. The water system is owned by the city and water is supplied private families at \$1.00 per month. The principal industries are farming, dairying, fruit culture, and lumbering. Newberg has a machine and repair shop, two brick and tile yards, two flour and feed mills, ice and cold storage plant, cream station, electric light plant, sawmill, handle factory, foundry, milk condenser, fruit cannery, two flour mills, six general stores, two hardware stores, commission house, three farm implement houses, three feed stores, two weekly papers, two drug stores, two plumbing shops, two undertaking parlors, three furniture stores, five confectioneries, four real estate agencies, three meat markets, and one meat packer. Among the principal needs are a furniture factory, box factory, and sash and door factory. The undeveloped resources are dairying, small fruit, English walnut, apple and cherry culture. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$1,347.91.

**SHERIDAN** (H. H. Winslow, Mayor.)—Sheridan, Yamhill County, is the terminus of a seven-mile branch of the Dallas branch of the West Side division of the Southern Pacific railroad, fourteen miles southwest of McMinnville. It was incorporated in 1880, covers an area of 700 acres and has a population of 1,200. The assessed valuation of city property is \$221,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$12,000. One school house is valued at \$10,000; four churches, Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Congregational, and Lutheran, at \$4,000, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls at \$5,000. Six school teachers receive from \$50 to \$125 per month; the city marshal receives \$300 per year; common labor \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; skilled labor, \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day, and man and team, \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day. An electric light plant, private ownership, furnishes light for 50 cents per 16 c. p. lamp per month.

A gravity water system is owned by the city and the water rate to families is 75 cents per month per faucet. Lumbering, farming, dairying and stock raising are the principal industries. Sheridan has two banks, two hardware stores, three dry goods stores, two drug stores, two harness shops, two warehouses, two livery stables, two grocery stores, two hotels, flour and feed mill, electric light plant, and a planing mill. There is opportunity for investment in a good hotel, brick and tile factories, milk condenser, and cheese factory. A fine bank of light-colored clay is located near the town, and the material is suitable for making pottery, or a fine grade of brick. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$597.91.

**WILLAMINA** (John Wilson, Mayor.)—Willamina, Yamhill County, incorporated in 1903, has a population of 330. It is situated twenty miles north of the Yamhill River, and on the Sheridan and Willamina branch of the S. P. R. R. The assessed valuation of town property is \$60,000, with no debt. There is one school building valued at \$5,500; one church, Congregational, valued at \$1,500, and a city hall. There are two teachers employed, who receive \$35 and \$75 per month; a city marshal is paid \$15 per month; common labor from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day; skilled labor from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day, and man and team \$3.50. The town is lighted by electricity, under private ownership, at 75 cents to \$1.00 per drop. The gravity water system is under private control. There is a bucket brigade in town whose business it is to extinguish all fires. The principal industries are stock raising and dairying and growing of wheat and oats. There is a good chance for investment in timber, orchards, and small fruits. Willamina has five stores, two butcher shops, two livery barns, three hotels, blacksmith shop, shoe shop, and jewelry shop. The town needs a sawmill, sash and door factory, and cheese factory. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$108.46.

**YAMHILL** (N. H. Perkins, Mayor.)—Yamhill, Yamhill County, incorporated in 1888, covers an area of 320 acres, and has a population of 650. It is situated on the West Side division of the S. P. R. R., and ten miles from the Yamhill River. The assessed value of city property is \$126,000, with an indebtedness of \$200. The altitude is 210 feet. It has one school house valued at \$5,000. Five teachers are employed at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$90 per month. Three churches, Methodist, Christian, and Union, are valued at \$3,000. The town hall, Masonic hall, and I. O. O. F. hall are valued at \$8,000. The city marshal receives \$5.00 per month; common labor, \$2.00 per day; skilled labor \$3.25, and man and team \$3.25 per day. There is a well organized volunteer fire department. The electric light plant and gravity water system, under private ownership, furnish light at 3 cents per candle power and water at \$1.00 per month. The principal industries are flour mill, sawmill, tile factory, and clay works. Yamhill has two general merchandise stores, two hardware stores, two furniture stores, two drug stores, two harness shops, a butcher shop, two blacksmith shops, a watch repair shop, an optician, two shoe shops, two millinery stores, two groceries, one bank, one barber shop, one hotel, and one lumber yard. The postal receipts for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, were \$422.34.

## OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES

Females over twelve years of age engaged in occupations in Oregon.

Actresses, professional show-women.	47	Library	49
Agents	115	Literary and scientific persons	37
Architects, designers, draftsmen	5	Lumber dealers	2
Artists, and teachers of art	116	Lumbermen (employees)	5
Bakers	85	Livery stable keepers	2
Bank officials	15	Manufacturers	8
Barbers and hairdressers	65	Marble cutters	1
Basket makers	9	Meat packers	7
Blacksmiths	1	Merchants	122
Boarding and lodging-house keepers	665	Millers	2
Bookbinders	32	Milliners	504
Bookkeepers	333	Miners	7
Boxmakers	6	Miscellaneous textile workers	32
Brokers	15	Musicians, and teachers of music	458
Butter and cheese makers	11	Nurses and midwives	615
Candlemakers	5	Officials of mining companies	5
Carpenters	5	Other agricultural pursuits	18
Carpet factory operatives	7	Other professional service	23
Cigar makers	9	Overseers	5
Clergymen	45	Packers and shippers	41
Clerks and copyists	261	Painters	5
Commercial travelers	17	Paper and pulp mill operators	5
Compositors	165	Paper box makers	64
Confectioners	85	Pattern makers	3
Contractors	1	Peddlers	8
Corsetmakers	9	Photographers	98
Dairy	47	Physicians and surgeons	103
Dentists	23	Planing mill employees	5
Domestics and waiters	5,065	Plumbers	10
Dressmakers	1,962	Porters	5
Drugs and medicines	15	Produce and provisions	4
Dry goods, fancy goods	30	Publishers	5
Dye workers	6	Rag carpet makers	42
Electricians	3	Restaurant keepers	41
Electric light employees	8	Rope and cordage	15
Engineers and surveyors	4	Sailors	2
Expert accountants	5	Saleswomen	919
Farmers, overseers, and dairy farmers	1,609	Shirt and overall makers	727
Farm laborers	165	Shoemakers	5
Farm laborers (family members)	123	Steam railroad employees	4
Fruit preservers	38	Stenographers	765
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc.	42	Stock raisers, drovers and herders	54
Garden and nursery	19	Straw workers	5
General store	15	Tailors	375
Gloves makers	41	Tanners	7
Groceries	28	Teachers, and professors in colleges and universities	3,142
Hat makers	23	Teamsters	6
Hosiery and knitting	5	Telegraph and telephone operators	315
Hotel keepers	131	Tent and bag makers	87
Housekeepers and stewards	1,080	Tinners	15
Hunters, trappers, and guides	25	Trunkmakers	1
Janitors	5	Upholsters	7
Journalists	51	Umbrella makers	4
Laborers not specified	191	Undertakers	3
Lace and embroidery	21	Watchmen	7
Laundry work	932	Woolen mill operatives	214
Lawyers	10	Wood cutters	3
Total			22,760

## INSPECTIONS, DISTRICTS, EXPENSES, ETC.

First District (W. B. Chance, Deputy Commissioner) consists of the counties of Benton, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, and Polk.

Second District (C. H. Gram, Deputy Commissioner) consists of the counties of Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Hood River, Multnomah, Tillamook, Washington, and Yamhill.

Third District (E. D. Trumbull, Deputy Commissioner) consists of the counties of Baker, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler.

During the sixteen months (June 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908) that the Factory Inspection Law has been in operation, 4,122 inspections have been made in 1,743 plants. Of this number, since the first inspection was made, sixteen have burned, two were destroyed by boiler explosions, sixty-four have gone out of business, eighty-seven are lying idle and 272 new plants found operating, nearly all of which belong to the lumber industry.

The following money has been received and disbursed during that time:

## RECEIPTS.

798 ten-dollar fees .....	\$ 7,980 00
826 five-dollar fees .....	4,130 00
Total, 1,624 fees .....	\$ 12,110 00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries to three deputy commissioners, working 1,147 days at \$4 per day .....	\$ 4,588 00
To clerk hire .....	632 00
Expenses for deputy commissioners .....	3,905 67
Total .....	\$ 8,525 67
Total on hand (Inspection Fund) .....	\$ 3,584 33

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

(GENERAL FUND.)

## October 1st to December 31, 1906, inclusive:

Salary.....	\$ 450 00	
Clerk hire.....	257 25	
Travelling expenses.....	81 55	
Postage.....	30 00	
Telephone.....	1 80	
Press clippings.....	7 50	
Total.....		\$ 828 10

## January 1st to December 31, 1907, inclusive:

Salary.....	\$ 1,920 24	
Clerk hire.....	25 75	
Travelling expenses, \$486.29 less credits for lists of plants sold.....	\$30.46 \$ 406 88	
Postage.....	177 96	
Books.....	28 40	
Furniture.....	98 75	
Press clippings.....	30 00	
Express charges.....	65	
Total.....		\$ 2,687 58

## January 1st to September 30, 1908, inclusive:

Salary.....	\$ 1,500 00	
Clerk hire.....	304 50	
Travelling expenses.....	298 81	
Postage.....	184 00	
Books.....	5 75	
File folders.....	2 00	
Mimeograph ink.....	1 80	
Telegrams.....	75	
Press clippings.....	22 50	
Total.....		\$ 2,319 61

Total expenditure for two years' period from October 1, 1906,  
to September 30, 1908, inclusive..... \$ 5,835 29

A large amount of the money appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau, as organized before the Factory Inspection Law was enacted, had to be used for stamps, furniture, etc., necessitated by this law. But these expenses could not be taken out of the inspection fund. This, making a shortage in the Bureau expense fund, has materially interfered with the work and the traveling necessary to give it the proper attention.

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